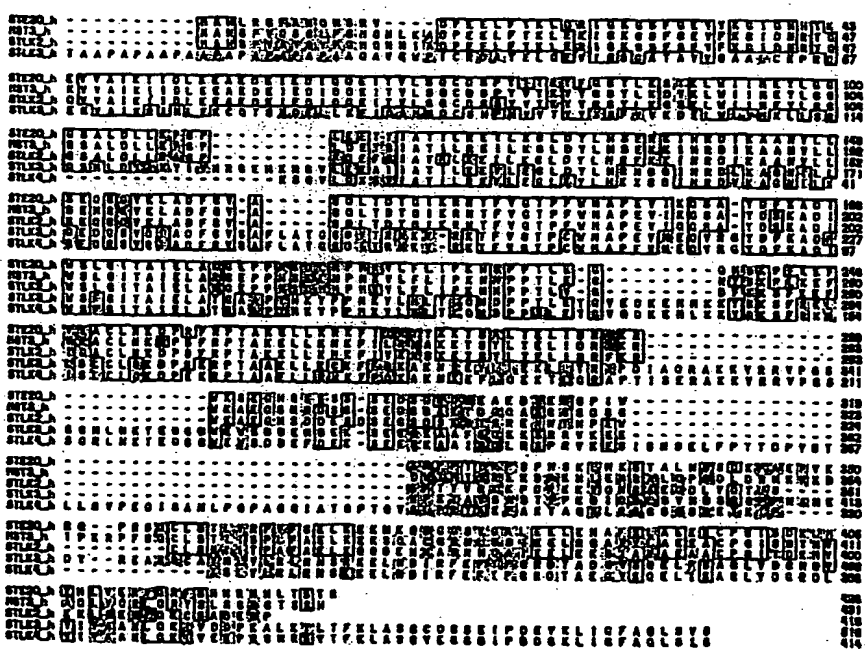




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(54) Title: STE20-RELATED PROTEIN KINASES 		
(57) Abstract <p>The present invention relates to the novel kinase polypeptides STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5, nucleotide sequences encoding the novel kinase polypeptides, as well as various products and methods useful for the diagnosis and treatment of various kinase-related diseases and conditions.</p>		

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DESCRIPTION

STE20-RELATED PROTEIN KINASES

RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/081,784 by Plowman and Martinez, entitled STE20-Related Protein kinases, filed April 14, 1998 (Lyon & Lyon Docket No. 10 232/279), hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, including any drawings, tables, or figures.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention relates to novel kinase polypeptides, nucleotide sequences encoding the novel kinase polypeptides, as well as various products and methods useful for the diagnosis and treatment of various kinase-related diseases and conditions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 The following description of the background of the invention is provided to aid in understanding the invention, but is not admitted to be or to describe prior art to the invention.

25 Cellular signal transduction is a fundamental mechanism whereby external stimuli that regulate diverse cellular processes are relayed to the interior of cells. One of the key biochemical mechanisms of signal transduction involves the reversible phosphorylation of proteins, which enables 30 regulation of the activity of mature proteins by altering their structure and function.

The best characterized protein kinases in eukaryotes phosphorylate proteins on the hydroxyl moiety of serine, threonine and tyrosine residues. These kinases largely fall

into two groups, those specific for phosphorylating serines and threonines, and those specific for phosphorylating tyrosines. Some kinases, referred to as "dual specificity" kinases, are able to phosphorylate on tyrosine as well as serine/threonine residues.

Protein kinases can also be characterized by their location within the cell. Some kinases are transmembrane receptor-type proteins capable of directly altering their catalytic activity in response to the external environment such as the binding of a ligand. Others are non-receptor-type proteins lacking any transmembrane domain. They can be found in a variety of cellular compartments from the inner surface of the cell membrane to the nucleus.

Many kinases are involved in regulatory cascades wherein their substrates may include other kinases whose activities are regulated by their phosphorylation state. Ultimately the activity of some downstream effector is modulated by phosphorylation resulting from activation of such a pathway.

Protein kinases are one of the largest families of eukaryotic proteins with several hundred known members. These proteins share a 250-300 amino acid domain that can be subdivided into 12 distinct subdomains that comprise the common catalytic core structure. These conserved protein motifs have recently been exploited using PCR-based cloning strategies leading to a significant expansion of the known kinases.

Multiple alignment of the sequences in the catalytic domain of protein kinases and subsequent parsimony analysis permits the segregation of related kinases into distinct branches or subfamilies including: tyrosine kinases, cyclic-nucleotide-dependent kinases, calcium/calmodulin kinases, cyclin-dependent kinases and MAP-kinases, serine-

threonine kinase receptors, and several other less defined subfamilies.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 Through the use of a targeted PCR cloning strategy and of a "motif extraction" bioinformatics script, mammalian members of the STE20-kinase family have been identified as part of the present invention. Multiple alignment and parsimony analysis of the catalytic domain of all of these
10 STE20-family members reveals that these proteins cluster into 9 distinct subgroups. Classification in this manner has proven highly accurate not only in predicting motifs present in the remaining non-catalytic portion of each protein, but also in their regulation, substrates, and
15 signaling pathways. The present invention includes the partial or complete sequence of new members of the STE20-family, their classification, predicted or deduced protein structure, and a strategy for elucidating their biologic and therapeutic relevance.

20 Thus, a first aspect of the invention features an isolated, enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecule encoding a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5.

25 By "isolated" in reference to nucleic acid is meant a polymer of nucleotides conjugated to each other, including DNA and RNA, that is isolated from a natural source or that is synthesized. The isolated nucleic acid of the present invention is unique in the sense that it is not found in a
30 pure or separated state in nature. Use of the term "isolated" indicates that a naturally occurring sequence has been removed from its normal cellular (i.e., chromosomal) environment. Thus, the sequence may be in a cell-free

solution or placed in a different cellular environment. The term does not imply that the sequence is the only nucleotide chain present, but that it is essentially free (about 90 - 95% pure at least) of non-nucleotide material naturally associated with it, and thus is distinguished from isolated chromosomes.

By the use of the term "enriched" in reference to nucleic acid is meant that the specific DNA or RNA sequence constitutes a significantly higher fraction (2 - 5 fold) of the total DNA or RNA present in the cells or solution of interest than in normal or diseased cells or in the cells from which the sequence was taken. This could be caused by a person by preferential reduction in the amount of other DNA or RNA present, or by a preferential increase in the amount of the specific DNA or RNA sequence, or by a combination of the two. However, it should be noted that enriched does not imply that there are no other DNA or RNA sequences present, just that the relative amount of the sequence of interest has been significantly increased. The term "significant" is used to indicate that the level of increase is useful to the person making such an increase, and generally means an increase relative to other nucleic acids of about at least 2 fold, more preferably at least 5 to 10 fold or even more. The term also does not imply that there is no DNA or RNA from other sources. The other source DNA may, for example, comprise DNA from a yeast or bacterial genome, or a cloning vector such as pUC19. This term distinguishes from naturally occurring events, such as viral infection, or tumor type growths, in which the level of one mRNA may be naturally increased relative to other species of mRNA. That is, the term is meant to cover only those situations in which a person has intervened to elevate the proportion of the desired nucleic acid.

It is also advantageous for some purposes that a nucleotide sequence be in purified form. The term "purified" in reference to nucleic acid does not require absolute purity (such as a homogeneous preparation). Instead, it represents an indication that the sequence is relatively more pure than in the natural environment (compared to the natural level this level should be at least 2-5 fold greater, e.g., in terms of mg/mL). Individual clones isolated from a cDNA library may be purified to electrophoretic homogeneity. The claimed DNA molecules obtained from these clones could be obtained directly from total DNA or from total RNA. The cDNA clones are not naturally occurring, but rather are preferably obtained via manipulation of a partially purified naturally occurring substance (messenger RNA). The construction of a cDNA library from mRNA involves the creation of a synthetic substance (cDNA) and pure individual cDNA clones can be isolated from the synthetic library by clonal selection of the cells carrying the cDNA library. Thus, the process which includes the construction of a cDNA library from mRNA and isolation of distinct cDNA clones yields an approximately 10^6 -fold purification of the native message. Thus, purification of at least one order of magnitude, preferably two or three orders, and more preferably four or five orders of magnitude is expressly contemplated.

By a "kinase polypeptide" is meant 32 (preferably 40, more preferably 45, most preferably 55) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, or SEQ ID NO:7, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; 250 (preferably 255, more preferably 260, most preferably 270) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, or SEQ ID NO:105, or the

corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; 27
(preferably 30, more preferably 40, most preferably 45) or
more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid
sequence SEQ ID NO:18; 16 (preferably 20, more preferably
5 25, most preferably 35) or more contiguous amino acids set
forth in the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23,
SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, or SEQ ID NO:103
or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; 6
(preferably 10, more preferably 15, most preferably 25) or
10 more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid
sequence of SEQ ID NO:97 or SEQ ID NO:99, 22 (preferably 30,
more preferably 35, most preferably 45) or more contiguous
amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID
NO:101, or the corresponding full-length amino acid
15 sequence; 78 (preferably 80, more preferably 85, most
preferably 90) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in
the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:107 or functional
derivatives thereof as described herein. For sequences for
which the full-length sequence is not given, the remaining
20 sequences can be determined using methods well-known to
those in the art and are intended to be included in the
invention. In certain aspects, polypeptides of 100, 200,
300 or more amino acids are preferred. The kinase
polypeptide can be encoded by a full-length nucleic acid
25 sequence or any portion of the full-length nucleic acid
sequence, so long as a functional activity of the
polypeptide is retained, not to include fragments containing
only amino acids 1-22 of SEQ ID NO:13 or only amino acids 1-
33 of SEQ ID NO:107.

30 The amino acid sequence will be substantially similar
to the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID
NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID
NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID

NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID
NO:100, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, or
the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence, or
fragments thereof, not to include fragments consisting only
of the amino acid sequences 1-22 of SEQ ID NO:13 or 1-33 of
SEQ ID NO:107. A sequence that is substantially similar to
the sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ
ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID
NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID
NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID
NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107 will preferably have
at least 90% identity (more preferably at least 95% and most
preferably 99-100%) to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID
NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15,
SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ
ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID
NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107.

By "identity" is meant a property of sequences that
measures their similarity or relationship. Identity is
measured by dividing the number of identical residues by the
total number of residues and gaps and multiplying the
product by 100. "Gaps" are spaces in an alignment that are
the result of additions or deletions of amino acids. Thus,
two copies of exactly the same sequence have 100% identity,
but sequences that are less highly conserved, and have
deletions, additions, or replacements, may have a lower
degree of identity. Those skilled in the art will recognize
that several computer programs are available for determining
sequence identity using standard parameters, for example
Blast (Altschul, et al. (1997) Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-
3402), Blast2 (Altschul, et al. (1990) J. mol. biol.
215:403-410), and Smith-Waterman (Smith, et al. (1981) J.
Mol. Biol. 147:195-197).

In preferred embodiments, the invention features isolated, enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecules encoding a kinase polypeptide comprising a nucleotide sequence that: (a) encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107; (b) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (a); (c) hybridizes under highly stringent conditions to the nucleotide molecule of (a) and encodes a naturally occurring kinase polypeptide; (d) encodes a kinase polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, except that it lacks one or more, but not all, of the following segments of amino acid residues: 1-21, 22-274, or 275-416 of SEQ ID NO:5, 1-31, 32-308, 309-489 or 490-516 of SEQ ID NO:6, 1-178 or 179-414 of SEQ ID NO:7, 1-22, 23-289, 290-526, 527-640, 641-896, or 897-1239 of SEQ ID NO:13, 1-255, 256-442, 443-626, 627-954, or 955-1297 of SEQ ID NO:14, 1-255, 256-476, 477-680, 681-983, or 984-1326 of SEQ ID NO:15, 1-13, 14-273, 274-346, 347-534, or 535-894 of SEQ ID NO:18, 1-21, 22-277, 278-427, 428-637, 638-751, or 752-898 of SEQ ID NO:22, 1-66, 67-215, 216-425, 426-539, 540-786, or 787-887 of SEQ ID NO:23, 1-25, 26-273, 274-422, 423-632, or 633-748 of SEQ ID NO:24, 1-51, 52-224, 225-393, 394-658, or 659-681 of SEQ ID NO:29, 1-25, 26-281, 284-430, 431-640, 641-754, 755-901, or 902-1001 of SEQ ID NO:31, 1-10, 11-321, or 322-373 of SEQ ID NO:97, 1-57, 58-369, or 370-418 of SEQ ID NO:99, 1-52, 53-173, 174-

307, 308-572, or 573-591 of SEQ ID NO:103, 1-24, 25-289,
290-397, 398-628, 629-872, or 873-1227 of SEQ ID NO:105, or
1-33, 34-294, 295-337, 338-472, 473-724, or 725-968 of SEQ
ID NO:107; (e) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence
5 of (d); (f) encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid
sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7,
SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ
ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID
NO:31; SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID
10 NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107 from amino acid residues 1-21, 22-
274, or 275-416 of SEQ ID NO:5, 1-31, 32-308, 309-489, or
490-516 of SEQ ID NO:6, 1-178 or 179-414 of SEQ ID NO:7, 23-
289, 290-526, 527-640, 641-896, or 897-1239 of SEQ ID NO:13,
1-255, 256-442, 443-626, 627-954, or 955-1297 of SEQ ID
15 NO:14, 1-255, 256-476, 477-680, 681-983, or 984-1326 of SEQ
ID NO:15, 1-13, 14-273, 274-346, 347-534, or 535-894 of SEQ
ID NO:18, 1-21, 22-277, 278-427, 428-637, 638-751, or 752-
898 of SEQ ID NO:22, 1-66, 67-215, 216-425, 426-539, 540-
786, or 787-887 of SEQ ID NO:23, 1-25, 26-273, 274-422, 423-
20 632, or 633-748 of SEQ ID NO:24, 1-51, 52-224, 225-393, 394-
658, or 659-681 of SEQ ID NO:29, 1-25, 26-281, 282-430, 431-
640, 641-754, 755-901, or 902-1001 of SEQ ID NO:31, 1-10,
11-321, or 322-373 of SEQ ID NO:97, 1-57, 58-369, or 370-418
of SEQ ID NO:99, 1-52, 53-173, 174-307, 308-572, or 573-591
25 of SEQ ID NO:103, 1-24, 25-289, 290-397, 398-628, 629-872,
or 873-1227 of SEQ ID NO:105, or 1-33, 34-294, 295-337, 338-
472, 473-724, or 725-968 of SEQ ID NO:107; (g) is the
complement of the nucleotide sequence of (f); (h) encodes a
polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ
30 ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID
NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID
NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID
NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID

NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, except that it lacks one or more of the domains selected from the group consisting of a N-terminal domain, a catalytic domain, a C-terminal domain, a coiled-coil structure region, a proline-rich region, a
5 spacer region, an insert, and a C-terminal tail; or (i) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (h).

The term "complement" refers to two nucleotides that can form multiple favorable interactions with one another. For example, adenine is complementary to thymine as they can
10 form two hydrogen bonds. Similarly, guanine and cytosine are complementary since they can form three hydrogen bonds. A nucleotide sequence is the complement of another nucleotide sequence if all of the nucleotides of the first sequence are complementary to all of the nucleotides of the
15 second sequence.

The term "domain" refers to a region of a polypeptide which contains a particular function. For instance, N-terminal or C-terminal domains of signal transduction proteins can serve functions including, but not limited to,
20 binding molecules that localize the signal transduction molecule to different regions of the cell or binding other signaling molecules directly responsible for propagating a particular cellular signal. Some domains can be expressed separately from the rest of the protein and function by
25 themselves, while others must remain part of the intact protein to retain function. The latter are termed functional regions of proteins and also relate to domains.

The term "N-terminal domain" refers to the extracatalytic region located between the initiator
30 methionine and the catalytic domain of the protein kinase. The N-terminal domain can be identified following a Smith-Waterman alignment of the protein sequence against the non-redundant protein database to define the N-terminal boundary

of the catalytic domain. Depending on its length, the N-terminal domain may or may not play a regulatory role in kinase function. An example of a protein kinase whose N-terminal domain has been shown to play a regulatory role is
5 PAK65, which contains a CRIB motif used for Cdc42 and rac binding (Burbelo, P.D. et al. (1995) J. Biol. Chem. 270, 29071-290740).

The N-terminal domain spans amino acid residues 1-21 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, amino acid residues
10 1-31 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:6, amino acid residues 1-22 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:13, amino acid residues 1-13 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:18, amino acid residues 1-21 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:22, amino acid residues 1-25 of the sequence set
15 forth in SEQ ID NO:24, amino acid residues 1-51 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:29, amino acid residues 1-25 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:31, amino acid residues 1-57 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:99, amino acid residues 1-52 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID
20 NO:103, amino acid residues 1-24 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:105, or amino acid residues 1-33 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:107.

The term "catalytic domain" refers to a region of the protein kinase that is typically 25-300 amino acids long and
25 is responsible for carrying out the phosphate transfer reaction from a high-energy phosphate donor molecule such as ATP or GTP to itself (autophosphorylation) or to other proteins (exogenous phosphorylation). The catalytic domain
of protein kinases is made up of 12 subdomains that contain
30 highly conserved amino acid residues, and are responsible for proper polypeptide folding and for catalysis. The catalytic domain can be identified following a Smith-

Waterman alignment of the protein sequence against the non-redundant protein database.

The catalytic domain spans amino acid residues 22-274 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, residues 32-308 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:6, residues 1-178 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:7, residues 23-289 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:13, residues 1-255 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:14, residues 1-255 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:15, residues 14-273 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:18, residues 22-277 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:22, residues 1-66 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:23, residues 26-273 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:24, residues 394-658 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:29, residues 26-281 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:31, residues 1-278 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:97, residues 58-369 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:99, residues 1-103 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:101, residues 308-572 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:103, residues 25-289 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:105, or residues 34-294 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:107.

The term "catalytic activity", as used herein, defines the rate at which a kinase catalytic domain phosphorylates a substrate. Catalytic activity can be measured, for example, by determining the amount of a substrate converted to a phosphorylated product as a function of time. Catalytic activity can be measured by methods of the invention by holding time constant and determining the concentration of a phosphorylated substrate after a fixed period of time. Phosphorylation of a substrate occurs at the active-site of a protein kinase. The active-site is normally a cavity in which the substrate binds to the protein kinase and is phosphorylated.

The term "substrate" as used herein refers to a molecule phosphorylated by a kinase of the invention. Kinases phosphorylate substrates on serine/threonine or tyrosine amino acids. The molecule may be another protein or a polypeptide.

The term "C-terminal domain" refers to the region located between the catalytic domain or the last (located closest to the C-terminus) functional domain and the carboxy-terminal amino acid residue of the protein kinase. By "functional" domain is meant any region of the polypeptide that may play a regulatory or catalytic role as predicted from amino acid sequence homology to other proteins or by the presence of amino acid sequences that may give rise to specific structural conformations (i.e. coiled-coils). The C-terminal domain can be identified by using a Smith-Waterman alignment of the protein sequence against the non-redundant protein database to define the C-terminal boundary of the catalytic domain or of any functional C-terminal extracatalytic domain. Depending on its length and amino acid composition, the C-terminal domain may or may not play a regulatory role in kinase function. An example of a protein kinase whose C-terminal domain may play a regulatory role is PAK3 which contains a heterotrimeric G_i subunit-binding site near its C-terminus (Leeuw, T. et al (1998) Nature, 391, 191-195).

The C-terminal domain spans amino acid residues 275-416 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, residues 309-489 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:6, residues 179-414 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:7, residues 897-1239 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:13, residues 955-1297 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:14, residues 984-1326 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:15, residues 535-894 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:18, residues 752-898

of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:22, residues 279-330
of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:97, residues 370-418
of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:99, or residues 873-
1227 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:105.

5 The term "signal transduction pathway" refers to the
molecules that propagate an extracellular signal through the
cell membrane to become an intracellular signal. This
signal can then stimulate a cellular response. The
polypeptide molecules involved in signal transduction
10 processes are typically receptor and non-receptor protein
tyrosine kinases, receptor and non-receptor protein
phosphatases, SRC homology 2 and 3 domains, phosphotyrosine
binding proteins (SRC homology 2 (SH2) and phosphotyrosine
binding (PTB and PH) domain containing proteins), proline-
15 rich binding proteins (SH3 domain containing proteins),
nucleotide exchange factors, and transcription factors.

 The term "coiled-coil structure region" as used herein,
refers to a polypeptide sequence that has a high probability
of adopting a coiled-coil structure as predicted by computer
20 algorithms such as COILS (Lupas, A. (1996) Meth. Enzymology
266:513-525). Coiled-coils are formed by two or three
amphipathic α -helices in parallel. Coiled-coils can bind to
coiled-coil domains of other polypeptides resulting in homo-
or heterodimers (Lupas, A. (1991) Science 252:1162-1164).
25 Coiled-coil-dependent oligomerization has been shown to be
necessary for protein function including catalytic activity
of serine/threonine kinases (Roe, J. et al. (1997) J. Biol.
Chem. 272:5838-5845).

 The coiled-coil structure region spans amino acid
30 residues 290-526 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:13,
residues 256-442 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:14,
residues 256-476 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:15,
residues 428-637 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:22,

residues 216-425 or 540-786 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:23, residues 423-632 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:24, residues 431-640 or 755-901 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:31, residues 291-398 or 629-668 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:105, or residues 473-724 or 725-968 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:107.

The term "proline-rich region" as used herein, refers to a region of a protein kinase whose proline content over a given amino acid length is higher than the average content of this amino acid found in proteins (i.e., >10%). Proline-rich regions are easily discernable by visual inspection of amino acid sequences and quantitated by standard computer sequence analysis programs such as the DNASTar program EditSeq. Proline-rich regions have been demonstrated to participate in regulatory protein-protein interactions. Among these interactions, those that are most relevant to this invention involve the "PxxP" proline rich motif found in certain protein kinases (i.e., human PAK1) and the SH3 domain of the adaptor molecule Nck (Galisteo, M.L. et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:20997-21000). Other regulatory interactions involving "PxxP" proline-rich motifs include the WW domain (Sudol, M. (1996) Prog. Biochys. Mol. Bio. 65:113-132).

The proline-rich region spans amino acid residues 527-640 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:13, residues 443-626 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:14, residues 477-680 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:15, residues 347-534 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:18, residues 398-628 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:105, or residues 338-472 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:107.

The term "spacer region" as used herein, refers to a region of the protein kinase located between predicted functional domains. The spacer region has no detectable

homology to any amino acid sequence in the database, and can be identified by using a Smith-Waterman alignment of the protein sequence against the non-redundant protein database to define the C- and N-terminal boundaries of the flanking functional domains. Spacer regions may or may not play a fundamental role in protein kinase function. Precedence for the regulatory role of spacer regions in kinase function is provided by the role of the src kinase spacer in inter-domain interactions (Xu, W. et al. (1997) Nature 385:595-602).

The spacer region spans amino acid residues 641-896 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:13, residues 627-954 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:14, residues 681-983 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:15, residues 274-346 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:18, residues 278-427 or 638-751 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:22, residues 67-215 or 426-539 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:23, residues 274-422 or 633-748 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:24, residues 225-393 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:29, residues 282-430 or 641-754 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:31, residues 174-307 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:103, residues 669-872 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:105, or residues 295-337 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:107.

The term "insert" as used herein refers to a portion of a protein kinase that is absent from a close homolog. Inserts may or may not be the product alternative splicing of exons. Inserts can be identified by using a Smith-Waterman sequence alignment of the protein sequence against the non-redundant protein database, or by means of a multiple sequence alignment of homologous sequences using the DNASTar program Megalign. Inserts may play a functional role by presenting a new interface for protein-protein

interactions, or by interfering with such interactions. Inserts span amino acid residues 52-224 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:29 or residues 53-173 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:103.

5 The term "C-terminal tail" as used herein, refers to a C-terminal domain of a protein kinase, that by homology extends or protrudes past the C-terminal amino acid of its closest homolog. C-terminal tails can be identified by using a Smith-Waterman sequence alignment of the protein
10 sequence against the non-redundant protein database, or by means of a multiple sequence alignment of homologous sequences using the DNASTar program Megalign. Depending on its length, a C-terminal tail may or may not play a regulatory role in kinase function.

15 The C-terminal tail spans amino acid residues 490-516 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:6, residues 787-887 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:23, residues 659-681 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:29, residues 994-1093 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:31, or residues 573-
20 591 of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:103.

 Various low or high stringency hybridization conditions may be used depending upon the specificity and selectivity desired. These conditions are well-known to those skilled in the art. Under stringent hybridization conditions only
25 highly complementary nucleic acid sequences hybridize. Preferably, such conditions prevent hybridization of nucleic acids having more than 1 or 2 mismatches out of 20 contiguous nucleotides, more preferably, such conditions
30 prevent hybridization of nucleic acids having more than 1 or 2 mismatches out of 50 contiguous nucleotides, most preferably, such conditions prevent hybridization of nucleic acids having more than 1 or 2 mismatches out of 100 contiguous nucleotides. In some instances, the conditions

may prevent hybridization of nucleic acids having more than 5 mismatches in the full-length sequence.

By stringent hybridization assay conditions is meant hybridization assay conditions at least as stringent as the following: hybridization in 50% formamide, 5X SSC, 50 mM NaH₂PO₄, pH 6.8, 0.5% SDS, 0.1 mg/mL sonicated salmon sperm DNA, and 5X Denhart solution at 42 °C overnight; washing with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 45 °C; and washing with 0.2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 45 °C. Under some of the most stringent hybridization assay conditions, the second wash can be done with 0.1X SSC at a temperature up to 70 °C (Berger et al. (1987) Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques pg 421, hereby incorporated by reference herein including any figures, tables, or drawings.). However, other applications may require the use of conditions falling between these sets of conditions. Methods of determining the conditions required to achieve desired hybridizations are well-known to those with ordinary skill in the art, and are based on several factors, including but not limited to, the sequences to be hybridized and the samples to be tested.

In other preferred embodiments, the invention features isolated, enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecules encoding kinase polypeptides, further comprising a vector or promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell.

The invention also features recombinant nucleic acid, preferably in a cell or an organism. The recombinant nucleic acid may contain a sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:96, SEQ ID NO:98, SEQ ID NO:100, SEQ ID NO:102, SEQ ID NO:104, or SEQ ID NO:106, or a functional derivative thereof and a vector or a promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell. The

recombinant nucleic acid can alternatively contain a transcriptional initiation region functional in a cell, a sequence complementary to an RNA sequence encoding a kinase polypeptide and a transcriptional termination region functional in a cell. Specific vectors and host cell combinations are discussed herein.

The term "vector" relates to a single or double-stranded circular nucleic acid molecule that can be transfected into cells and replicated within or independently of a cell genome. A circular double-stranded nucleic acid molecule can be cut and thereby linearized upon treatment with restriction enzymes. An assortment of nucleic acid vectors, restriction enzymes, and the knowledge of the nucleotide sequences cut by restriction enzymes are readily available to those skilled in the art. A nucleic acid molecule encoding a kinase can be inserted into a vector by cutting the vector with restriction enzymes and ligating the two pieces together.

The term "transfecting" defines a number of methods to insert a nucleic acid vector or other nucleic acid molecules into a cellular organism. These methods involve a variety of techniques, such as treating the cells with high concentrations of salt, an electric field, detergent, or DMSO to render the outer membrane or wall of the cells permeable to nucleic acid molecules of interest or use of various viral transduction strategies.

The term "promoter" as used herein, refers to nucleic acid sequence needed for gene sequence expression. Promoter regions vary from organism to organism, but are well known to persons skilled in the art for different organisms. For example, in prokaryotes, the promoter region contains both the promoter (which directs the initiation of RNA transcription) as well as the DNA sequences which, when

transcribed into RNA, will signal synthesis initiation. Such regions will normally include those 5'-non-coding sequences involved with initiation of transcription and translation, such as the TATA box, capping sequence, CAAT sequence, and the like.

In preferred embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid comprises, consists essentially of, or consists of a nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:96, SEQ ID NO:98, SEQ ID NO:100, SEQ ID NO:102, SEQ ID NO:104, or SEQ ID NO:106, or the corresponding full-length sequence, encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence, a functional derivative thereof, or at least 40, 45, 50, 60, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, or SEQ ID NO:7; or of the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; at least 250, 255, 275, 300, or 400 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, or of the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; at least 27, 30, 35, 40, 50, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:18; at least 16, 25, 35, 50, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, or SEQ ID NO:103, or of the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; 6 (preferably 10, more preferably 15, most preferably 25) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97 or SEQ ID NO:99, or the corresponding full-

length amino acid sequence; 22 (preferably 30, more preferably 35, most preferably 45) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:101, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; or at least 80, 85, 90, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:107, or functional derivatives thereof. The kinase polypeptides, selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5, comprise, consist essentially of, or consist of at least at least 40, 45, 50, 60, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, or SEQ ID NO:7; at least 250, 255, 275, 300, or 400 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, or SEQ ID NO:105; at least 27, 30, 35, 40, 50, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:18; at least 35, 40, 45, 50, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31 or SEQ ID NO:103; 6 (preferably 10, more preferably 15, most preferably 25) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97 or SEQ ID NO:99; 22 (preferably 30, more preferably 35, most preferably 45) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:101; or at least 80, 85, 90, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:107, or the corresponding full-length sequences or derivatives thereof. The nucleic acid may be isolated from a natural source by cDNA cloning or by subtractive hybridization. The natural source may be mammalian, preferably human, blood, semen, or tissue, and the nucleic acid may be synthesized by the triester method or by using an automated DNA synthesizer.

The term "mammal" refers preferably to such organisms as mice, rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, sheep, and goats, more

preferably to cats, dogs, monkeys, and apes, and most preferably to humans.

In yet other preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid is a conserved or unique region, for example those useful for: the design of hybridization probes to facilitate identification and cloning of additional polypeptides, the design of PCR probes to facilitate cloning of additional polypeptides, obtaining antibodies to polypeptide regions, and designing antisense oligonucleotides.

By "conserved nucleic acid regions", are meant regions present on two or more nucleic acids encoding a kinase polypeptide, to which a particular nucleic acid sequence can hybridize under lower stringency conditions. Examples of lower stringency conditions suitable for screening for nucleic acid encoding kinase polypeptides are provided in Abe, et al. (J. Biol. Chem. 19:13361-13368, 1992), hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, including any drawings, figures, or tables. Preferably, conserved regions differ by no more than 5 out of 20 nucleotides, even more preferably 2 out of 20 nucleotides or most preferably 1 out of 20 nucleotides.

By "unique nucleic acid region" is meant a sequence present in a nucleic acid coding for a kinase polypeptide that is not present in a sequence coding for any other naturally occurring polypeptide. Such regions preferably encode 32 (preferably 40, more preferably 45, most preferably 55) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, or SEQ ID NO:7, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; 250 (preferably 255, more preferably 260, most preferably 270) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, or SEQ ID NO:15, or SEQ ID NO:105, or the corresponding full-length

amino acid sequence; 27 (preferably 30, more preferably 40, most preferably 45) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:18; 16 (preferably 20, more preferably 25, most preferably 35) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, or SEQ ID NO:103, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; 6 (preferably 10, more preferably 15, most preferably 25) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97 or SEQ ID NO:99, 22 (preferably 30, more preferably 35, most preferably 45) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:101, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; or 78 (preferably 80, more preferably 85, most preferably 90) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:107, or functional derivatives thereof. In particular, a unique nucleic acid region is preferably of mammalian origin.

A second aspect of the invention features a nucleic acid probe for the detection of nucleic acid encoding a kinase polypeptide in a sample, wherein said polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5. Preferably, the nucleic acid probe encodes a kinase polypeptide that is a fragment of the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequences, not to include fragments consisting only of amino acids 1-22 of SEQ ID NO:13 or amino acids 1-33

of SEQ ID NO:107. The nucleic acid probe contains a nucleotide base sequence that will hybridize to a sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:96, SEQ ID NO:98, SEQ ID NO:100, SEQ ID NO:102, SEQ ID NO:104, or SEQ ID NO:106, or the corresponding full-length sequence, or a functional derivative thereof.

In preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid probe hybridizes to nucleic acid encoding at least 6, 12, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence, or functional derivatives thereof.

Methods for using the probes include detecting the presence or amount of kinase RNA in a sample by contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe under conditions such that hybridization occurs and detecting the presence or amount of the probe bound to kinase RNA. The nucleic acid duplex formed between the probe and a nucleic acid sequence coding for a kinase polypeptide may be used in the identification of the sequence of the nucleic acid detected (Nelson et al., in *Nonisotopic DNA Probe Techniques*, Academic Press, San Diego, Kricka, ed., p. 275, 1992, hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, including any drawings, figures, or tables). Kits for performing such methods may be constructed to include a container means having disposed therein a nucleic acid probe.

In a third aspect, the invention describes a recombinant cell or tissue comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, 5 STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5. In such cells, the nucleic acid may be under the control of the genomic regulatory elements, or may be under the control of exogenous regulatory elements including an exogenous promoter. By "exogenous" it is meant a promoter 10 that is not normally coupled *in vivo* transcriptionally to the coding sequence for the kinase polypeptides.

The polypeptide is preferably a fragment of the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID 15 NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence, not to include fragments consisting only of amino 20 acids 1-22 of SEQ ID NO:13 or amino acids 1-33 of SEQ ID NO:107. By "fragment," is meant an amino acid sequence present in a kinase polypeptide. Preferably, such a sequence comprises at least 32, 45, 50, 60, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, or SEQ 25 ID NO:7, or of the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; at least 250, 255, 275, 300, or 400 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, OR SEQ ID NO:105, or of the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; at least 27, 30, 35, 40, 50, 100, 200, or 300 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:18; at least 16, 25, 35, 50, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31 or SEQ ID NO:103, or of the corresponding full-length amino

acid sequence; 6 (preferably 10, more preferably 15, most preferably 25) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97 or SEQ ID NO:99, 22 (preferably 30, more preferably 35, most preferably 45) or
5 more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:101; at least 78, 85, 90, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:107, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; or a functional derivative thereof.

10 In a fourth aspect, the invention features an isolated, enriched, or purified kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5.

15 By "isolated" in reference to a polypeptide is meant a polymer of amino acids (2 or more amino acids) conjugated to each other, including polypeptides that are isolated from a natural source or that are synthesized. The isolated polypeptides of the present invention are unique in the
20 sense that they are not found in a pure or separated state in nature. Use of the term "isolated" indicates that a naturally occurring sequence has been removed from its normal cellular environment. Thus, the sequence may be in a cell-free solution or placed in a different cellular
25 environment. The term does not imply that the sequence is the only amino acid chain present, but that it is essentially free (about 90 - 95% pure at least) of non-amino acid material naturally associated with it.

30 By the use of the term "enriched" in reference to a polypeptide is meant that the specific amino acid sequence constitutes a significantly higher fraction (2 - 5 fold) of the total amino acid sequences present in the cells or solution of interest than in normal or diseased cells or in

the cells from which the sequence was taken. This could be caused by a person by preferential reduction in the amount of other amino acid sequences present, or by a preferential increase in the amount of the specific amino acid sequence of interest, or by a combination of the two. However, it should be noted that enriched does not imply that there are no other amino acid sequences present, just that the relative amount of the sequence of interest has been significantly increased. The term significant here is used to indicate that the level of increase is useful to the person making such an increase, and generally means an increase relative to other amino acid sequences of about at least 2-fold, more preferably at least 5- to 10-fold or even more. The term also does not imply that there is no amino acid sequence from other sources. The other source of amino acid sequences may, for example, comprise amino acid sequence encoded by a yeast or bacterial genome, or a cloning vector such as pUC19. The term is meant to cover only those situations in which man has intervened to increase the proportion of the desired amino acid sequence.

It is also advantageous for some purposes that an amino acid sequence be in purified form. The term "purified" in reference to a polypeptide does not require absolute purity (such as a homogeneous preparation); instead, it represents an indication that the sequence is relatively purer than in the natural environment. Compared to the natural level this level should be at least 2-5 fold greater (e.g., in terms of mg/mL). Purification of at least one order of magnitude, preferably two or three orders, and more preferably four or five orders of magnitude is expressly contemplated. The substance is preferably free of contamination at a functionally significant level, for example 90%, 95%, or 99% pure.

In preferred embodiments, the kinase polypeptide is a fragment of the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequences, not to include fragments consisting only of amino acids 1-22 of SEQ ID NO:13 or amino acids 1-33 of SEQ ID NO:107. Preferably, the kinase polypeptide contains at least 32, 45, 50, 60, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, or SEQ ID NO:7, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; at least 250, 255, 275, 300, or 400 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, or SEQ ID NO:105, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; at least 27, 30, 35, 40, 50, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:18; at least 16, 25, 35, 50, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, or SEQ ID NO:103, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; 6 (preferably 10, more preferably 15, most preferably 25) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:97 or SEQ ID NO:99, 22 (preferably 30, more preferably 35, most preferably 45) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:101, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence; or at least 78, 85, 90, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:107, or a functional derivative thereof.

In preferred embodiments, the kinase polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence having (a) the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7,

SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107; (b) the amino acid

5 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, except that it

10 lacks one or more, but not all, of the following segments of amino acid residues: 1-21, 22-274, or 275-416 of SEQ ID NO:5, 1-31, 32-308, 309-489 or 490-516 of SEQ ID NO:6, 1-178 or 179-414 of SEQ ID NO:7, 1-22, 23-289, 290-526, 527-640, 641-896, or 897-1239 of SEQ ID NO:13, 1-255, 256-442, 443-

15 626, 627-954, or 955-1297 of SEQ ID NO:14, 1-255, 256-476, 477-680, 681-983, or 984-1326 of SEQ ID NO:15, 1-13, 14-273, 274-346, 347-534, or 535-894 of SEQ ID NO:18, 1-21, 22-277, 278-427, 428-637, 638-751, or 752-898 of SEQ ID NO:22, 1-66, 67-215, 216-425, 426-539, 540-786, or 787-887 of SEQ ID

20 NO:23, 1-25, 26-273, 274-422, 423-632, or 633-748 of SEQ ID NO:24, 1-51, 52-224, 225-393, 394-658, or 659-681 of SEQ ID NO:29, 1-25, 26-281, 282-430, 431-640, 641-754, 755-901, or 902-1001 of SEQ ID NO:31, 1-10, 11-321, or 322-373 of SEQ ID NO:97, 1-57, 58-369, or 370-418 of SEQ ID NO:99, 1-52, 53-

25 173, 174-307, 308-572, or 573-591 of SEQ ID NO:103, 1-24, 25-289, 290-397, 398-628, 629-668, 669-872, or 873-1227 of SEQ ID NO:105, or 1-33, 34-294, 295-337, 338-472, 473-724, or 725-968 of SEQ ID NO:107; (c) the amino acid sequence set

30 forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107 from amino acid residues 1-21, 22-274, or 275-416 of

SEQ ID NO:5, 1-31, 32-308, 309-489, or 490-516 of SEQ ID
NO:6, 1-178 or 179-414 of SEQ ID NO:7, 23-289, 290-526, 527-
640, 641-896, or 897-1239 of SEQ ID NO:13, 1-255, 256-442,
443-626, 627-954, or 955-1297 of SEQ ID NO:14, 1-255, 256-
5 476, 477-680, 681-983, or 984-1326 of SEQ ID NO:15, 1-13,
14-273, 274-346, 347-534, or 535-894 of SEQ ID NO:18, 1-21,
22-277, 278-427, 428-637, 638-751, or 752-898 of SEQ ID
NO:22, 1-66, 67-215, 216-425, 426-539, 540-786, or 787-887
of SEQ ID NO:23, 1-25, 26-273, 274-422, 423-632, or 633-748
10 of SEQ ID NO:24, 1-51, 52-224, 225-393, 394-658, or 659-681
of SEQ ID NO:29, 1-25, 26-273, 274-422, 423-632, 633-746,
747-993, or 994-1093 of SEQ ID NO:31, 1-10, 11-321, or 322-
373 of SEQ ID NO:97, 1-57, 58-369, or 370-418 of SEQ ID
NO:99, 1-52, 53-173, 174-307, 308-572, or 573-591 of SEQ ID
15 NO:103, 1-24, 25-289, 290-397, 398-628, 629-668, 669-872, or
873-1227 of SEQ ID NO:105, or 1-33, 34-294, 295-337, 338-
472, 473-724, or 725-968 of SEQ ID NO:107; or (d) the amino
acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID
NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID
20 NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID
NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID
NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107,
except that it lacks one or more, but not all, of the
domains selected from the group consisting of a C-terminal
25 domain, a catalytic domain, an N-terminal domain, a spacer
region, a proline-rich region, a coiled-coil structure
region, an insert, and a C-terminal tail.

The polypeptide can be isolated from a natural source
by methods well-known in the art. The natural source may be
30 mammalian, preferably human, blood, semen, or tissue, and
the polypeptide may be synthesized using an automated
polypeptide synthesizer. The isolated, enriched, or
purified kinase polypeptide is preferably: a STLK2, STLK3,

STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, or STLK7 polypeptide; a ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, or ZC4 polypeptide; a KHS2 polypeptide; a SULU1 or SULU3 polypeptide; a GEK2 polypeptide; or a PAK4 or PAK5 polypeptide.

5 In some embodiments the invention includes a recombinant kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5. By "recombinant kinase polypeptide" is meant a polypeptide
10 produced by recombinant DNA techniques such that it is distinct from a naturally occurring polypeptide either in its location (e.g., present in a different cell or tissue than found in nature), purity or structure. Generally, such a recombinant polypeptide will be present in a cell in an
15 amount different from that normally observed in nature.

In a fifth aspect, the invention features an antibody (e.g., a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody) having specific binding affinity to a kinase polypeptide or a kinase polypeptide domain or fragment where the polypeptide is
20 selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5. By "specific binding affinity" is meant that the antibody binds to the target kinase polypeptide with greater affinity than it binds to other
25 polypeptides under specified conditions. Antibodies or antibody fragments are polypeptides that contain regions that can bind other polypeptides. The term "specific binding affinity" describes an antibody that binds to a kinase polypeptide with greater affinity than it binds to
30 other polypeptides under specified conditions.

The term "polyclonal" refers to antibodies that are heterogenous populations of antibody molecules derived from the sera of animals immunized with an antigen or an

antigenic functional derivative thereof. For the production of polyclonal antibodies, various host animals may be immunized by injection with the antigen. Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species.

"Monoclonal antibodies" are substantially homogenous populations of antibodies to a particular antigen. They may be obtained by any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. Monoclonal antibodies may be obtained by methods known to those skilled in the art (Kohler et al., Nature 256:495-497, 1975, and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein in their entirety including any figures, tables, or drawings).

The term "antibody fragment" refers to a portion of an antibody, often the hyper variable region and portions of the surrounding heavy and light chains, that displays specific binding affinity for a particular molecule. A hyper variable region is a portion of an antibody that physically binds to the polypeptide target.

Antibodies or antibody fragments having specific binding affinity to a kinase polypeptide of the invention may be used in methods for detecting the presence and/or amount of kinase polypeptide in a sample by probing the sample with the antibody under conditions suitable for kinase-antibody immunocomplex formation and detecting the presence and/or amount of the antibody conjugated to the kinase polypeptide. Diagnostic kits for performing such methods may be constructed to include antibodies or antibody fragments specific for the kinase as well as a conjugate of a binding partner of the antibodies or the antibodies themselves.

An antibody or antibody fragment with specific binding affinity to a kinase polypeptide of the invention can be isolated, enriched, or purified from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic organism. Routine methods known to those skilled in the art enable production of antibodies or antibody fragments, in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms. Purification, enrichment, and isolation of antibodies, which are polypeptide molecules, are described above.

Antibodies having specific binding affinity to a kinase polypeptide of the invention may be used in methods for detecting the presence and/or amount of kinase polypeptide in a sample by contacting the sample with the antibody under conditions such that an immunocomplex forms and detecting the presence and/or amount of the antibody conjugated to the kinase polypeptide. Diagnostic kits for performing such methods may be constructed to include a first container containing the antibody and a second container having a conjugate of a binding partner of the antibody and a label, such as, for example, a radioisotope. The diagnostic kit may also include notification of an FDA approved use and instructions therefor.

In a sixth aspect, the invention features a hybridoma which produces an antibody having specific binding affinity to a kinase polypeptide or a kinase polypeptide domain, where the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5. By "hybridoma" is meant an immortalized cell line that is capable of secreting an antibody, for example an antibody to a kinase of the invention. In preferred embodiments, the antibody to the kinase comprises a sequence of amino acids that is able to specifically bind a kinase polypeptide of the invention.

In a seventh aspect, the invention features a kinase polypeptide binding agent able to bind to a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK6, STLK7, STLK5, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5. The binding agent is preferably a purified antibody that recognizes an epitope present on a kinase polypeptide of the invention. Other binding agents include molecules that bind to kinase polypeptides and analogous molecules that bind to a kinase polypeptide. Such binding agents may be identified by using assays that measure kinase binding partner activity, such as those that measure PDGFR activity.

The invention also features a method for screening for human cells containing a kinase polypeptide of the invention or an equivalent sequence. The method involves identifying the novel polypeptide in human cells using techniques that are routine and standard in the art, such as those described herein for identifying the kinases of the invention (e.g., cloning, Southern or Northern blot analysis, in situ hybridization, PCR amplification, etc.).

In an eighth aspect, the invention features methods for identifying a substance that modulates kinase activity comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5 with a test substance; (b) measuring the activity of said polypeptide; and (c) determining whether said substance modulates the activity of said polypeptide.

The term "modulates" refers to the ability of a compound to alter the function of a kinase of the invention.

A modulator preferably activates or inhibits the activity

of a kinase of the invention depending on the concentration of the compound exposed to the kinase.

The term "activates" refers to increasing the cellular activity of the kinase. The term inhibit refers to decreasing the cellular activity of the kinase. Kinase activity is preferably the interaction with a natural binding partner.

The term "modulates" also refers to altering the function of kinases of the invention by increasing or decreasing the probability that a complex forms between the kinase and a natural binding partner. A modulator preferably increases the probability that such a complex forms between the kinase and the natural binding partner, more preferably increases or decreases the probability that a complex forms between the kinase and the natural binding partner depending on the concentration of the compound exposed to the kinase, and most preferably decreases the probability that a complex forms between the kinase and the natural binding partner.

The term "complex" refers to an assembly of at least two molecules bound to one another. Signal transduction complexes often contain at least two protein molecules bound to one another. For instance, a protein tyrosine receptor protein kinase, GRB2, SOS, RAF, and RAS assemble to form a signal transduction complex in response to a mitogenic ligand.

The term "natural binding partner" refers to polypeptides, lipids, small molecules, or nucleic acids that bind to kinases in cells. A change in the interaction between a kinase and a natural binding partner can manifest itself as an increased or decreased probability that the interaction forms, or an increased or decreased concentration of kinase/natural binding partner complex.

The term "contacting" as used herein refers to mixing a solution comprising the test compound with a liquid medium bathing the cells of the methods. The solution comprising the compound may also comprise another component, such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), which facilitates the uptake of the test compound or compounds into the cells of the methods. The solution comprising the test compound may be added to the medium bathing the cells by utilizing a delivery apparatus, such as a pipet-based device or syringe-based device.

In a ninth aspect, the invention features methods for identifying a substance that modulates kinase activity in a cell comprising the steps of: (a) expressing a kinase polypeptide in a cell, wherein said polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5; (b) adding a test substance to said cell; and (c) monitoring a change in cell phenotype or the interaction between said polypeptide and a natural binding partner.

The term "expressing" as used herein refers to the production of kinases of the invention from a nucleic acid vector containing kinase genes within a cell. The nucleic acid vector is transfected into cells using well known techniques in the art as described herein.

In a tenth aspect, the invention provides methods for treating a disease by administering to a patient in need of such treatment a substance that modulates the activity of a kinase selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5. Preferably, the disease is selected from the group consisting of immune-related diseases and disorders, organ transplantation, myocardial

infarction, cardiovascular disease, stroke, renal failure, oxidative stress-related neurodegenerative disorders, and cancer. Most preferably, the immune-related diseases and disorders include, but are not limited to, rheumatoid arthritis, arteriosclerosis, and autoimmune disorders.

In preferred embodiments, the invention provides methods for treating or preventing a disease or disorder by administering to a patient in need of such treatment a substance that modulates the activity of a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, PAK4, and PAK5. Preferably, the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, arteriosclerosis, autoimmune disorders, and organ transplantation. The invention also features methods of treating or preventing a disease or disorder by administering to a patient in need of such treatment a substance that modulates the activity of a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK1, STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, and STLK7. Preferably the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of immune-related diseases and disorders, myocardial infarction, cardiomyopathies, stroke, renal failure, and oxidative stress-related neurodegenerative disorders. Most preferably, the immune-related diseases and disorders are selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammatory bowel disease, chronic inflammatory pelvic disease, multiple sclerosis, asthma, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, arteriosclerosis, rhinitis, autoimmunity, and organ transplantation.

The invention also features methods of treating or preventing a disease or disorder by administering to a patient in need of such treatment a substance that modulates the activity of a kinase polypeptide selected from the group

consisting of ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, and ZC4. Preferably the disease is selected from the group consisting of immune-related diseases and disorders, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Most preferably, the immune-related diseases and disorders are selected from the group consisting of

5 rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammatory bowel disease, chronic inflammatory pelvic disease, multiple sclerosis, asthma, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, atherosclerosis, rhinitis, autoimmunity, and organ transplantation.

10 Substances useful for treatment of kinase-related disorders or diseases preferably show positive results in one or more *in vitro* assays for an activity corresponding to treatment of the disease or disorder in question (Examples of such assays are provided in the references in section VI,

15 below; and in Example 7, herein). Examples of substances that can be screened for favorable activity are provided and referenced in section VI, below. The substances that modulate the activity of the kinases preferably include, but are not limited to, antisense oligonucleotides and

20 inhibitors of protein kinases, as determined by methods and screens referenced in section VI and Example 7, below.

The term "preventing" refers to decreasing the probability that an organism contracts or develops an abnormal condition.

25 The term "treating" refers to having a therapeutic effect and at least partially alleviating or abrogating an abnormal condition in the organism.

The term "therapeutic effect" refers to the inhibition or activation factors causing or contributing to the

30 abnormal condition. A therapeutic effect relieves to some extent one or more of the symptoms of the abnormal condition. In reference to the treatment of abnormal conditions, a therapeutic effect can refer to one or more of

the following: (a) an increase in the proliferation, growth, and/or differentiation of cells; (b) inhibition (i.e., slowing or stopping) of cell death; (c) inhibition of degeneration; (d) relieving to some extent one or more of the symptoms associated with the abnormal condition; and (e) enhancing the function of the affected population of cells.

Compounds demonstrating efficacy against abnormal conditions can be identified as described herein.

The term "abnormal condition" refers to a function in the cells or tissues of an organism that deviates from their normal functions in that organism. An abnormal condition can relate to cell proliferation, cell differentiation, or cell survival.

Abnormal cell proliferative conditions include cancers such as fibrotic and mesangial disorders, abnormal angiogenesis and vasculogenesis, wound healing, psoriasis, diabetes mellitus, and inflammation.

Abnormal differentiation conditions include, but are not limited to neurodegenerative disorders, slow wound healing rates, and slow tissue grafting healing rates.

Abnormal cell survival conditions relate to conditions in which programmed cell death (apoptosis) pathways are activated or abrogated. A number of protein kinases are associated with the apoptosis pathways. Aberrations in the function of any one of the protein kinases could lead to cell immortality or premature cell death.

The term "aberration", in conjunction with the function of a kinase in a signal transduction process, refers to a kinase that is over- or under-expressed in an organism, mutated such that its catalytic activity is lower or higher than wild-type protein kinase activity, mutated such that it can no longer interact with a natural binding partner, is no longer modified by another protein kinase or protein

phosphatase, or no longer interacts with a natural binding partner.

The term "administering" relates to a method of incorporating a compound into cells or tissues of an organism. The abnormal condition can be prevented or treated when the cells or tissues of the organism exist within the organism or outside of the organism. Cells existing outside the organism can be maintained or grown in cell culture dishes. For cells harbored within the organism, many techniques exist in the art to administer compounds, including (but not limited to) oral, parenteral, dermal, injection, and aerosol applications. For cells outside of the organism, multiple techniques exist in the art to administer the compounds, including (but not limited to) cell microinjection techniques, transformation techniques, and carrier techniques.

The abnormal condition can also be prevented or treated by administering a compound to a group of cells having an aberration in a signal transduction pathway to an organism.

The effect of administering a compound on organism function can then be monitored. The organism is preferably a mouse, rat, rabbit, guinea pig, or goat, more preferably a monkey or ape, and most preferably a human.

In an eleventh aspect, the invention features methods for detection of a kinase polypeptide in a sample as a diagnostic tool for diseases or disorders, wherein the method comprises the steps of: (a) contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe which hybridizes under hybridization assay conditions to a nucleic acid target region of a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5, said probe comprising the nucleic acid sequence encoding the

polypeptide, fragments thereof, and the complements of the sequences and fragments; and (b) detecting the presence or amount of the probe:target region hybrid as an indication of the disease.

5 In preferred embodiments of the invention, the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, arteriosclerosis, autoimmune disorders, organ transplantation, myocardial infarction, cardiomyopathies, stroke, renal failure, oxidative stress-
10 related neurodegenerative disorders, and cancer. In other preferred embodiments, the kinase polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of PAK4 and PAK5, or the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, and ZC4, and the disease is cancer.

15 The kinase "target region" is the nucleotide base sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:96, SEQ ID NO:98, SEQ ID NO:100, SEQ ID NO:102, SEQ ID
20 NO:104, or SEQ ID NO:106, or the corresponding full-length sequences, a functional derivative thereof, or a fragment thereof to which the nucleic acid probe will specifically hybridize. Specific hybridization indicates that in the presence of other nucleic acids the probe only hybridizes
25 detectably with the kinase of the invention's target region.

Putative target regions can be identified by methods well known in the art consisting of alignment and comparison of the most closely related sequences in the database.

In preferred embodiments the nucleic acid probe
30 hybridizes to a kinase target region encoding at least 6, 12, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15,

SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, or the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence, or a

5 functional derivative thereof. Hybridization conditions should be such that hybridization occurs only with the kinase genes in the presence of other nucleic acid molecules. Under stringent hybridization conditions only highly complementary nucleic acid sequences hybridize.

10 Preferably, such conditions prevent hybridization of nucleic acids having more than 1 or 2 mismatches out of 20 contiguous nucleotides. Such conditions are defined supra.

The diseases for which detection of kinase genes in a sample could be diagnostic include diseases in which kinase nucleic acid (DNA and/or RNA) is amplified in comparison to
15 normal cells. By "amplification" is meant increased numbers of kinase DNA or RNA in a cell compared with normal cells. In normal cells, kinases are typically found as single copy genes. In selected diseases, the chromosomal location of
20 the kinase genes may be amplified, resulting in multiple copies of the gene, or amplification. Gene amplification can lead to amplification of kinase RNA, or kinase RNA can be amplified in the absence of kinase DNA amplification.

"Amplification" as it refers to RNA can be the
25 detectable presence of kinase RNA in cells, since in some normal cells there is no basal expression of kinase RNA. In other normal cells, a basal level of expression of kinase exists, therefore in these cases amplification is the detection of at least 1-2-fold, and preferably more, kinase
30 RNA, compared to the basal level.

The diseases that could be diagnosed by detection of kinase nucleic acid in a sample preferably include cancers. The test samples suitable for nucleic acid probing methods

of the present invention include, for example, cells or nucleic acid extracts of cells, or biological fluids. The samples used in the above-described methods will vary based on the assay format, the detection method and the nature of the tissues, cells or extracts to be assayed. Methods for preparing nucleic acid extracts of cells are well known in the art and can be readily adapted in order to obtain a sample that is compatible with the method utilized.

In a final aspect, the invention features a method for detection of a kinase polypeptide in a sample as a diagnostic tool for a disease or disorder, wherein the method comprises: (a) comparing a nucleic acid target region encoding the kinase polypeptide in a sample, where the kinase polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5, or one or more fragments thereof, with a control nucleic acid target region encoding the kinase polypeptide, or one or more fragments thereof; and (b) detecting differences in sequence or amount between the target region and the control target region, as an indication of the disease or disorder. Preferably, the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of immune-related diseases and disorders, organ transplantation, myocardial infarction, cardiovascular disease, stroke, renal failure, oxidative stress-related neurodegenerative disorders, and cancer. Immune-related diseases and disorders include, but are not limited to, those discussed previously.

The term "comparing" as used herein refers to identifying discrepancies between the nucleic acid target region isolated from a sample, and the control nucleic acid target region. The discrepancies can be in the nucleotide sequences, e.g. insertions, deletions, or point mutations,

or in the amount of a given nucleotide sequence. Methods to determine these discrepancies in sequences are well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art. The "control" nucleic acid target region refers to the sequence or amount of the sequence found in normal cells, e.g. cells that are not diseased as discussed previously.

The invention has been described broadly and generically herein. Each of the narrower species and subgeneric groupings falling within the generic disclosure also form part of the invention. This includes the generic description of the invention with a proviso or negative limitation removing any subject matter from the genus, regardless of whether or not the excised material is specifically recited herein. For example, in some instances the nucleotide sequence of the ZC4 kinase polypeptide may not be part of a preferred embodiment.

The summary of the invention described above is not limiting and other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of the invention, and from the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 shows a multiple sequence alignment of the amino acid sequences of the STE20-STE20 family kinases.

Figure 2 shows a multiple sequence alignment of the amino acid sequences of the STE20-STLK5 family kinases.

Figures 3A and 3B show a multiple sequence alignment of the amino acid sequences of STE20-ZC family kinases.

Figure 4 shows a pairwise sequence alignment of STE20-KHS family kinases.

Figure 5 shows a multiple sequence alignment of the amino acid sequences of STE20-SULU family kinases.

Figure 6 shows a pairwise sequence alignment of STE20-GEK family kinases

Figure 7 shows a multiple sequence alignment of the amino acid sequences of STE20-PAK family kinases.

5 Figures 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, and 8E show the amino acid sequences of human STLK2, human STLK3, human STLK4, human STLK5, human ZC1, human ZC2, human ZC3, human ZC4, human KHS2, human SULU1, human SULU3, murine SULU3, human GEK2, human PAK4, and human PAK5.

10 Figures 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, 9E, 9F, 9G, 9H, 9I, 9J, 9K, 9L, 9M, 9N, 9O, and 9P show the nucleic acid sequences of human STLK2, human STLK3, human STLK4, human STLK5, human ZC1, human ZC2, human ZC3, human ZC4, human KHS2, human SULU1, human SULU3, murine SULU3, human GEK2, human PAK4, and human
15 PAK5.

 Figures 10A and 10B show the full-length amino acid sequences of human STLK5 (SEQ ID NO: 97), human PAK5 (SEQ ID NO:103), and human ZC4 (SEQ ID NO:105), as well as the partial amino acid sequences of human full-length STLK6 (SEQ
20 ID NO: 99) and human STLK7 (SEQ ID NO: 101).

 Figures 11A, 11B, 11C, and 11D show the full-length nucleic acid sequences of human STLK5 (SEQ ID NO:96), human PAK5 (SEQ ID NO:102), and human ZC4 (SEQ ID NO:104), as well as the partial nucleic acid sequences of human STLK6 (SEQ ID
25 NO: 98) and human STLK7 (SEQ ID NO: 100).

 Figure 12 shows a multiple sequence alignment among human SPAK, human STLK6, human STLK7 and full-length human STLK5.

 Figure 13 shows a multiple sequence alignment among
30 human PAK1, human PAK4 and human PAK5.

 Figures 14A and 14B show a pair-wise sequence alignment between human ZC1 and human ZC4.

Figure 15 shows a pair-wise sequence alignment between LOK1 and full-length GEK2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates in part to kinase polypeptides, nucleic acids encoding such polypeptides, cells containing such nucleic acids, antibodies to such polypeptides, assays utilizing such polypeptides, and methods relating to all of the foregoing. The present
10 invention is based upon the isolation and characterization of new kinase polypeptides. The polypeptides and nucleic acids may be produced using well-known and standard synthesis techniques when given the sequences presented herein.

15 The recent elucidation of the DNA sequence of *Saccharomyces cerevesiae* has provided the first complete example of the genetic information contained in a simple eukaryotic organism. Analysis of this yeast genome revealed that it contains at least 113 protein kinases. These
20 kinases were further subdivided into several structurally related groups. One of these newly defined groups was termed the STE20-family to represent its founding member STE20, which is a protein kinase involved in the yeast pheromone response pathway that initiates a protein kinase
25 cascade in response to a G-protein mediated signal. *S. cerevesiae* has two additional members of this family, CLA4, and YOL113W (HRA655).

 Several mammalian homologues have recently been identified that belong to the STE20-family, including SOK-1
30 (human STE20), GC-kinase, KHS, HPK1, NIK, SLK, GEK, PAK1, PAK65, MST1, and CDC7. Furthermore, the *Drosophila* and the *C. elegans* genome efforts have identified additional protein kinases which belong to the STE20-family, yet have

structurally unique extracatalytic domains, including ZC504.4 and SULK kinases from *C. elegans*, and NINAC of *Drosophila*.

STE20-related protein kinases have been implicated as regulating a variety of cellular responses, including response to growth factors or cytokines, oxidative-, UV-, or irradiation-related stress pathways, inflammatory signals (i.e., TNF α), apoptotic stimuli (i.e., Fas), T and B cell costimulation, the control of cytoskeletal architecture, and cellular transformation. Typically, the STE20-related kinases serve as upstream regulators of MAPK cascades. Examples include: HPK1, a protein-serine/ threonine kinase (STK) that possesses a STE20-like kinase domain that activates a protein kinase pathway leading to the stress-activated protein kinase SAPK/JNK; PAK1, an STK with an upstream CDC42-binding domain that interacts with Rac and plays a role in cellular transformation through the Ras-MAPK pathway; and murine NIK, which interacts with upstream receptor tyrosine kinases and connects with downstream STE11-family kinases.

The STE20-kinases possess a variety of non-catalytic domains that are believed to interact with upstream regulators. Examples include proline-rich domains for interaction with SH3-containing proteins, or specific domains for interaction with Rac, Rho, and Rab small G-proteins. These interactions may provide a mechanism for cross-talk between distinct biochemical pathways in response to external stimuli such as the activation of a variety of cell surface receptors, including tyrosine kinases, cytokine receptors, TNF receptor, Fas, T cell receptors, CD28, or CD40.

I. The Nucleic Acids of the Invention

Included within the scope of this invention are the functional equivalents of the herein-described isolated nucleic acid molecules. The degeneracy of the genetic code permits substitution of certain codons by other codons that specify the same amino acid and hence would give rise to the same protein. The nucleic acid sequence can vary substantially since, with the exception of methionine and tryptophan, the known amino acids can be coded for by more than one codon. Thus, portions or all of the kinase genes of the invention could be synthesized to give a nucleic acid sequence significantly different from that shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:96, SEQ ID NO:98, SEQ ID NO:100, SEQ ID NO:102, SEQ ID NO:104, and SEQ ID NO:106. The encoded amino acid sequence thereof would, however, be preserved.

In addition, the nucleic acid sequence may comprise a nucleotide sequence which results from the addition, deletion or substitution of at least one nucleotide to the 5'-end and/or the 3'-end of the nucleic acid formula shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:96, SEQ ID NO:98, SEQ ID NO:100, SEQ ID NO:102, SEQ ID NO:104, or SEQ ID NO:106, or a derivative thereof. Any nucleotide or polynucleotide may be used in this regard, provided that its addition, deletion or substitution does not alter the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID

NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, which is encoded by the nucleotide sequence. For example, the present invention is intended to include any nucleic acid sequence resulting from the addition of ATG as an initiation codon at the 5'-end of the inventive nucleic acid sequence or its derivative, or from the addition of TTA, TAG or TGA as a termination codon at the 3'-end of the inventive nucleotide sequence or its derivative. Moreover, the nucleic acid molecule of the present invention may, as necessary, have restriction endonuclease recognition sites added to its 5'-end and/or 3'-end.

Such functional alterations of a given nucleic acid sequence afford an opportunity to promote secretion and/or processing of heterologous proteins encoded by foreign nucleic acid sequences fused thereto. All variations of the nucleotide sequence of the kinase genes of the invention and fragments thereof permitted by the genetic code are, therefore, included in this invention.

Further, it is possible to delete codons or to substitute one or more codons with codons other than degenerate codons to produce a structurally modified polypeptide, but one which has substantially the same utility or activity as the polypeptide produced by the unmodified nucleic acid molecule. As recognized in the art, the two polypeptides are functionally equivalent, as are the two nucleic acid molecules that give rise to their production, even though the differences between the nucleic acid molecules are not related to the degeneracy of the genetic code.

Mammalian STLK2

The full-length human STLK2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:1) is 3268 bp long and consists of a 1248 bp open reading frame (ORF)

flanked by a 181 bp 5' untranslated region (UTR; 1-181) and a 1784 bp 3' UTR (1433-3216) that is followed by a 52 nucleotide polyadenylated region. A polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) is found at positions (3193-3198). The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus (Kozak, M., Nucleic Acids Res. 15, 8125-8148 (1987)) for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for STLK2. Furthermore, human STLK2 and the related SOK-1 and MST3 proteins conserve the amino acid sequence immediately following this presumed initiating methionine.

Several EST fragments span the complete STLK2 sequence with AA191319 at the 5' end and W16504 at the 3' end.

Mammalian STLK3

The partial human STLK3 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:2) is 3030 bp long and consists of a 1548 bp ORF flanked by a 1476 bp 3' UTR (1550-3025) and a 5 nucleotide polyadenylated region. A potential polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) begins at position 3004. Since the coding region is open throughout the 5' extent of this sequence, this is apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine.

Multiple EST fragments span the complete STLK3 sequence with AA278967 at the 5' end and AA628477 and others at the 3' end.

Mammalian STLK4

The partial human STLK4 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:3) is 3857 bp long and consists of a 1242 bp ORF flanked by a 2596 bp 3' UTR (1244-3839) and an 18 nucleotide polyadenylated region. A potential polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) is found at positions 2181-3822. Since the coding region is open throughout the 5' extent of this sequence, this is

apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine. A near full-length murine STLK4 cDNA is represented in the 1773 bp EST AA117438. It extends an additional 21 nucleotides 5' of the human STLK4 consensus, but since its coding region is open throughout the 5' extent of the sequence, this is also apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine.

Several EST fragments span the complete STLK3 sequence with AA297759 at the 5' end and AA100484 and others at the 3' end.

Mammalian STLK5

The full-length human STLK5 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:96) is 2110 bp long and consists of a 1119 bp ORF flanked by a 229 bp 5' UTR and a 762 bp 3' UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus (supra) for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for STLK5. Several EST fragments span the complete STLK5 sequence with AA297059 and F07734 at the 5' end, and R46686 and F03423 and others at the 3' end.

Mammalian STLK6

The full-length human STLK6 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:98) is 2,001 bp long and consists of a 1,254 bp ORF flanked by a 75 bp 5' UTR and a 673 bp 3' UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus (supra) for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for STLK6.

Mammalian STLK7

The partial human STLK7 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:100) is 311 bp long and consists of a 309 bp ORF. Since the coding region is open throughout both the 5' and 3' extent of this

sequence, this is apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine and C-terminal stop codon.

Mammalian ZC1

5 The full-length human ZC1 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:9) is 3798 bp long and consists of a 3717 bp ORF (7-3723) flanked by a 6 bp 5' UTR and a 75 bp (3724-3798) 3' UTR. No polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) or polyadenylated region are present in the 3'UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG
10 conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for human ZC1.

 Multiple EST fragments (W81656) match the 3' end of the human ZC1 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors
15 believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

Mammalian ZC2

 The partial human ZC2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:10) is 4055 bp
20 long and consists of a 3891 bp ORF (1-3891) and a 164 bp (3892-4055) 3' UTR. Since the coding region is open throughout the 5' extent of this sequence, this is apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine. No polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) or
25 polyadenylated region are present in the 3'UTR.

 Multiple EST fragments (R51245) match the 3' end of the human ZC2 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that
 match its 5' end.

Mammalian ZC3

 The partial human ZC3 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:11) is 4133 bp long and consists of a 3978 bp ORF (1-3978) and a 152 bp

(3979-4133) 3'UTR region. Since the coding region is open throughout the 5' extent of this sequence, this is apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine. No polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) or polyadenylated region are present in the 3'UTR.

Multiple EST fragments (R54563) match the 3' end of the human ZC3 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

Mammalian ZC4

The full-length human ZC4 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:104) is 3,684 bp long and was originally assembled from X chromosome genomic DNA sequence.

Multiple EST fragments (R98571) match the 3' end of the human ZC4 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end. ZC4 gene is also contained within the human genomic clone Z83850.

Mammalian KHS2

The full-length human KHS2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:17) is 4023 bp long and consists of a 2682 bp ORF (6-2687) flanked by a 5 bp (1-5) 5'UTR and a 1336 bp (2688-4023) 3' UTR. A potential polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) is found at positions 4008-4013. No polyadenylated region is present in the 3'UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for human KHS2.

Multiple EST fragments match the 5' end (AA446022) as well as the 3' end (R37625) of the human KHS2 gene.

Mammalian SULU1

The full-length human SULU1 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:19) is 4177 bp long and consists of a 2694 bp ORF (415-3108) flanked by a 414 bp (1-414) 5'UTR and a 1069 bp (3109-4177) 3' UTR followed by a 19 nucleotide polydenylated region. A potential polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) is found at positions 4164-4169. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for human SULU1.

Multiple EST fragments match the 5' end (N27153) as well as the 3' end (R90908) of the human SULU1 gene.

Mammalian (Murine) SULU3

The partial murine SULU3 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:21) is 2249 bp long and consists of a 2244 bp ORF (6-2249) flanked by a 5 bp (1-5) 5'UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for murine SULU3. The 3' end of the murine SULU3 cDNA shares 90% DNA sequence identity over 1620 nucleotides with human SULU3, suggesting that these two genes are functional orthologues.

One EST fragment (AA446022) matches the 3' end of the partial murine SULU3 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

Mammalian (Human) SULU3

The partial human SULU3 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:20) is 3824 bp long and consists of a 2358 bp ORF (2-2359) flanked by a 1465 bp (2360-3824) 3'UTR followed by a 19 nucleotide polydenylated region. A potential polyadenylation signal

(AATAAA) is found at positions 2602-2607. Since the coding region is open throughout the 5' extent of this sequence, this is apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine. The 5' end of the human SULU3 cDNA shares 90% DNA sequence identity over 1620 nucleotides with murine SULU3, suggesting that these two genes are functional orthologues.

Multiple EST fragments (R02283) match the 3' end of the human SULU3 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

Mammalian GEK2

The full-length human GEK2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:106) is 2962 bp long and consists of a 2737 bp ORF (59-2795) flanked by a 58 bp (1-58) 5'UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for human GEK2.

Multiple EST fragments (AA465671) match the 5' end, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that only one (AA380492) matches the 3' end of the human GEK2 gene.

Mammalian PAK4

The full-length human PAK4 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:27) is 3604 bp long and consists of a 2043 bp ORF (143-2185) flanked by a 142 bp (1-142) 5'UTR and a 1419 3' UTR followed by a 22 nucleotide polydenylated region. A potential polyadenylation signal (AATTAAA) is found at positions 3582-3588. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for human PAK4.

Multiple EST fragments (AA535791) match the 3' end of the human PAK4 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

5

Mammalian PAK5

The full-length human PAK5 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:102) is 2806 bp long and consists of a 1773 bp ORF flanked by a 201 bp 5' UTR and a 833 bp 3' UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus (supra) for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for PAK5.

Multiple EST fragments (AA442867) match the 3' end of the human PAK5 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

II. Nucleic Acid Probes, Methods, and Kits for Detection of STE20-Related Kinases.

A nucleic acid probe of the present invention may be used to probe an appropriate chromosomal or cDNA library by usual hybridization methods to obtain other nucleic acid molecules of the present invention. A chromosomal DNA or cDNA library may be prepared from appropriate cells according to recognized methods in the art (cf. "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", second edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Sambrook, Fritsch, & Maniatis, eds., 1989).

In the alternative, chemical synthesis can be carried out in order to obtain nucleic acid probes having nucleotide sequences which correspond to N-terminal and C-terminal portions of the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide of interest. The synthesized nucleic acid probes may be used

as primers in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) carried out in accordance with recognized PCR techniques, essentially according to PCR Protocols, "A Guide to Methods and Applications", Academic Press, Michael, et al., eds., 1990, 5 utilizing the appropriate chromosomal or cDNA library to obtain the fragment of the present invention.

One skilled in the art can readily design such probes based on the sequence disclosed herein using methods of computer alignment and sequence analysis known in the art 10 ("Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 1989, supra). The hybridization probes of the present invention can be labeled by standard labeling techniques such as with a radiolabel, enzyme label, fluorescent label, biotin-avidin label, chemiluminescence, and the like. After 15 hybridization, the probes may be visualized using known methods.

The nucleic acid probes of the present invention include RNA, as well as DNA probes, such probes being generated using techniques known in the art. The nucleic 20 acid probe may be immobilized on a solid support. Examples of such solid supports include, but are not limited to, plastics such as polycarbonate, complex carbohydrates such as agarose and sepharose, and acrylic resins, such as polyacrylamide and latex beads. Techniques for coupling 25 nucleic acid probes to such solid supports are well known in the art.

The test samples suitable for nucleic acid probing methods of the present invention include, for example, cells or nucleic acid extracts of cells, or biological fluids. 30 The samples used in the above-described methods will vary based on the assay format, the detection method and the nature of the tissues, cells or extracts to be assayed. Methods for preparing nucleic acid extracts of cells are

well known in the art and can be readily adapted in order to obtain a sample which is compatible with the method utilized.

One method of detecting the presence of nucleic acids of the invention in a sample comprises (a) contacting said sample with the above-described nucleic acid probe under conditions such that hybridization occurs, and (b) detecting the presence of said probe bound to said nucleic acid molecule. One skilled in the art would select the nucleic acid probe according to techniques known in the art as described above. Samples to be tested include but should not be limited to RNA samples of human tissue.

A kit for detecting the presence of nucleic acids of the invention in a sample comprises at least one container means having disposed therein the above-described nucleic acid probe. The kit may further comprise other containers comprising one or more of the following: wash reagents and reagents capable of detecting the presence of bound nucleic acid probe. Examples of detection reagents include, but are not limited to radiolabelled probes, enzymatic labeled probes (horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase), and affinity labeled probes (biotin, avidin, or streptavidin).

In detail, a compartmentalized kit includes any kit in which reagents are contained in separate containers. Such containers include small glass containers, plastic containers or strips of plastic or paper. Such containers allow the efficient transfer of reagents from one compartment to another compartment such that the samples and reagents are not cross-contaminated and the agents or solutions of each container can be added in a quantitative fashion from one compartment to another. Such containers will include a container which will accept the test sample, a container which contains the probe or primers used in the

assay, containers which contain wash reagents (such as phosphate buffered saline, Tris-buffers, and the like), and containers which contain the reagents used to detect the hybridized probe, bound antibody, amplified product, or the like. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the nucleic acid probes described in the present invention can readily be incorporated into one of the established kit formats which are well known in the art.

III. DNA Constructs Comprising a STE20-Related Nucleic Acid Molecule and Cells Containing These Constructs.

The present invention also relates to a recombinant DNA molecule comprising, 5' to 3', a promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell and the above-described nucleic acid molecules. In addition, the present invention relates to a recombinant DNA molecule comprising a vector and an above-described nucleic acid molecule. The present invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a transcriptional region functional in a cell, a sequence complementary to an RNA sequence encoding an amino acid sequence corresponding to the above-described polypeptide, and a transcriptional termination region functional in said cell. The above-described molecules may be isolated and/or purified DNA molecules.

The present invention also relates to a cell or organism that contains an above-described nucleic acid molecule and thereby is capable of expressing a polypeptide.

The polypeptide may be purified from cells which have been altered to express the polypeptide. A cell is said to be "altered to express a desired polypeptide" when the cell, through genetic manipulation, is made to produce a protein which it normally does not produce or which the cell normally produces at lower levels. One skilled in the art

can readily adapt procedures for introducing and expressing either genomic, cDNA, or synthetic sequences into either eukaryotic or prokaryotic cells.

5 A nucleic acid molecule, such as DNA, is said to be "capable of expressing" a polypeptide if it contains nucleotide sequences which contain transcriptional and translational regulatory information and such sequences are "operably linked" to nucleotide sequences which encode the polypeptide. An operable linkage is a linkage in which the regulatory DNA sequences and the DNA sequence sought to be
10 expressed are connected in such a way as to permit gene sequence expression. The precise nature of the regulatory regions needed for gene sequence expression may vary from organism to organism, but shall in general include a promoter region which, in prokaryotes, contains both the promoter (which directs the initiation of RNA transcription) as well as the DNA sequences which, when transcribed into RNA, will signal synthesis initiation. Such regions will normally include those 5'-non-coding sequences involved with
20 initiation of transcription and translation, such as the TATA box, capping sequence, CAAT sequence, and the like.

If desired, the non-coding region 3' to the sequence encoding a kinase of the invention may be obtained by the above-described methods. This region may be retained for
25 its transcriptional termination regulatory sequences, such as termination and polyadenylation. Thus, by retaining the 3'-region naturally contiguous to the DNA sequence encoding a kinase of the invention, the transcriptional termination signals may be provided. Where the transcriptional
30 termination signals are not satisfactorily functional in the expression host cell, then a 3' region functional in the host cell may be substituted.

Two DNA sequences (such as a promoter region sequence and a sequence encoding a kinase of the invention) are said to be operably linked if the nature of the linkage between the two DNA sequences does not (1) result in the
5 introduction of a frame-shift mutation, (2) interfere with the ability of the promoter region sequence to direct the transcription of a gene sequence encoding a kinase of the invention, or (3) interfere with the ability of the gene
10 sequence of a kinase of the invention to be transcribed by the promoter region sequence. Thus, a promoter region would be operably linked to a DNA sequence if the promoter were capable of effecting transcription of that DNA sequence. Thus, to express a gene encoding a kinase of the invention, transcriptional and translational signals recognized by an
15 appropriate host are necessary.

The present invention encompasses the expression of a gene encoding a kinase of the invention (or a functional derivative thereof) in either prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. Prokaryotic hosts are, generally, very efficient and
20 convenient for the production of recombinant proteins and are, therefore, one type of preferred expression system for kinases of the invention. Prokaryotes most frequently are represented by various strains of *E. coli*. However, other microbial strains may also be used, including other
25 bacterial strains.

In prokaryotic systems, plasmid vectors that contain replication sites and control sequences derived from a species compatible with the host may be used. Examples of
30 suitable plasmid vectors may include pBR322, pUC118, pUC119 and the like; suitable phage or bacteriophage vectors may include γ gt10, γ gt11 and the like; and suitable virus vectors may include pMAM-neo, pKRC and the like. Preferably, the

selected vector of the present invention has the capacity to replicate in the selected host cell.

Recognized prokaryotic hosts include bacteria such as *E. coli*, *Bacillus*, *Streptomyces*, *Pseudomonas*, *Salmonella*, *Serratia*, and the like. However, under such conditions, the polypeptide will not be glycosylated. The prokaryotic host must be compatible with the replicon and control sequences in the expression plasmid.

To express a kinase of the invention (or a functional derivative thereof) in a prokaryotic cell, it is necessary to operably link the sequence encoding the kinase of the invention to a functional prokaryotic promoter. Such promoters may be either constitutive or, more preferably, regulatable (i.e., inducible or derepressible). Examples of constitutive promoters include the *int* promoter of bacteriophage λ , the *bla* promoter of the β -lactamase gene sequence of pBR322, and the *cat* promoter of the chloramphenicol acetyl transferase gene sequence of pPR325, and the like. Examples of inducible prokaryotic promoters include the major right and left promoters of bacteriophage λ (P_L and P_R), the *trp*, *recA*, *lacZ*, *lacI*, and *gal* promoters of *E. coli*, the α -amylase (Ulmanen et al., J. Bacteriol. 162:176-182, 1985) and the ζ -28-specific promoters of *B. subtilis* (Gilman et al., Gene Sequence 32:11-20, 1984), the promoters of the bacteriophages of *Bacillus* (Gryczan, In: The Molecular Biology of the Bacilli, Academic Press, Inc., NY, 1982), and *Streptomyces* promoters (Ward et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 203:468-478, 1986). Prokaryotic promoters are reviewed by Glick (Ind. Microbiot. 1:277-282, 1987), Cenatiempo (Biochimie 68:505-516, 1986), and Gottesman (Ann. Rev. Genet. 18:415-442, 1984).

Proper expression in a prokaryotic cell also requires the presence of a ribosome-binding site upstream of the gene

sequence-encoding sequence. Such ribosome-binding sites are disclosed, for example, by Gold et al. (Ann. Rev. Microbiol. 35:365-404, 1981). The selection of control sequences, expression vectors, transformation methods, and the like, are dependent on the type of host cell used to express the gene. As used herein, "cell", "cell line", and "cell culture" may be used interchangeably and all such designations include progeny. Thus, the words "transformants" or "transformed cells" include the primary subject cell and cultures derived therefrom, without regard to the number of transfers. It is also understood that all progeny may not be precisely identical in DNA content, due to deliberate or inadvertent mutations. However, as defined, mutant progeny have the same functionality as that of the originally transformed cell.

Host cells which may be used in the expression systems of the present invention are not strictly limited, provided that they are suitable for use in the expression of the kinase polypeptide of interest. Suitable hosts may often include eukaryotic cells. Preferred eukaryotic hosts include, for example, yeast, fungi, insect cells, mammalian cells either in vivo, or in tissue culture. Mammalian cells which may be useful as hosts include HeLa cells, cells of fibroblast origin such as VERO or CHO-K1, or cells of lymphoid origin and their derivatives. Preferred mammalian host cells include SP2/0 and J558L, as well as neuroblastoma cell lines such as IMR 332, which may provide better capacities for correct post-translational processing.

In addition, plant cells are also available as hosts, and control sequences compatible with plant cells are available, such as the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S and 19S, and nopaline synthase promoter and polyadenylation signal sequences. Another preferred host is an insect cell, for

example the *Drosophila* larvae. Using insect cells as hosts, the *Drosophila* alcohol dehydrogenase promoter can be used (Rubin, Science 240:1453-1459, 1988). Alternatively, baculovirus vectors can be engineered to express large amounts of kinases of the invention in insect cells (Jasny, Science 238:1653, 1987; Miller et al., In: Genetic Engineering, Vol. 8, Plenum, Setlow et al., eds., pp. 277-297, 1986).

Any of a series of yeast expression systems can be utilized which incorporate promoter and termination elements from the actively expressed sequences coding for glycolytic enzymes that are produced in large quantities when yeast are grown in mediums rich in glucose. Known glycolytic gene sequences can also provide very efficient transcriptional control signals. Yeast provides substantial advantages in that it can also carry out post-translational modifications.

A number of recombinant DNA strategies exist utilizing strong promoter sequences and high copy number plasmids which can be utilized for production of the desired proteins in yeast. Yeast recognizes leader sequences on cloned mammalian genes and secretes peptides bearing leader sequences (i.e., pre-peptides). Several possible vector systems are available for the expression of kinases of the invention in a mammalian host.

A wide variety of transcriptional and translational regulatory sequences may be employed, depending upon the nature of the host. The transcriptional and translational regulatory signals may be derived from viral sources, such as adenovirus, bovine papilloma virus, cytomegalovirus, simian virus, or the like, where the regulatory signals are associated with a particular gene sequence which has a high level of expression. Alternatively, promoters from mammalian expression products, such as actin, collagen,

myosin, and the like, may be employed. Transcriptional initiation regulatory signals may be selected which allow for repression or activation, so that expression of the gene sequences can be modulated. Of interest are regulatory signals which are temperature-sensitive so that by varying the temperature, expression can be repressed or initiated, or are subject to chemical (such as metabolite) regulation.

Expression of kinases of the invention in eukaryotic hosts requires the use of eukaryotic regulatory regions. Such regions will, in general, include a promoter region sufficient to direct the initiation of RNA synthesis. Preferred eukaryotic promoters include, for example, the promoter of the mouse metallothionein I gene sequence (Hamer et al., J. Mol. Appl. Gen. 1:273-288, 1982); the TK promoter of Herpes virus (McKnight, Cell 31:355-365, 1982); the SV40 early promoter (Benoit et al., Nature (London) 290:304-31, 1981); and the yeast gal4 gene sequence promoter (Johnston et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA) 79:6971-6975, 1982; Silver et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA) 81:5951-5955, 1984).

Translation of eukaryotic mRNA is initiated at the codon which encodes the first methionine. For this reason, it is preferable to ensure that the linkage between a eukaryotic promoter and a DNA sequence which encodes a kinase of the invention (or a functional derivative thereof) does not contain any intervening codons which are capable of encoding a methionine (i.e., AUG). The presence of such codons results either in the formation of a fusion protein (if the AUG codon is in the same reading frame as the kinase of the invention coding sequence) or a frame-shift mutation (if the AUG codon is not in the same reading frame as the kinase of the invention coding sequence).

A nucleic acid molecule encoding a kinase of the invention and an operably linked promoter may be introduced into a recipient prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell either as a nonreplicating DNA or RNA molecule, which may either be a linear molecule or, more preferably, a closed covalent circular molecule. Since such molecules are incapable of autonomous replication, the expression of the gene may occur through the transient expression of the introduced sequence.

Alternatively, permanent expression may occur through the integration of the introduced DNA sequence into the host chromosome.

A vector may be employed which is capable of integrating the desired gene sequences into the host cell chromosome. Cells which have stably integrated the introduced DNA into their chromosomes can be selected by also introducing one or more markers which allow for selection of host cells which contain the expression vector.

The marker may provide for prototrophy to an auxotrophic host, biocide resistance, e.g., antibiotics, or heavy metals, such as copper, or the like. The selectable marker gene sequence can either be directly linked to the DNA gene sequences to be expressed, or introduced into the same cell by co-transfection. Additional elements may also be needed for optimal synthesis of mRNA. These elements may include splice signals, as well as transcription promoters, enhancers, and termination signals. cDNA expression vectors incorporating such elements include those described by Okayama (Mol. Cell. Biol. 3:280-, 1983).

The introduced nucleic acid molecule can be incorporated into a plasmid or viral vector capable of autonomous replication in the recipient host. Any of a wide variety of vectors may be employed for this purpose. Factors of importance in selecting a particular plasmid or

viral vector include: the ease with which recipient cells that contain the vector may be recognized and selected from those recipient cells which do not contain the vector; the number of copies of the vector which are desired in a particular host; and whether it is desirable to be able to "shuttle" the vector between host cells of different species.

Preferred prokaryotic vectors include plasmids such as those capable of replication in *E. coli* (such as, for example, pBR322, ColE1, pSC101, pACYC 184, π VX; "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 1989, supra). *Bacillus* plasmids include pC194, pC221, pT127, and the like (Gryczan, In: The Molecular Biology of the Bacilli, Academic Press, NY, pp. 307-329, 1982). Suitable *Streptomyces* plasmids include p1J101 (Kendall et al., J. Bacteriol. 169:4177-4183, 1987), and streptomyces bacteriophages such as ϕ C31 (Chater et al., In: Sixth International Symposium on Actinomycetales Biology, Akademiai Kiado, Budapest, Hungary, pp. 45-54, 1986). *Pseudomonas* plasmids are reviewed by John et al. (Rev. Infect. Dis. 8:693-704, 1986), and Izaki (Jpn. J. Bacteriol. 33:729-742, 1978).

Preferred eukaryotic plasmids include, for example, BPV, vaccinia, SV40, 2-micron circle, and the like, or their derivatives. Such plasmids are well known in the art (Botstein et al., Miami Wntr. Symp. 19:265-274, 1982; Broach, In: "The Molecular Biology of the Yeast *Saccharomyces*: Life Cycle and Inheritance", Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, p. 445-470, 1981; Broach, Cell 28:203-204, 1982; Bollon et al., J. Clin. Hematol. Oncol. 10:39-48, 1980; Maniatis, In: Cell Biology: A Comprehensive Treatise, Vol. 3, Gene Sequence Expression, Academic Press, NY, pp. 563-608, 1980).

Once the vector or nucleic acid molecule containing the construct(s) has been prepared for expression, the DNA construct(s) may be introduced into an appropriate host cell by any of a variety of suitable means, i.e., transformation, transfection, conjugation, protoplast fusion, electroporation, particle gun technology, calcium phosphate-precipitation, direct microinjection, and the like. After the introduction of the vector, recipient cells are grown in a selective medium, which selects for the growth of vector-containing cells. Expression of the cloned gene(s) results in the production of a kinase of the invention, or fragments thereof. This can take place in the transformed cells as such, or following the induction of these cells to differentiate (for example, by administration of bromodeoxyuracil to neuroblastoma cells or the like). A variety of incubation conditions can be used to form the peptide of the present invention. The most preferred conditions are those which mimic physiological conditions.

IV. The Proteins of the Invention

A variety of methodologies known in the art can be utilized to obtain the polypeptides of the present invention. The polypeptides may be purified from tissues or cells that naturally produce the polypeptides.

Alternatively, the above-described isolated nucleic acid fragments could be used to express the kinases of the invention in any organism. The samples of the present invention include cells, protein extracts or membrane extracts of cells, or biological fluids. The samples will vary based on the assay format, the detection method, and the nature of the tissues, cells or extracts used as the sample.

Any eukaryotic organism can be used as a source for the polypeptides of the invention, as long as the source organism naturally contains such polypeptides. As used herein, "source organism" refers to the original organism from which the amino acid sequence of the subunit is derived, regardless of the organism the subunit is expressed in and ultimately isolated from.

One skilled in the art can readily follow known methods for isolating proteins in order to obtain the polypeptides free of natural contaminants. These include, but are not limited to: size-exclusion chromatography, HPLC, ion-exchange chromatography, and immuno-affinity chromatography.

Mammalian STLK2

Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts STLK2 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. STLK2 contains a 21 amino acid N-terminal domain, a 253 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, followed by a 142 amino acid C-terminal domain.

STLK2 is most closely related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, MST3 (GB:AF024636) and SOK-1 (GB:X99325) and a *C. elegans* kinase yk34b11.5 (GB:U53153) sharing 72.7%, 68.7%, and 69.3% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 21 amino acid N-terminal domain of human STLK2 is 71.4% identical to the N-terminus of MST3 (GB:AF024636). Human STLK2 lacks a glycine residue at position 2, and is therefore unlikely to undergo myristylation. A Smith-Waterman search of the nonredundant protein database does not reveal any significant homologies that might suggest a potential function for this domain.

The 253 amino acid catalytic domain of human STLK2 is most related to human SOK-1 (X99325), MST3 (GB:AF024636), *C. elegans* yk32b11.5 (GB:U53153), and STLK3 (SEQ ID NO:6) sharing 88.9%, 87.4%, 78.3%, and 49% amino identity respectively, placing it in the STLK-subfamily of STE20-related kinases. The STLK2 kinase domain displayed lesser homology to other STE20-related kinases including: 55.9% to human MST2 (GB:U26424), 49.2% to human GCK (GB:U07349), 49.2% to human KHS1 (GB:U77129), and 44.2% to human HPK1 (GB:U66464). The activation loop of human STLK2 catalytic domain is identical to that of human SOK-1 and MST3 including the presence of four potential threonine phosphorylation sites that could serve an autoregulatory role on kinase activity.

The 142 amino acid C-terminal domain of human STLK2 is most related to human SOK-1 (X99325), MST3 (GB:AF024636), and *C. elegans* yk32b11.5 (GB:U53153), sharing 39.9%, 39.9%, and 33.3% amino acid identity, respectively. This C-terminal domain shares some significant amino acid similarity to the C-terminal domains of the related human STLK3 (SEQ ID NO:6) and STLK4 (SEQ ID NO:7).

The C-terminus of the related human SOK-1 (GB:X99325) kinase has been shown to be inhibitory to the catalytic activity of this kinase (Pombo, C.M., Bonventre, J.V., Molnar, A., Kyriakis, J. and Force, T. EMBO J. 15, 4537-4546 (1996)). Based on the sequence identity between the C-termini of human SOK-1 (GB:X99325) and human STLK2 (39.2%), the C-terminus of human STLK2 may also function as an inhibitory domain for its kinase.

Mammalian STLK3

The 3030 bp human STLK3 nucleotide sequence of the partial cDNA clone encodes a polypeptide of 516 amino acids

(SEQ ID NO:6) with a predicted molecular mass of 56,784 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts STLK3 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain, however the cDNA clone lacks an initiating ATG, so the full extent of its N-terminus is not known. STLK3 contains a 31 amino acid N-terminal domain, a 277 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, followed by a 181 amino acid C-terminal domain containing a 25 amino acid insert and a 27 amino acid tail relative to the sequence of human STLK2.

STLK3 is most closely related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, STLK4 (SEQ ID NO:7), MST3 (GB:AF024636), SOK-1 (GB:X99325) and STLK2 (SEQ ID NO:5) sharing 71.1%, 37.6%, 38.1%, and 38.4% amino acid identity respectively.

The 31 amino acid N-terminal domain of human STLK3 lacked any significant amino acid sequence homologies using a Smith-Waterman search of the nonredundant protein database, other than sequence similarity to proline-alanine repeats.

The 277 amino acid catalytic domain of human STLK3 is most related to human STLK4 (SEQ ID NO:7), SOK-1 (GB:X99325), MST3 (GB:AF024636), and STLK2 (SEQ ID NO:5) sharing 88.2%, 49.2%, 49%, and 49% amino acid identity, respectively. It also shares strong homology to other STKs from lower organisms including 51.7% to *A. thaliana* (GB:AC002343), 43.1% to *A. thaliana* (GB:Z97336), 42.1% to *A. thaliana* (GB:U96613), and 43.3% to *C. elegans* (GB:U53153).

The activation loop of the human STLK3 catalytic domain conserves three potential threonine phosphorylation sites with other members of the STLK-subfamily of STE20-related kinases (human STE20, MST3, STLK2, STLK4) that could serve an autoregulatory role on kinase activity.

The 181 amino acid C-terminal domain of human STLK3 shares 55.5% amino acid identity to human STLK4 (SEQ ID NO:7), and is 100% identical to a partial human cDNA DCHT (GB:AF017635). The C-terminal domain of human STLK3

5 contains a 26 amino acid insert relative to human STE20. A similar (87.5% amino acid identity) 26 amino acid insert is also present in human STLK4.

The 27 amino acid C-terminal tail of human STLK3 shares 77.8% amino acid identity to human STLK4, but is absent from
10 other STLK-family members. This high degree of homology between the C-tail of two STLK-family members suggests they may be involved in an as yet unidentified protein-protein interaction.

The weak sequence homology between the C-termini of
15 human STLK3 and STE20, suggests it may also function as an inhibitory domain for its kinase.

Mammalian STLK4

The 3857 bp human STLK4 nucleotide sequence of the
20 partial cDNA clone encodes a polypeptide of 414 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:7) with a predicted molecular mass of 45,451 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts STLK4 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane
25 domain, however the cDNA clone lacks an initiating ATG, so the full extent of its N-terminus is not known. The partial STLK4 protein sequence contains a 178 amino acid catalytic domain corresponding to the C-terminal motifs VI-XI of a serine/threonine kinase, followed by a 236 amino acid C-
30 terminal domain containing two inserts of 25 and 41 amino acids each, relative to the sequence of human STLK2.

STLK4 is most closely related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, STLK3 (SEQ ID. NO 6), MST3 (GB:AF024636), STLK2

(SEQ ID NO:5), and SOK-1 (GB:X99325) sharing 71.0%, 46.8%, 43.9%, and 37.7% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 178 amino acid catalytic domain of human STLK4 is most related to human STLK3 (SEQ ID NO. 7), SOK-1 (GB:X99325), MST3 (GB:AF024636), STLK2 (SEQ ID NO:5), and MST1 (GB:U18297), sharing 88.2%, 54.2%, 54.0%, 53.7 and 45.7% amino acid identity, respectively. It also shares strong homology to other STKs from lower organisms including 56.9% to *A. thaliana* (GB: AC002343), 52.5% to *C. elegans* (GB: U53153), 46.2% to *A. thaliana* (GB: Z97336) and 45.7% to *A. thaliana* (GB: U96613). The activation loop of the human STLK4 catalytic domain conserves three potential threonine phosphorylation sites with other members of the STLK-subfamily of STE20-related kinases (human STE20, MST3, STLK2 and STLK3) that could serve an autoregulatory role on kinase activity.

The 236 amino acid C-terminal domain of human STLK4 shares 58.1% amino acid identity to both human STLK3 (SEQ ID NO:6) and to a partial human cDNA, DCHT (GB:AF017635). The C-terminal domain of human STLK4 contains a 25 amino acid insert relative to human SOK-1 and shares 87.5% amino acid identity to an insert present in human STLK3.

The weak sequence homology between the C-termini of human STLK4 and STE20, suggests it may also function as an inhibitory domain for its kinase.

Mammalian STLK5

The full-length 2110 bp human STLK5 cDNA encodes a polypeptide of 373 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:97) with a predicted molecular mass of 41,700 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts STLK5 to be an intracellular STE20-subfamily kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. STLK5 contains a 10

amino acid N-terminal domain, a 311 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, and a 52 amino acid C-terminal domain.

5 STLK5 is most closely related to the human STE20-subfamily kinases STLK6 (SEQ ID No. 99) and SPAK (AF099989), sharing 51% and 33% amino acid identity, respectively, over its full extent. It also shares significant homology to database entries from *Arabidopsis thaliana* (GB:AC002343) and
10 *C.elegans* (GB:AL023843, GB:AL023843).

The 10 amino acid N-terminal domain of human STLK5 does not reveal any significant homologies to the protein database.

15 The 311 amino acid catalytic domain of human STLK5 shares 51% and 34 % identity to STLK6 and SPAK, respectively. The catalytic domain of STLK5 contains a 45 amino acid insert between kinase subdomains X and XI relative to human STE20. Multiple human EST fragments as well as a murine EST (GB:AA575647) contain this insert
20 providing evidence that this region is an integral part of STLK5.

25 The 52 amino acid C-terminal tail of human STLK5 shares 41.3% amino acid identity to human SOK-1 (GB:X99325). The weak sequence homology between the C-termini of human STLK5 and STE20, suggests it may also function as an inhibitory domain for its kinase.

Mammalian STLK6

30 The 2,001 bp human STLK6 nucleotide sequence of the complete cDNA encodes a polypeptide of 418 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:99) with a predicted molecular mass of 47,025 daltons.

Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts STLK6 to be an intracellular STE20-subfamily kinase, lacking both

a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. STLK6 contains a 57 amino acid N-terminal domain, a 312 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, followed by a 49 amino acid C-terminal domain.

STLK6 is most closely related to human STE20-subfamily kinases STLK5 (SEQ ID NO:97), STLK7 (SEQ ID NO:101), and SPAK (AF099989), sharing 50%, 35%, and 30% amino acid identity over its full extent. It also shares significant homology to database entries from *Arabidopsis thaliana* (GB:AC002343) and *C.elegans* (GB:U53153).

The 57 amino acid N-terminal domain of human STLK6 does not reveal any significant homologies in the protein database.

The 312 amino acid catalytic domain of human STLK6 shares 51 and 30 % identity to human STLK5 and SPAK, respectively.

The 49 amino acid C-terminal tail of human STLK6 shares low amino acid sequence identity (29%) with STLK5 and SPAK.

Mammalian STLK7

The 311 bp human STLK7 nucleotide sequence of the partial cDNA encodes a polypeptide of 103 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:101). Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts STLK7 to be an internal fragment of an intracellular STE20-family kinase. This sequence lacks the N- and C-terminal portions of STLK7 and contains only the N-terminal 103 amino acids of the predicted catalytic domain.

Human STLK7 is most closely related to human STE20-subfamily kinases SPAK (AF099989), STLK5 (SEQ ID NO:97), and STLK6 (SEQ ID NO:99), sharing 86%, 38%, and 35% amino acid identity within this region of the kinase domain. It also

shares significant homology to database entries from *Arabidopsis thaliana* (GB:AC002343) and *Drosophila melanogaster* (GB:AF006640).

5 Mammalian ZC1

 The 3798 bp human ZC1 nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide of 1239 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:13) with a predicted molecular mass of 142,140 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts ZC1 to be an
10 intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. The full-length ZC1 protein contains a 22 amino acid N-terminus, a 267 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, a 237 amino acid region predicted
15 to form a coiled-coil structure, a 114 amino acid proline-rich region, a 256 amino acid spacer region, followed by a 343 amino acid C-terminal domain containing a potential Rab/Rho-binding region.

 ZC1 is most closely related to the human STE20-subfamily kinases ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15),
20 and ZC4 (SEQ ID NO:16), sharing 61.7%, 60.9%, and 43.8% amino acid identity, respectively. ZC1 also shares 45.5% amino acid identity to a *C. elegans* kinase encoded by the cosmid ZC504.4 (GB:Z50029). ZC1 exhibits 90.0% amino acid
25 homology to murine NIK (GB:U88984), suggesting it may be the human orthologue of this STK.

 The 22 amino acid N-terminal domain of human ZC1 is 58.8% identical to the *C. elegans* kinase encoded by the cosmid ZC504.4 (GB:Z50029), and 100% identical to murine NIK
30 (GB: U88984). Human ZC1 lacks a glycine residue at position 2, and is therefore unlikely to undergo myristylation. A Smith-Waterman search of the nonredundant protein database

does not reveal any significant homologies that might suggest a potential function for this domain.

The 267 amino acid catalytic domain of human ZC1 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), KHS2 (SEQ ID NO:18), SOK-1 (GB:X99325), GCK (GB:U07349), and GEK2 (SEQ ID NO:107), and to the *C. elegans* kinase encoded by the cosmid ZC504.4 (GB:Z50029) sharing 90.6%, 90.2%, 50.6%, 47.4%, 45.4%, 42.5% and 82.6% amino acid identity, respectively. The ZC1 kinase domain shares 98.1% identity to murine NIK (GB:U88984). ZC1 contains the potential "TPY" regulatory phosphorylation site in its activation loop. This "TPY" motif is conserved in other STE20-related kinases, including ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, GEK2, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, PAK4 and PAK5.

Immediately C-terminal to the kinase domain of human ZC1 is a 237 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm (Lupas, A. Meth. Enzymol. 266, 513-525 (1996)). This region of ZC1 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), and GEK2 (SEQ ID NO:107), as well as to human PITSLRE (GB:U04824) sharing 65.5%, 65.4%, 25.3%, and 29.0% amino acid identity, respectively. The ZC1 coiled-coil domain also shares 90.6% amino acid homology to murine NIK. The *C. elegans* homologue ZC504.4 shares 32.2% sequence identity over this region.

Within the predicted coiled-coil domain of human ZC1, and the related ZC3, is a region predicted to form a leucine zipper (Leu-X6-Leu-X6-Leu-X6-Leu-X20-Leu-X6-Leu). The fact that this leucine repeat exists within a predicted coiled-coil structure suggests that the leucine zipper may have a high probability of serving as a dimerization interface (Hirst, J.D. et al Protein Engineering 9 657-662 (1996))

mediating a potential inter- or intra-molecular dimerization of human ZC1.

The 114 amino acid proline-rich region of human ZC1 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14) and ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), sharing 35.8%, and 24.9%, respectively. The ZC1 proline-rich domain shares 36.4% amino acid homology to murine NIK (GB:U88984). Three potential "PxxP" SH3 domain-binding motifs (I, II and III) are found within the proline-rich region of human ZC1. Motif I is conserved in human ZC1 and *C. elegans* ZC504.4 (GB:Z50029). Motif II is conserved in ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4 and *C. elegans* ZC504.4. Motif III is conserved in ZC1, ZC2, ZC3 and ZC4. Motifs II and III of murine NIK have been shown to bind the SH3 motif of the adaptor molecule Nck (Su, Y-C. et al, EMBO J. 16, 1279-1290 (1997)). From this evidence, human ZC1 may have the potential to bind to Nck or other SH3 or WW domain-containing proteins and participate in growth factor-induced signaling pathways.

The 256 amino acid spacer region of human ZC1 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14) and ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), as well as to human PITSLRE (GB:U04824), sharing 59.9%, 33.1%, 29.6%, and 26.4% amino acid identity, respectively. It also shares 59.9% amino acid homology to murine NIK. The *C. elegans* homologue ZC504.4 has only limited sequence similarity in this spacer region.

The 343 amino acid C-terminal of human ZC1 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), and ZC4 (SEQ ID NO:16), sharing 89.2%, 88.9%, and 42.3%, amino acid identity, respectively.

The ZC1 C-terminal domain also shares 98.8% amino acid identity to murine NIK. The *C. elegans* homologue ZC504.4 also shares 68.7% amino acid identity with the C-tail of

human ZC1. A lower, yet significant, homology is also evident to human KHS2 (SEQ ID NO:18), GCK (GB:U07349), and murine citron (GB:U07349) with 26.6%, 23.1% and 36.2% amino acid identity, respectively. GCK is a STE20-family kinase whose C-terminal domain has been shown to bind the small G-protein Rab8 (Ren, M. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93, 5151-5155 (1996)). Citron is a non-kinase Rho-binding protein (Madaule, P. et al., FEBS Lett. 377, 243-238 (1995)).

The sequence similarity of the C-terminal region of ZC1 to proteins that have potential Rab- or Rho-binding domains suggests that ZC1 may signal through a small G-protein-dependant pathway.

Mammalian ZC2

The 4055 bp human ZC2 nucleotide sequence of the partial cDNA encodes a polypeptide of 1297 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:14) with a predicted molecular mass of 147,785 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts ZC2 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain, however the cDNA clone lacks an initiating ATG, so the full extent of its N-terminus is not known. The N-terminally truncated ZC2 protein contains a 255 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, a 187 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure, a 184 amino acid proline-rich region, a 328 amino acid spacer region, followed by a 343 amino acid C-terminal domain containing a potential Rab/Rho-binding region.

ZC2 is most closely related to the human STE20-subfamily kinases ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), and ZC4 (SEQ ID NO:16), sharing 88.3%, 61.7%, and 41.9%

amino acid identity, respectively, and shares 41.7% amino acid identity to a *C. elegans* kinase encoded by the cosmid ZC504.4 (GB:Z50029).

The 255 amino acid catalytic domain of human ZC2 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), SOK-1 (GB:X99325), KHS2 (SEQ ID NO:18), MST1 (GB:U18297), and GCK (GB:U07349), and to the *C. elegans* kinase encoded by the cosmid ZC504.4 (GB:Z50029) sharing 90.2%, 89.8%, 49.0%, 48.6%, 47.9%, 45.0 and 76.7% amino acid identity, respectively. ZC2 contains the potential "TPY" regulatory phosphorylation site in its activation loop. This "TPY" motif is conserved in other STE20-related kinases, including ZC1, ZC3, ZC4, GEK2, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, PAK4 and PAK5.

Immediately C-terminal to the kinase domain of human ZC2 is a 187 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm (supra). This region of ZC2 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), and GEK2 (SEQ ID NO:107), as well as to human PITSLRE (GB:U04824), sharing 65.8%, 61.5%, 29.7% and 29.6% amino acid identity, respectively. The *C. elegans* homologue ZC504.4 shares 30.8% sequence identity over this region. Human ZC2 lacks the potential leucine zipper found in ZC1 as a consequence of a 29 amino acid deletion relative to ZC1 and ZC3.

The 184 amino acid proline-rich region of human ZC2 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15) and ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), sharing 35.9% and 28.6% amino acid identity, respectively. Significant homology is also evident to the murine WW domain-binding protein WBP7 (GB:U92455), and to the human SH3 domain-binding protein 3BP-1 (GB:X87671), with 27.7% and 25.3% amino acid identity, respectively.

ZC2 contains two of the potential "PxxP" SH3 domain-binding motifs (II and III) found within the proline-rich region of human ZC1. Motif II is conserved in ZC1, ZC3, ZC4 and *C. elegans* ZC504.4, and Motif III is conserved in ZC1, ZC3 and ZC4. Motifs II and III of murine NIK have been shown to bind the SH3 motif of the adaptor molecule Nck. From this evidence, human ZC1 may have the potential to bind to Nck or other SH3 or WW domain-containing proteins, and to participate in growth factor-induced signaling pathways.

The 328 amino acid spacer region of human ZC2 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13) and ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), and to murine NIK (GB:U88984), sharing 31.6%, 26.9% and 25.9% amino acid identity, respectively. The *C. elegans* homologue ZC504.4 has only limited sequence similarity in this spacer region.

The 343 amino acid C-terminal of human ZC2 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15) and ZC4 (SEQ ID NO:16), and to murine NIK (GB:U88984), sharing 88.9%, 88.3%, 41.9%, and 88.0%, amino acid identity, respectively. The *C. elegans* homologue, ZC504.4, also shares 67.2% amino acid identity with the C-tail of human ZC2. A lower, yet significant, homology is also evident to human GCK (GB:U07349), murine citron (GB:U07349), and the *S. cerevisiae* ROM2 protein (GB:U19103), a Rho1 GDP/GTP exchange factor, with 22.3%, 22.2% and 21.9% amino acid identity, respectively.

The sequence similarity of the C-terminal region of ZC2 to proteins that have potential Rab- or Rho-binding domains suggests that ZC2, like ZC1, may also signal through a small G-protein-dependant pathway.

Mammalian ZC3

The 4133 bp human ZC3 nucleotide sequence of the partial cDNA encodes a polypeptide of 1326 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:15) with a predicted molecular mass of 149,906 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts ZC3 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain, however the cDNA clone lacks an initiating ATG, so the full extent of its N-terminus is not known. The N-terminally truncated ZC3 protein contains a 255 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase: a 221 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure, a 204 amino acid proline-rich region, and a 303 amino acid spacer region followed by a 343 amino acid C-terminal domain containing a potential Rab/Rho-binding region.

ZC3 is most closely related to the human STE20-subfamily kinases ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), and ZC4 (SEQ ID NO:16), sharing 62.0%, 61.0%, and 42.5% amino acid identity, respectively and shares 46.7% amino acid identity to a *C. elegans* kinase encoded by the cosmid ZC504.4 (GB:Z50029).

The 255 amino acid catalytic domain of human ZC3 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), SOK-1 (GB:X99325), KHS2 (SEQ ID NO:18), GCK (GB:U07349), SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22), and GEK2 (SEQ ID NO:107), and to the *C. elegans* kinase encoded by the cosmid ZC504.4 (GB:Z50029) sharing 90.6%, 89.3%, 49.0%, 48.3%, 45.0%, 43.1%, 42.3% and 76.7% amino acid identity, respectively. ZC1 contains the potential "TPY" regulatory phosphorylation site in its activation loop. This "TPY" motif is conserved in other STE20-related kinases, including ZC1, ZC2, GEK2, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, PAK4 and PAK5.

Immediately C-terminal to the kinase domain of human ZC3 is a 221 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm (supra). This region of ZC3 is most homologous to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), and GEK2 (SEQ ID NO:107), sharing 66.9%, 61.5%, and 27.5% identity, as well as to rat PLC-beta (GB:A45493) and human PITSLRE (GB:H54024) sharing 29.6% and 25.9% amino acid identity, respectively. The *C. elegans* homologue ZC504.4 shares 26.8% sequence identity over this region.

Within the predicted coiled-coil domain of human ZC3, and the related ZC1, is a region predicted to form a leucine zipper (Leu-X6-Leu-X6-Leu-X6-Leu-X20-Leu-X6-Leu). The fact that this leucine repeat exists within a predicted coiled-coil structure suggests that the leucine zipper may have a high probability of serving as a dimerization interface (Hirst, J.D. et al Protein Engineering 9 657-662 (1996)) mediating a potential inter- or intra-molecular dimerization of human ZC3.

The 204 amino acid proline-rich region of human ZC3 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13) and ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), sharing 66.9% and 61.5% amino acid identity, respectively.

ZC3 contains two of the potential "PxxP" SH3 domain-binding motifs (II and III) found within the proline-rich region of human ZC1. Motif II is conserved in ZC1, ZC2, ZC4 and *C. elegans* ZC504.4; Motif III is conserved in ZC1, ZC2 and ZC4. Motifs II and III of murine NIK have been shown to bind the SH3 motif of the adaptor molecule Nck. From this evidence, human ZC3 may have the potential to bind to Nck or other SH3 or WW domain-containing proteins and participate in growth factor-induced signaling pathways.

The 303 amino acid spacer region of human ZC3 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13) and ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14) sharing 30.1%, and 27.1% amino acid identity, respectively. The *C. elegans* homologue ZC504.4 lacks nearly the entire spacer region of ZC3.

The 343 amino acid C-terminal of human ZC3 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14) and ZC4 (SEQ ID NO:16), sharing 89.2%, 88.9%, and 42.5%, amino acid identity, respectively. The *C. elegans* homologue ZC504.4 also shares 67.2% amino acid identity with the C-tail of human ZC3. A lower, yet significant, homology is also evident to human GCK (GB:U07349), as well as to the non-kinases murine citron (GB:U07349) and the *S. cerevisiae* ROM2 protein (GB:U19103), a Rho1 GDP/GTP exchange factor, with 21.6%, 32.4% and 22.9% amino acid identity, respectively.

The sequence similarity of the C-terminal region of ZC3 to proteins that have potential Rab- or Rho-binding domains suggests that ZC3, like ZC1 and ZC2, may signal through a small G-protein-dependant pathway.

Mammalian ZC4

The 3,684 bp human ZC4 nucleotide sequence of the complete cDNA encodes a polypeptide of 1,227 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:105) with a predicted molecular mass of 138,205 Daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts ZC4 to be an intracellular STE20-subfamily kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and a transmembrane domain. The full-length ZC4 protein contains a 25 amino acid N-terminus, a 265 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, a 108 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure, a 231 amino acid proline-rich region, a 40 amino acid region

predicted to form a coiled-coil structure spacer region, a 204 amino acid spacer region (domain B), followed by a 355 amino acid C-terminal domain containing a potential Rab/Rho-binding region (domain C).

5 ZC4 is most closely related to human ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13, also known as human HGK, human KIAA0687, murine NIK, human AC005035, human NIK, and *C. elegans* MIG-15), ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14, similar to partial sequence human KIAA0551), and ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15). An assembled genomic fragment in the
10 database (Z83850) is identical to ZC4, except for inappropriate identification of the exon boundaries. (Abo et al. (1998) EMBO J. 17: 6527-6540.)

The 25 amino acid N-terminal domain of human ZC4 shares weak homology to human ZC1 in its C-terminal extent, but
15 otherwise does not reveal any significant homologies to the protein database.

The 265 amino acid catalytic domain of human ZC4 is most related to human ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), and ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), sharing 63%, 64% and 62%
20 amino acid identity, respectively.

Immediately C-terminal to the kinase domain of human ZC4 is a 108 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm (supra). This region is most related to human ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), ZC3 (SEQ
25 ID NO:15), and ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), sharing 29%, 25% and 20% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 231 amino acid proline-rich region of human ZC4 does not reveal any significant homologies to the protein database. This region of ZC4 contains two "PxxP" motifs
30 that could potentially bind to proteins containing SH3 or WW domains and allow ZC4 to participate in growth factor activated signaling pathways. In addition, within the pro-rich domain of human ZC4 is a region predicted to form a

leucine zipper (Leu-X6-Leu-X6-Leu-X6-Leu-X20-Leu-X6-Leu) which may serve as a dimerization interface. The ZC STE20 subfamily kinases (ZC1, ZC2 and ZC3) have similarly located "PxxP" motifs and potential Leu zippers.

5 Immediately C-terminal to the proline-rich region of human ZC4 is a 40 amino acid region also predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm. This region of human ZC4 does not reveal any significant homologies to the protein database.

10 The 204 amino acid acidic- and serine-rich domain "B" of ZC4 does not reveal any significant homologies to the protein database.

The 355 amino acid C-terminal of human ZC4 is most related to human ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), ZC3 (SEQ ID NO:15), and
15 ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), sharing 43%, 42% and 42% amino acid identity, respectively.

The sequence similarity of the C-terminal region of ZC4 to proteins that have potential Rab- or Rho-binding domains suggests that ZC4, like other ZC-subfamily STE20 kinases,
20 may signal through a small G-protein-dependant pathway.

Mammalian KHS2

The 4023 bp human KHS2 nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide of 894 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:18) with a
25 predicted molecular mass of 101,327 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts KHS2 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. The full-length KHS2 protein contains a 13 amino acid N-terminus, a 260 amino
30 acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, a 73 amino acid spacer region, a 188 proline-rich region, followed by a 360 amino acid C-terminal domain containing a potential Rab/Rho-binding site.

KHS2 is most closely related to the human STE20-subfamily kinases KHS1 (GB:U177129), GCK (GB:U07349), and HPK1 (GB:U07349), sharing 65.5%, 51.9%, and 44.9% amino acid identity, respectively and shares 38.5% amino acid identity to a *C. elegans* STK (GB:U55363).

The 13 amino acid N-terminal domain of human KHS2 does not reveal any significant homologies that might suggest a potential function for this domain when examined by a Smith-Waterman alignment to the nonredundant protein database.

Human KHS2 lacks a glycine residue at position 2, and is therefore unlikely to undergo myristylation.

The 260 amino acid catalytic domain of human KHS2 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases KHS1 (GB:U177129), GCK (GB:U07349), HPK1 (GB:U66464), SOK-1 (GB:X99325), MST1 (GB:U18297), ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), and to the *C. elegans* kinase (GB:U55363), sharing 85.4%, 75.1%, 67.7%, 51.4%, 48.1%, 49.8% and 72.0% amino acid identity, respectively. KHS2 contains the potential "TPY" regulatory phosphorylation site in its activation loop. This "TPY" motif is conserved in other STE20-related kinases, including ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, GEK2, SULU1, SULU3, PAK4 and PAK5.

The 73 amino acid spacer region of human KHS2 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, KHS1 (GB:U177129), HPK1 (GB:U66464) and GCK (GB:U07349), sharing 60.3%, 43.5% and 44.0%, amino acid identity, respectively.

The 188 amino acid proline-rich region of human KHS2 is most related to human STE20-subfamily kinases, HPK1 (GB:U66464), GCK (GB:U07349) and KHS1 (GB:U177129), sharing 33.3%, 31.9% and 31.4%, amino acid identity, respectively.

Two potential "PxxP" SH3 domain-binding motifs (I and II) are found within the proline-rich region of human KHS2. Motif I is conserved with human KHS1 and HPK1; motif II is

conserved with GCK and KHS2. A 192 amino acid region of human HPK1 containing motif II has been shown to bind to the C-terminal SH3 motif of the adaptor molecule Grb2 (Anafi, M et al, J. Biol. Chem. J. 272, 27804-27811 (1997)). Human
5 KHS2 may bind SH3 or WW domain-containing proteins through this proline-rich region.

The 360 amino acid C-terminal of human KHS2 is most related to KHS1 (GB:U177129), GCK (GB:U07349) and HPK1 (GB:U66464), and to the *C. elegans* kinase (GB:U55363),
10 sharing 74.9%, 54.8%, 42.9%, and 31.0%, amino acid identity, respectively. GCK is a STE20-family kinase whose C-terminal domain has been shown to bind the small G-protein Rab8 (Ren, M. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93, 5151-5155 (1996)).

15 Mammalian SULU1

The 4196 bp human SULU1 nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide of 898 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:22) with a predicted molecular mass of 105,402 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts SULU1 to be an
20 intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. The full-length SULU1 protein contains a 21 amino acid N-terminus, a 256 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, a 150 amino acid spacer region, a
25 210 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure, a 114 amino acid spacer region and a 147 amino acid C-terminal domain predicted to form a coiled-coil structure.

SULU1 is most closely related to the STE20-subfamily
30 kinases murine SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:24), human SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:23), and to the *C. elegans* kinase SULU (GB:U11280), sharing 68.9%, 72.2% and 38.2% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 21 amino acid N-terminal domain of human SULU1 is most related to murine SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:24) and to the *C. elegans* kinase SULU (GB:U11280), sharing 86.3% and 62.3% amino acid identity. Human SULU1 lacks a glycine residue at position 2, and is therefore unlikely to undergo myristoylation. A Smith-Waterman search of the nonredundant protein database does not reveal any significant homologies that might suggest a potential function for this domain.

The 256 amino acid catalytic domain of human SULU1 is most related to murine SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:24), and to human SOK-1 (GB:X99325), STLK2 (SEQ ID NO:5), MST1 (GB:U18297), PAK1 (GB:U24152), ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), and KHS2 (SEQ ID NO:18) sharing 86.3%, 48.1%, 46.9%, 45.2%, 43.3%, 43.1% and 42.0% amino acid identity, respectively. The *C. elegans* SULU STK (GB:U11280) shares 62.3% sequence identity over this region. SULU1 contains the potential "TPY" regulatory phosphorylation site in its activation loop. This "TPY" motif is conserved in other STE20-related kinases, including ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, GEK2, KHS2, SULU3, PAK4 and PAK5.

The 150 amino acid spacer region of human SULU1 is most related to human SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:23) and to the *C. elegans* kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 53.5% and 10.4% amino acid identity, respectively.

Immediately C-terminal to the spacer region of human SULU1 is a 210 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm. This region of SULU1 is most related to SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:23), the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), GEK 2 (SEQ ID NO:107) and ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), sharing 68.6%, 26.8%, 23.2%, and 22.8% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 114 amino acid spacer region human SULU1 is most related to human SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:24) with 73.7% amino acid

sequence identity. A lower, yet significant, homology is also evident to murine PITSLRE (GB:U04824) and DLK (GB:A55318), human ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13) and GEK 2 (SEQ ID NO:107), as well as to the *C. elegans* SULU STK (GB:U11280), sharing 39.7%, 35.4%, 29.5%, 23.6% and 37.6% amino acid identity, respectively.

Immediately C-terminal to the second spacer region of human SULU1 is a 147 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm. This region of SULU1 is most related to human SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:24), ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13) and GEK 2 (SEQ ID NO:107), as well as to the *C. elegans* SULU STK (GB:U11280), sharing 73.3%, 28.4%, 26.1% and 39.5%, amino acid identity, respectively.

Mammalian (human) SULU3

The 3824 bp partial cDNA human SULU3 nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide of 786 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:23) with a predicted molecular mass of 92,037 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts SULU3 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase lacking a transmembrane domain. The N-terminally truncated human SULU3 protein contains a 66 amino acid partial catalytic domain followed by a 149 amino acid spacer region, a 210 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure, a second spacer region of 114 amino acids, a 247 amino acid C-terminal region predicted to form a second coiled-coil structure and a 100 amino acid C-terminal tail.

Human SULU3 is most closely related murine SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:24), human SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22), and to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 66.3%, 68.9% and 32.9% amino acid identity, respectively. The high sequence

homology between murine and human SULU3 suggests that these two proteins are orthologs of each other.

The 66 amino acid partial catalytic domain of human SULU3 is most related to murine SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:24), and to the human STE20 subfamily kinases ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), STE20 (GB:X99325), KHS1 (GB:U177129) and GEK 2 (SEQ ID NO:107), as well as to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 83.3%, 47.0%, 45.5%, 43.5%, 41.8% and 55.6% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 149 amino acid spacer region of human SULU3 is most related to murine SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:24), human STE20 (GB:X99325), MST1 (GB:U18297), and to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280) sharing 98.7%, 21.9% and 21.8% amino acid identity, respectively.

Immediately C-terminal to the first spacer region of human SULU3 is a 210 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm. This region of SULU3 is most related to murine SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:24), and to human SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22), ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13) and GEK 2 (SEQ ID NO:107), as well as to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 99.5%, 68.6%, 27.4% and 22.5% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 114 amino acid second spacer region of human SULU3 is most related to murine SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:24), and to human SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22) GEK 2 (SEQ ID NO:107), and ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), as well as to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 99.1%, 73.7%, 24.6%, 24.1% and 41.2% amino acid identity, respectively.

Immediately C-terminal to the second spacer region of human SULU3 is a 247 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm (supra).

This region of SULU3 is most related to human SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22) and ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13) as well as to rat PKN-

(GB:D26180) murine p160 ROCK1 (GB:U58512), and the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 73.7%, 26.7%, 24.0% and 21.0% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 100 amino acid C-tail of human SULU3 is most related to a human prion protein (GB:L38993), with 45.0% amino acid identity.

Mammalian (murine) SULU3

The 2249 bp murine, partial cDNA SULU3 nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide of 748 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:24) with a predicted molecular mass of 87,520 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts SULU3 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. The partial murine SULU3 protein contains a 25 amino acid N-terminus, a 248 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, a 149 amino acid spacer region, a 210 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure, and a 116 amino acid spacer region.

Murine SULU3 is most closely related to human SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:23) and SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22), as well as to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 97.0%, 72.3% and 38.4% amino acid identity, respectively. The high sequence homology between murine and human SULU3 suggests that these two proteins are orthologs.

The 25 amino acid N-terminal domain of murine SULU3 is most related to human SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22) and to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 70.0% and 44.4% amino acid identity, respectively.

Murine SULU3 lacks a glycine residue at position 2, and is therefore unlikely to undergo myristoylation. A Smith-Waterman search of the nonredundant protein database does

not reveal any significant homologies that might suggest a potential function for this domain.

The 248 amino acid catalytic domain of murine SULU3 is most related to human SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22), STE20 (GB:X99325), ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), and KHS1 (GB:U77129), as well as to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 86.7%, 46.6%, 43.3%, 59.4% amino acid identity, respectively. Murine SULU3 contains the potential "TPY" regulatory phosphorylation site in its activation loop. This "TPY" motif is conserved in other STE20-related kinases, including ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, GEK2, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, PAK4 and PAK5.

The 149 amino acid spacer of murine SULU3 is most related to human SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:23), SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22), and STE20 (GB:X99325), as well as to the *C. elegans* SULU (GB:U11280) and the *S. cerevisiae* STE20 (GB:L04655) kinases, sharing 98.7%, 53.4%, 21.9%, 59.4% and 21.9% amino acid identity, respectively.

Immediately C-terminal to the spacer region of murine SULU3 is a 210 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm. This region of murine SULU3 is most related to human SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:23), ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), and GEK 2 (SEQ ID NO:107), as well as to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 99.5%, 27.4%, 22.5% and 29.2% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 116 amino acid C-terminal spacer region of murine SULU3 is most related to human SULU3 (SEQ ID NO:23), GEK 2 (SEQ ID NO:107), and ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), well as to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 98.3%, 24.6%, 24.1% and 40.5% amino acid identity, respectively.

Mammalian (murine/human) SULU3

The 2249 bp murine SULU3 and the 3824 bp human SULU3 cDNAs contain a 1620 nucleotide overlap (541 amino acids) with 90% and 98% DNA and amino acid sequence identity, respectively. Owing to the high degree of sequence identity in this extended overlap, we propose that these are functional orthologues of a single gene. The combined murine/human 4492 bp SULU3 sequence encodes a polypeptide of 1001 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:31) with a predicted molecular mass of 116,069 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts SULU3 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. SULU3 contains a 25 amino acid N-terminus, a 248 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, a 149 amino acid spacer region, a 210 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure and a second spacer region of 114 amino acids, a 247 amino acid C-terminal region predicted to form a second coiled-coil structure and a 100 amino acid C-terminal tail. The murine SULU3 clone lacks the region from the second C-terminal coiled-coil to the C-terminus, whereas the human clone lacks the N-terminal domain, and all but 66 amino acids of the 248 amino acid kinase domain.

SULU3 is most closely related to SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22) and the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280) sharing 72.3% and 38.4% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 25 amino acid N-terminal domain of SULU3 is most related to human SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22) and to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 70.0% and 44.4% amino acid identity, respectively. SULU3 lacks a glycine residue at position 2, and is therefore unlikely to undergo myristylation. A Smith-Waterman search of the nonredundant

protein database does not reveal any significant homologies that might suggest a potential function for this domain.

The 248 amino acid catalytic domain of SULU3 is most related to human SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22), SOK-1 (GB:X99325), ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), KHS1 (GB:U77129) and the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 86.7%, 46.6%, 43.3%, 42.0% and 59.4% amino acid identity, respectively. SULU3 contains the potential "TPY" regulatory phosphorylation site in its activation loop. This "TPY" motif is conserved in other STE20-related kinases, including ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, GEK2, KHS2, SULU1, PAK4 and PAK5.

The 149 amino acid spacer of SULU3 is most related to SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22) and SOK-1 (GB:X99325), and to the *C. elegans* SULU (GB:U11280), and *S. cerevisiae* STE20 (GB:L04655) kinases, sharing 53.4%, 21.9%, 59.4% and 21.9% amino acid identity, respectively.

Immediately C-terminal to the spacer region of SULU3 is a 210 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm. This region is most related to ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), GEK 2 (SEQ ID NO:107), and the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 27.4% 22.5% and 29.2% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 114 amino acid spacer region of SULU3 is most related to human SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22), GEK 2 (SEQ ID NO:107), ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), and to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase (GB:U11280), sharing 73.7%, 24.6%, 24.1% and 41.2% amino acid identity, respectively.

Immediately C-terminal to the second spacer region of SULU3 is a 247 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm. This region of SULU3 is most related to human SULU1 (SEQ ID NO:22) and ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), as well as to rat PKN (GB:D26180), murine p160 ROCK1 (GB:U58512) and the *C. elegans* SULU kinase

(GB:U11280), sharing 73.7%, 26.7%, 24.0%, 21.0% and 37.6% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 100 amino acid C-tail of SULU3 is most related to a human prion protein (GB:L38993) with 45.0% amino acid identity.

Mammalian GEK2

The 2926 bp human GEK2 nucleotide sequence of the complete cDNA encodes a polypeptide of 968 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:107) with a predicted molecular mass of 112,120 daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts GEK2 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. The complete GEK2 protein contains a 33 amino acid N-terminus, a 261 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase, a 43 amino acid spacer region, a 135 amino acid proline-rich region, a 252 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure followed by a 244 amino acid region also predicted to form a coiled-coil structure.

GEK2 is most closely related to rat AT1-46 (GB:U33472) (a partial cDNA that extends from the middle of the first potential coiled-coil domain of GEK2 to the C-terminus), murine LOK (GB:D89728), *Xenopus laevis* polo-like kinase 1 (GB:AF100165), and human SLK (GB:AB002804), sharing 91.3%, 88.5%, 65.0%, and 44.7% amino acid identity, respectively. The high sequence homology between human GEK2, murine LOK and rat AT1-46 suggests that human GEK2 is a highly related protein to the rodent forms, or alternatively, its orthologue. Recently, a full-length version of GEK2 was reported (STK10 or human LOK AB015718). The 968 amino acid sequence is 99% identical to GEK2 (SEQ ID NO:107).

The 33 amino acid N-terminal domain of human GEK2 is most related to murine LOK (GB:D89728) and to human SLK (GB:AB002804), sharing 100% and 54.5% amino acid identity, respectively.

5 Human GEK2 lacks a glycine residue at position 2, and is therefore unlikely to undergo myristylation. A Smith-Waterman search of the nonredundant protein database does not reveal any significant homologies that might suggest a potential function for this domain.

10 The 261 amino acid catalytic domain of human GEK2 is most related to murine LOK (GB:D89728), rat AT1-46 (GB:D89728) and human SLK (GB:AB002804) as well as to a *C. elegans* kinase (GB:Z81460), sharing 97.7%, 90.8%, 54.5% and 55.9% amino acid identity, respectively. GEK2 contains the
15 potential "TPY" regulatory phosphorylation site in its activation loop. This "TPY" motif is conserved in other STE20-related kinases, including ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, GEK2, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, PAK4 and PAK5.

20 The 43 amino acid spacer region of human GEK2 is most related to murine LOK (GB:D89728) and to human SLK, sharing 83.7% and 77.6% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 135 amino acid proline-rich region of human GEK2 is most related to murine LOK (GB:D89728) with 66.2% amino acid identity, respectively. Within the proline-rich region of
25 human GEK2 is a potential "PxxP" SH3-binding domain conserved with murine LOK.

Immediately C-terminal to the proline-rich region of human GEK2 is a 252 amino acid region predicted to form a coiled-coil structure based on the Lupas algorithm. This
30 region of human GEK2 is most related to rat AT1-46 (GB:D89728), murine LOK (GB:D89728) and human SLK (GB:AB002804), and ZC2 (SEQ ID NO:14), sharing 90.8%, 86.9%, 42.2%, and 29.7% amino acid identity, respectively.

Immediately C-terminal to the predicted coiled-coil structure of human GEK2 is a second potential coiled-coil structure of 244 amino acids predicted based on the Lupas algorithm. This region of human GEK2 is most related to rat
5 AT1-46 (GB:D89728) and murine LOK (GB:D89728) as well as to human SLK (GB:AB002804) and ZC1 (SEQ ID NO:13), sharing 91.8%, 92.6%, 70.4% and 26.7% amino acid identity, respectively. The *C. elegans* kinase (GB:Z81460) shares 31.5% amino acid sequence identity over this region.

10

Mammalian PAK4

The 3604 bp human PAK4 nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide of 681 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:29) with a predicted molecular mass of 74,875 daltons. Analysis of the
15 deduced amino acid sequence predicts PAK4 to be an intracellular serine/threonine kinase, lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. The full-length PAK4 protein contains a 51 amino acid N-terminus predicted to contain a rac-binding motif, a 173 amino acid insert
20 relative to the known mammalian PAK proteins, a 169 amino acid spacer region, a 265 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase and a 23 amino acid C-terminal tail.

PAK4 is most closely related to human PAK5 (SEQ ID
25 NO:30), PAK1 (GB: U24152), and PAK65 (GB:U25975), as well as to a *C. elegans* kinase (GB: Z74029), sharing 76.8%, 49.5%, 49.8%, and 34.6% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 51 amino acid N-terminal domain of human PAK4 is most related to human PAK1 (GB:U24152), and PAK65
30 (GB:U25975), as well as to a *C.elegans* kinase (GB: Z74029), sharing 50.0%, 50.0% and 49.0% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 11 amino acid region at positions 13-23 of human PAK4 fits the consensus for a Cdc42/Rac-binding motif (SXPX4-6HXXH) (Burbelo, P.D., Dreschel, D. and Hall, A. J. Bio. Chem. 270, 29071-29074 (1995)).

5 The 173 amino acid insert of human PAK4, relative to the known mammalian PAK proteins, is most related to a *C. elegans* kinase (GB: Z74029) with 39.0% amino acid identity.

10 A Smith-Waterman search of the nonredundant protein database does not reveal any significant homologies that might suggest a potential function for this region.

 The 169 amino acid spacer of human PAK4 does not reveal any significant homologies that might suggest a potential function for this region.

15 The equivalent spacer region in PAK1 binds to the guanine nucleotide exchange factor PIX (Manser, E. et al (1998) Molecular Cell, 1, 183-192). Since PAK4 differs substantially from PAK1 over this region, the spacer domain of PAK4 may differ in its guanine nucleotide exchange factor binding specificity, relative to PAK1.

20 The 265 amino acid catalytic domain of human PAK4 is most related to human PAK5 (SEQ ID NO:30), PAK1 (GB:U24152), GCK (GB:U07349), SOK-1 (GB:X99325), and SLK (GB:AB002804), as well as to the *C. elegans* (GB: Z74029), and *S. cerevisiae* STE20-related kinases (GB:L04655), sharing 95.9%, 51.7%,
25 41.3%, 39.8%, 37.4%, 60.2% and 47.9% amino acid identity, respectively. PAK4 contains the potential "TPY" regulatory phosphorylation site in its activation loop. This "TPY" motif is conserved in other STE20-related kinases, including ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, GEK2, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3 and PAK5.

30 The 23 amino acid C-tail of human PAK4 contains a sequence that is homologous to a G-protein beta subunit binding site (Leeuw, T. et al. Nature, 391, 191-195 (1998)).

PAK4 has, therefore, the potential to be activated by both Cdc42- as well as G-protein-dependant pathways.

Mammalian PAK5

5 The 2,806 bp human PAK5 nucleotide sequence of the complete cDNA encodes a polypeptide of 591 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:103) with a predicted molecular mass of 64,071 Daltons. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence predicts PAK5 to be an intracellular STE20-subfamily kinase, 10 lacking both a signal sequence and transmembrane domain. The full-length PAK5 protein contains a 52 amino acid N-terminus predicted to contain a p21 (small G-protein) binding domain (PDB or CRIB), a 121 amino acid insert relative to the known mammalian PAK proteins, a 134 amino 15 spacer region, a 265 amino acid catalytic domain with all the motifs characteristic of a serine/threonine kinase and a 19 amino acid C-terminal tail.

PAK5 is most closely related to Human PAK4 (SEQ ID NO:29), *Drosophila melanogaster* PAK (also known as "mushroom 20 bodies tiny") (AJ011578), C45B11.1b from *C. elegans* (Z74029), and human PAK3 (Q13177) sharing 48% (327/674 aa), 50% (330/651 aa), 43% (234/435 aa excluding gap), and 47% (190/405 aa excluding gap) amino acid identity, respectively. Recently, a full length version of PAK5 was 25 reported (PAK4 AF005046) whose 591 amino acid sequence is identical to PAK5 (SEQ ID NO:103). (Abo, et al. (1998) EMBO J. 17:6527-6540).

The 52 amino acid N-terminal domain of human PAK5 is most related to human PAK4 (SEQ ID NO:29), *Drosophila 30 melanogaster* PAK (AJ011578), C45B11.1b from *C. elegans* (Z74029), and human PAK3 (Q13177), sharing 65%, 57%, 54%, and 53% amino acid identity, respectively.

The 11 amino acid region at positions 12-22 of human PAK5 (FIG. 18) fits the consensus for a small G-protein binding domain (PDB or CRIB) (SXPX4-6HXXH) (Burbelo, P.D., Dreschel, D. and Hall, A. J. Bio. Chem. 270, 29071-29074 (1995), hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety including any figures, tables, or drawings.).

The 121 amino acid insert of human PAK5 shares 43% amino acid identity with a similar domain from PAK4 (SEQ ID NO:29), but that is absent from other known PAKs.

The equivalent spacer region in PAK1 binds to the guanine nucleotide exchange factor PIX (Manser, E. et al (1998) Molecular Cell, 1, 183-192 hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety including any drawings, figures, or tables.). Since PAK5 differs substantially from PAK1 over this region, the spacer domain of PAK5 may differ in its guanine nucleotide exchange factor binding specificity, relative to PAK1.

The 134 amino acid collagen-like region of human PAK5 shares 34% amino acid identity to pro- α I type collagen from several species and is not present in other known PAKs.

The 265 amino acid catalytic domain of human PAK5 is most related to human PAK4 (SEQ ID NO:29), *Drosophila melanogaster* PAK (AJ011578), C45B11.1b from *C. elegans* (Z74029), and human PAK3 (Q13177), sharing 78%, 80%, 61%, and 55% amino acid identity, respectively. PAK5 also contains the potential "TPY" regulatory phosphorylation site in its activation loop. This "TPY" motif is conserved in other STE20-related kinases, including ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, GEK2, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3 and PAK4.

The 19 amino acid C-tail shares 80% amino acid identity to a PAK-like homologue identified from genomic DNA (AL031652). Furthermore, this C-terminal region of human PAK5 contains a sequence that is homologous to a G-protein

beta subunit binding site (Leeuw, T. et al. Nature, 391, 191-195 (1998) hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety including any figures, tables, or drawings). PAK5 has, therefore, the potential to be activated by both, Cdc42 as well as G-protein-dependant pathways.

V. Antibodies, Hybridomas, Methods of Use and Kits for Detection of STE20-Related Kinases

The present invention relates to an antibody having binding affinity to a kinase of the invention. The polypeptide may have the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, or a functional derivative thereof, or at least 9 contiguous amino acids thereof (preferably, at least 20, 30, 35, or 40 or more contiguous amino acids thereof).

The present invention also relates to an antibody having specific binding affinity to a kinase of the invention. Such an antibody may be isolated by comparing its binding affinity to a kinase of the invention with its binding affinity to other polypeptides. Those which bind selectively to a kinase of the invention would be chosen for use in methods requiring a distinction between a kinase of the invention and other polypeptides. Such methods could include, but should not be limited to, the analysis of altered kinase expression in tissue containing other polypeptides.

The STE20-Related kinases of the present invention can be used in a variety of procedures and methods, such as for the generation of antibodies, for use in identifying

pharmaceutical compositions, and for studying DNA/protein interaction.

The kinases of the present invention can be used to produce antibodies or hybridomas. One skilled in the art will recognize that if an antibody is desired, such a peptide could be generated as described herein and used as an immunogen. The antibodies of the present invention include monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies, as well fragments of these antibodies, and humanized forms.

Humanized forms of the antibodies of the present invention may be generated using one of the procedures known in the art such as chimerization or CDR grafting.

The present invention also relates to a hybridoma which produces the above-described monoclonal antibody, or binding fragment thereof. A hybridoma is an immortalized cell line which is capable of secreting a specific monoclonal antibody.

In general, techniques for preparing monoclonal antibodies and hybridomas are well known in the art (Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology," Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1984; St. Groth et al., J. Immunol. Methods 35:1-21, 1980). Any animal (mouse, rabbit, and the like) which is known to produce antibodies can be immunized with the selected polypeptide. Methods for immunization are well known in the art. Such methods include subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injection of the polypeptide. One skilled in the art will recognize that the amount of polypeptide used for immunization will vary based on the animal which is immunized, the antigenicity of the polypeptide and the site of injection.

The polypeptide may be modified or administered in an adjuvant in order to increase the peptide antigenicity. Methods of increasing the antigenicity of a polypeptide are well known in the art. Such procedures include coupling the antigen with a heterologous protein (such as globulin or β -galactosidase) or through the inclusion of an adjuvant during immunization.

For monoclonal antibodies, spleen cells from the immunized animals are removed, fused with myeloma cells, such as SP2/0-Agl4 myeloma cells, and allowed to become monoclonal antibody producing hybridoma cells. Any one of a number of methods well known in the art can be used to identify the hybridoma cell which produces an antibody with the desired characteristics. These include screening the hybridomas with an ELISA assay, western blot analysis, or radioimmunoassay (Lutz et al., Exp. Cell Res. 175:109-124, 1988). Hybridomas secreting the desired antibodies are cloned and the class and subclass are determined using procedures known in the art (Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology", supra, 1984).

For polyclonal antibodies, antibody-containing antisera is isolated from the immunized animal and is screened for the presence of antibodies with the desired specificity using one of the above-described procedures. The above-described antibodies may be detectably labeled. Antibodies can be detectably labeled through the use of radioisotopes, affinity labels (such as biotin, avidin, and the like), enzymatic labels (such as horse radish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, and the like) fluorescent labels (such as FITC or rhodamine, and the like), paramagnetic atoms, and the like. Procedures for accomplishing such labeling are well-known in the art, for example, see Stemberger et al., J.

Histochem. Cytochem. 18:315, 1970; Bayer et al., Meth. Enzym. 62:308-, 1979; Engval et al., Immunol. 109:129-, 1972; Goding, J. Immunol. Meth. 13:215-, 1976. The labeled antibodies of the present invention can be used for in vitro, in vivo, and in situ assays to identify cells or tissues which express a specific peptide.

The above-described antibodies may also be immobilized on a solid support. Examples of such solid supports include plastics such as polycarbonate, complex carbohydrates such as agarose and sepharose, acrylic resins and such as polyacrylamide and latex beads. Techniques for coupling antibodies to such solid supports are well known in the art (Weir et al., "Handbook of Experimental Immunology" 4th Ed., Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, England, Chapter 10, 1986; Jacoby et al., Meth. Enzym. 34, Academic Press, N.Y., 1974). The immobilized antibodies of the present invention can be used for in vitro, in vivo, and in situ assays as well as in immunochromatography.

Furthermore, one skilled in the art can readily adapt currently available procedures, as well as the techniques, methods and kits disclosed herein with regard to antibodies, to generate peptides capable of binding to a specific peptide sequence in order to generate rationally designed antipeptide peptides (Hurby et al., "Application of Synthetic Peptides: Antisense Peptides", In Synthetic Peptides, A User's Guide, W.H. Freeman, NY, pp. 289-307, 1992; Kaspczak et al., Biochemistry 28:9230-9238, 1989).

Anti-peptide peptides can be generated by replacing the basic amino acid residues found in the peptide sequences of the kinases of the invention with acidic residues, while maintaining hydrophobic and uncharged polar groups. For example, lysine, arginine, and/or histidine residues are

replaced with aspartic acid or glutamic acid and glutamic acid residues are replaced by lysine, arginine or histidine.

The present invention also encompasses a method of detecting a STE20-related kinase polypeptide in a sample, comprising: (a) contacting the sample with an above-described antibody, under conditions such that immunocomplexes form, and (b) detecting the presence of said antibody bound to the polypeptide. In detail, the methods comprise incubating a test sample with one or more of the antibodies of the present invention and assaying whether the antibody binds to the test sample. Altered levels of a kinase of the invention in a sample as compared to normal levels may indicate disease.

Conditions for incubating an antibody with a test sample vary. Incubation conditions depend on the format employed in the assay, the detection methods employed, and the type and nature of the antibody used in the assay. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of the commonly available immunological assay formats (such as radioimmunoassays, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays, diffusion based Ouchterlony, or rocket immunofluorescent assays) can readily be adapted to employ the antibodies of the present invention. Examples of such assays can be found in Chard ("An Introduction to Radioimmunoassay and Related Techniques" Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1986), Bullock et al. ("Techniques in Immunocytochemistry," Academic Press, Orlando, FL Vol. 1, 1982; Vol. 2, 1983; Vol. 3, 1985), Tijssen ("Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology," Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1985).

The immunological assay test samples of the present invention include cells, protein or membrane extracts of

cells, or biological fluids such as blood, serum, plasma, or urine. The test samples used in the above-described method will vary based on the assay format, nature of the detection method and the tissues, cells or extracts used as the sample to be assayed. Methods for preparing protein extracts or membrane extracts of cells are well known in the art and can be readily be adapted in order to obtain a sample which is testable with the system utilized.

A kit contains all the necessary reagents to carry out the previously described methods of detection. The kit may comprise: (i) a first container means containing an above-described antibody, and (ii) second container means containing a conjugate comprising a binding partner of the antibody and a label. In another preferred embodiment, the kit further comprises one or more other containers comprising one or more of the following: wash reagents and reagents capable of detecting the presence of bound antibodies.

Examples of detection reagents include, but are not limited to, labeled secondary antibodies, or in the alternative, if the primary antibody is labeled, the chromophoric, enzymatic, or antibody binding reagents which are capable of reacting with the labeled antibody. The compartmentalized kit may be as described above for nucleic acid probe kits. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the antibodies described in the present invention can readily be incorporated into one of the established kit formats which are well known in the art.

VI. Isolation of Compounds Which Interact With STE20-
Related Kinases

The present invention also relates to a method of detecting a compound capable of binding to a STE20-related kinase of the invention comprising incubating the compound with a kinase of the invention and detecting the presence of the compound bound to the kinase. The compound may be present within a complex mixture, for example, serum, body fluid, or cell extracts.

The present invention also relates to a method of detecting an agonist or antagonist of kinase activity or kinase binding partner activity comprising incubating cells that produce a kinase of the invention in the presence of a compound and detecting changes in the level of kinase activity or kinase binding partner activity. The compounds thus identified would produce a change in activity indicative of the presence of the compound. The compound may be present within a complex mixture, for example, serum, body fluid, or cell extracts. Once the compound is identified it can be isolated using techniques well known in the art.

The present invention also encompasses a method of agonizing (stimulating) or antagonizing kinase associated activity in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal an agonist or antagonist to a kinase of the invention in an amount sufficient to effect said agonism or antagonism. A method of treating diseases in a mammal with an agonist or antagonist of STE20-related kinase activity comprising administering the agonist or antagonist to a mammal in an amount sufficient to agonize or antagonize STE20-related kinase associated functions is also encompassed in the present application.

In an effort to discover novel treatments for diseases, biomedical researchers and chemists have designed, synthesized, and tested molecules that inhibit the function of protein kinases. Some small organic molecules form a class of compounds that modulate the function of protein kinases. Examples of molecules that have been reported to inhibit the function of protein kinases include, but are not limited to, bis monocyclic, bicyclic or heterocyclic aryl compounds (PCT WO 92/20642, published November 26, 1992 by Maguire et al.), vinylene-azaindole derivatives (PCT WO 94/14808, published July 7, 1994 by Ballinari et al.), 1-cyclopropyl-4-pyridyl-quinolones (U.S. Patent No. 5,330,992), styryl compounds (U.S. Patent No. 5,217,999), styryl-substituted pyridyl compounds (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,606), certain quinazoline derivatives (EP Application No. 0 566 266 A1), seleoindoles and selenides (PCT WO 94/03427, published February 17, 1994 by Denny et al.), tricyclic polyhydroxylic compounds (PCT WO 92/21660, published December 10, 1992 by Dow), and benzylphosphonic acid compounds (PCT WO 91/15495, published October 17, 1991 by Dow et al.).

Compounds that can traverse cell membranes and are resistant to acid hydrolysis are potentially advantageous as therapeutics as they can become highly bioavailable after being administered orally to patients. However, many of these protein kinase inhibitors only weakly inhibit the function of protein kinases. In addition, many inhibit a variety of protein kinases and will cause multiple side-effects as therapeutics for diseases.

Some indolinone compounds, however, form classes of acid resistant and membrane permeable organic molecules. WO 96/22976 (published August 1, 1996 by Ballinari et al.) describes hydrosoluble indolinone compounds that harbor

tetralin, naphthalene, quinoline, and indole substituents fused to the oxindole ring. These bicyclic substituents are in turn substituted with polar moieties including hydroxylated alkyl, phosphate, and ether moieties. U.S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 08/702,232, filed August 23, 1996, entitled "Indolinone Combinatorial Libraries and Related Products and Methods for the Treatment of Disease" by Tang et al. (Lyon & Lyon Docket No. 221/187) and 08/485,323, filed June 7, 1995, entitled "Benzylidene-Z-Indoline Compounds for the Treatment of Disease" by Tang et al. (Lyon & Lyon Docket No. 223/298) and International Patent Publication WO 96/22976, published August 1, 1996 by Ballinari et al., all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, including any drawings, describe indolinone chemical libraries of indolinone compounds harboring other bicyclic moieties as well as monocyclic moieties fused to the oxindole ring.

Applications 08/702,232, filed August 23, 1996, entitled "Indolinone Combinatorial Libraries and Related Products and Methods for the Treatment of Disease" by Tang et al. (Lyon & Lyon Docket No. 221/187), 08/485,323, filed June 7, 1995, entitled "Benzylidene-Z-Indoline Compounds for the Treatment of Disease" by Tang et al. (Lyon & Lyon Docket No. 223/298), and WO 96/22976, published August 1, 1996 by Ballinari et al. teach methods of indolinone synthesis, methods of testing the biological activity of indolinone compounds in cells, and inhibition patterns of indolinone derivatives.

Other examples of substances capable of modulating kinase activity include, but are not limited to, tyrphostins, quinazolines, quinoxolines, and quinolines. The quinazolines, tyrphostins, quinolines, and quinoxolines referred to above include well known compounds such as those described in the literature. For example, representative

publications describing quinazolines include Barker et al., EPO Publication No. 0 520 722 A1; Jones et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,447,608; Kabbe et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,757,072; Kaul and Vougioukas, U.S. Patent No. 5, 316,553; Kreighbaum and Comer, U.S. Patent No. 4,343,940; Pegg and Wardleworth, EPO Publication No. 0 562 734 A1; Barker et al., Proc. of Am. Assoc. for Cancer Research 32:327 (1991); Bertino, J.R., Cancer Research 3:293-304 (1979); Bertino, J.R., Cancer Research 9(2 part 1):293-304 (1979); Curtin et al., Br. J. Cancer 53:361-368 (1986); Fernandes et al., Cancer Research 43:1117-1123 (1983); Ferris et al. J. Org. Chem. 44(2):173-178; Fry et al., Science 265:1093-1095 (1994); Jackman et al., Cancer Research 51:5579-5586 (1991); Jones et al. J. Med. Chem. 29(6):1114-1118; Lee and Skibo, Biochemistry 26(23):7355-7362 (1987); Lemus et al., J. Org. Chem. 54:3511-3518 (1989); Ley and Seng, Synthesis 1975:415-522 (1975); Maxwell et al., Magnetic Resonance in Medicine 17:189-196 (1991); Mini et al., Cancer Research 45:325-330 (1985); Phillips and Castle, J. Heterocyclic Chem. 17(19):1489-1596 (1980); Reece et al., Cancer Research 47(11):2996-2999 (1977); Sculier et al., Cancer Immunol. and Immunother. 23:A65 (1986); Sikora et al., Cancer Letters 23:289-295 (1984); Sikora et al., Analytical Biochem. 172:344-355 (1988); all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, including any drawings.

Quinoxaline is described in Kaul and Vougioukas, U.S. Patent No. 5,316,553, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, including any drawings.

Quinolines are described in Dolle et al., J. Med. Chem. 37:2627-2629 (1994); MaGuire, J. Med. Chem. 37:2129-2131 (1994); Burke et al., J. Med. Chem. 36:425-432 (1993); and Burke et al. BioOrganic Med. Chem. Letters 2:1771-1774

(1992), all of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety, including any drawings.

Tyrphostins are described in Allen et al., Clin. Exp. Immunol. 91:141-156 (1993); Anafi et al., Blood 82:12:3524-3529 (1993); Baker et al., J. Cell Sci. 102:543-555 (1992); Bilder et al., Amer. Physiol. Soc. pp. 6363-6143:C721-C730 (1991); Brunton et al., Proceedings of Amer. Assoc. Cancer Rsch. 33:558 (1992); Bryckaert et al., Experimental Cell Research 199:255-261 (1992); Dong et al., J. Leukocyte Biology 53:53-60 (1993); Dong et al., J. Immunol. 151(5):2717-2724 (1993); Gazit et al., J. Med. Chem. 32:2344-2352 (1989); Gazit et al., " J. Med. Chem. 36:3556-3564 (1993); Kaur et al., Anti-Cancer Drugs 5:213-222 (1994); Kaur et al., King et al., Biochem. J. 275:413-418 (1991); Kuo et al., Cancer Letters 74:197-202 (1993); Levitzki, A., The FASEB J. 6:3275-3282 (1992); Lyall et al., J. Biol. Chem. 264:14503-14509 (1989); Peterson et al., The Prostate 22:335-345 (1993); Pillemer et al., Int. J. Cancer 50:80-85 (1992); Posner et al., Molecular Pharmacology 45:673-683 (1993); Rendu et al., Biol. Pharmacology 44(5):881-888 (1992); Sauro and Thomas, Life Sciences 53:371-376 (1993); Sauro and Thomas, J. Pharm. and Experimental Therapeutics 267(3):119-1125 (1993); Wolbring et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269(36):22470-22472 (1994); and Yoneda et al., Cancer Research 51:4430-4435 (1991); all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, including any drawings.

Other compounds that could be used as modulators include oxindolinones such as those described in U.S. patent application Serial No. 08/702,232 filed August 23, 1996, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, including any drawings.

VII. Biological Significance, Applications and Clinical
Relevance of Novel STE20-Related Kinases
Human STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, and STLK7

STLK2, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6 and STLK7 belong to an
5 expanding family of intracellular STKs that have varying
degrees of sequence homology to SOK-1, a kinase implicated
in oxidative stress agents (Pombo, CM et al, EMBO J. (17)
4537-4546, 1996). Our data shows that STLK2 is expressed
highly in hematopoietic cells. Therefore, STLK2 may
10 participate in the oxidative response pathway during
inflammation. In addition, STLK2 could also be a possible
component in the signaling pathways leading to T cell
activation. High levels of STLK2 in several tumor cell
lines could also imply that STLK2 might be involved in
15 tumorigenesis.

STLK2 is most closely related to two human STE20-
subfamily kinases: MST3 and SOK-1. MST3 is a 52,000
daltons cytoplasmic kinase that is ubiquitously expressed
with its highest levels of expression found in heart,
20 skeletal muscle and pancreas. The serine/threonine kinase
activity of MST3 is activated by phosphorylation. Unlike
SOK-1, MST3 prefers Mn^{++} over Mg^{++} and can use both GTP and
ATP as phosphate donors. MST3 may undergo dimerization. No
agonists have yet been identified that activate MST3. The
25 downstream signaling mechanism of this kinase is unknown
(Schinkmann, K and Blenis, J. (1997) J. Biol. Chem. 272,
28695-28703).

SOK-1 is a 50,000 daltons cytoplasmic kinase expressed
predominantly in testis, large intestine, brain and stomach
30 and to a lesser extent in heart and lung. SOK-1 is also
expressed in the germinal center B-cell line (RAMOS) and in
a mature B cell line (HS Sultan). The serine/threonine
kinase activity of SOK-1 is activated by phosphorylation.

The C-terminus of SOK-1 has been shown to be inhibitory to the catalytic activity of this kinase. The only agonists known to activate SOK-1 are oxidant agents, like H₂O₂ and menadione, a quinone that is a potent intracellular generator of reactive oxygen species (Pombo, C.M. et al. EMBO J. 15, 4537-4546). SOK-1 is also activated by chemical anoxia through the generation of reactive oxygen species and release of calcium into the cytoplasm from intracellular stores. SOK-1, therefore, may play an important role in ischemia, the cause of myocardial infarction, stroke and acute renal failure (Pombo, C.M. et al. J. Biol. Chem. 272, 29372-29379 (1997)). The activity of SOK-1 in the response to oxidant stress is inversely correlated with the activity of the stress-activated protein kinases (SAPKs): elevated SOK-1 activity correlates with absent SAPK activity and vice-versa. SOK-1 does not activate any of the four MAP kinase pathways, SAPKs, p38, ERK-1 or MEK-5/ERK-5 (Pombo, C.M. et al. EMBO J. 15, 4537-4546). The downstream signaling mechanism of this kinase remains unknown.

STLK2 is expressed in a wide variety of immune cell types and tissues including thymus, dendrocytes, mast cells, monocytes, B cells (primary, Jurkat, RPMI, SR), T cells (CD8/CD4+, TH1, TH2, CEM, MOLT4) and megakaryocytes (K562), whereas STLK3 is restricted to thymus and STLK4 is predominately expressed in thymus, T cells (CD4/CD8+, TH1, CEM) and B cells (Jurkat, RPMI). Consequently, these STKs might participate in the oxidative response pathway during inflammation, reperfusion injury (stroke, surgery, shock), TNF α -mediated signaling, insulin desensitization, atherogenesis, vascular injury, T or B cell costimulation, or alternatively, participate in other MAPK-related signal transduction processes.

STLK5 is more distantly related to this STE20-subfamily including SOK-1 and STLK2, STLK3 and STLK4. STLK5, may therefore mediate a signaling pathway that is distinct from the oxidative stress response pathway.

5 The high degree of sequence homology in the C-termini of SOK-1, STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, and STLK6 raises the possibility that these novel STKs, like SOK-1, may be subject to autoinhibition through a conserved C-terminal motif.

10 Human ZC1, ZC2, ZC3 and ZC4

ZC1 is a good candidate for any disease in which tyrosine kinase, cytokine, or heterotrimeric G-protein coupled receptors have been implicated. The mouse homologue binds to NCK, and is recruited to activated PDGF (Su et al., EMBO 16: 1279-1290, 1997). The Drosophila homolog has been shown to bind to TRAF2, implicating it in TNF- α signaling (Liu et al., (1999) Curr. Biol. 9:101-104, 1999)). While ZC1 does not contain the exact NCK- and TRAF2-binding domains, it is likely to bind to related proteins.

20 Of the ZC subfamily of STE20-related protein kinases, ZC1 has very broad over-expression in many tumor types, suggesting that it may be involved in cellular growth, transformation, or tumor progression. A truncated form of ZC1 containing only the C-terminal putative MEKK1-binding domain was found to reduce the number of foci generated by H-Ras-V12 in Rat Intestinal Epithelial cells (RIE-1). These data indicate that ZC1 may play a role in the ability for these cells to overcome contact inhibition and anchorage-dependent growth.

30 The ZC1 homolog, Misshapen (*msn*) in *Drosophila melanogaster* was cloned as a result of complementing a mutation in a developmental pathway required for dorsal

closure, a process involving changes in cell shape and position in the embryo (Treisman et al. *Gene* 186 119-125, 1997). A *D. melanogaster* homolog of the JNK1/JNK2 kinases from mammals was shown to function downstream of *msn* in the dorsal-closure signaling pathway (Su et al. *Genes Dev.* 12:2371-2380, 1998).

While ZC1 could be involved in multiple aspects of tumorigenesis, by analogy with *Drosophila*, the role of *misshapen* in dorsal closure suggests a critical role in the regulation of the cytoskeleton for the processes of cell attachment, cell movement and perhaps migration.

The association of the ZC1 family members *msn* and NIK with TRAF2 may indicate a role for this kinase in cell survival and/or in apoptosis. The ZC1 family contains a highly conserved domain that in the mouse homolog, NIK, has been shown to bind to MEKK1 (Mitogen-activated/ Extracellular-regulated Kinase Kinase 1) (Su et al., (1997) *EMBO* 16(6): 1279-90). MEKK1 is involved in cell survival and/or apoptosis in several systems (Schlesinger et al., *Front. Biosci.* 3:D1181-6, 1998). Depending on the context, MEKK1 appears to be upstream of either the ERK1/MAPK or the JNK/SAPK pathway [Schlesinger et al., (1998 *Front. Biosci.* 3:D1181-6). Three homologues of ZC1: murine NIK (NCK-interacting kinase) (Su et al. *EMBO* 16:1279-90, 1997), *Drosophila msn* (Liu et al. *Curr. Biol.* 9:101-104, 1999) and human HGK (HPK/GCK-like kinase) (Yao et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 274:2118-25, 1999) have all been shown to activate the JNK pathway when over-expressed in 293T cells.

ZC1 shares a high degree of homology with these other family members in both the kinase domain and the "MEKK"-binding domains, yet it differs in the intervening region, which contains several putative binding domains for upstream signaling adapter molecules (e.g. NCK, TRAF2). Unlike the

other family members, ZC1 does not appear to activate the JNK pathway in 293T cells as seen by its ability to induce expression of either a JUN or ATF2-driven luciferase gene. Upon co-transfection into these cells with HA-tagged JNK, modest activation of JNK was detected. ZC1 also modestly activated co-transfected ERK1. Both the ERK and the JNK activation were very slight compared with the positive controls in the assay (activated forms of MEK1 and MEKK1, respectively).. In both cases, activation required the full-length kinase. While the kinase domain alone is up to 5x more active in autophosphorylation and in phosphorylation of MBP, it does not lead to activation of these potential downstream kinases. Based on the strong sequence homology of ZC1 with the other family members, it is very likely that ZC1 will be important for either JNK or ERK activation once the proper context is found.

ZC1 profoundly inhibits ERK1 kinase expression in co-transfection assays. This effect is dependent on ZC1 kinase activity, occurring with the wild-type and the kinase domain alone, but not with the kinase-dead mutant even though all three forms of ZC1 are expressed at similar levels. This may suggest a role for this kinase in transcriptional or post-transcriptional regulation.

ZC1 may be an important component in the signaling pathways mediated by the co-stimulatory receptor CD28 in T cells and/or by the pro-inflammatory cytokine TNF α , since co-transfection of the wild-type ZC1 activated the RE/AP-luciferase and NF κ B-luciferase reporter genes. While our data showed that ZC1 strongly activates NF κ B in T-cells, no activation of NF κ B driven luciferase was detectable in NIH 3T3 cells. A recent paper (J. Biol. Chem. 274:2118-25; 1999.) has shown that a human ZC1 splicing isoform, HGK, is involved in the TNF α -signaling pathways.

Given the importance of T cell activation in autoimmunity and transplantation, as well as the key role that TNF α plays in inflammatory diseases, it is possible that ZC1 could be a therapeutic target for immunological diseases which include but are not limited to: rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammatory bowel diseases (ie Crohn's disease), chronic inflammatory pelvic disease, multiple sclerosis, asthma, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, atherosclerosis, rhinitis, and autoimmunity as well as organ transplantation and cardiovascular diseases.

ZC1 appears to be the human orthologue of murine NIK and possibly an orthologue of a *C. elegans* STE20-subfamily kinase encoded by the ZC504.4 cosmid.

Murine NIK is a 140,000 daltons kinase that is most highly expressed in brain and heart. NIK interacts with the SH3 domains of the adaptor molecule Nck through its proline-rich regions found in the C-terminal extra-catalytic region.

The specific regions that mediate this interaction are two PxxP motifs that are nearly uniformly conserved between NIK, ZC1,2,3 and the *C. elegans* STE20 ZC504.4 kinase. In addition, NIK binds MEKK1 through its 719 amino acid C-terminal (Su, Y-C. et al. (1997) EMBO J. 16, 1279-1290). MEKK1 is a membrane-associated kinase responsible for activating MKK4 (also known as SEK1), which in turn activates SAPK (Yan, M et al. (1994) Nature, 372, 798-800).

NIK may function as a kinase that links growth factor activated pathways and the stress-response pathway mediated by SAPKs. According to this hypothesis, activation of growth factor receptors leads to receptor tyrosine phosphorylation, Nck binding to the phosphorylated tyrosines via its SH2 domain, NIK redistribution to a membrane compartment via binding to the SH3 domain of Nck, and juxtaposition to the membrane-associated MEKK1. The NIK-

MEKK1 interaction would, in this fashion, turn on the SAPK pathway in response to growth factor stimulation (Su, Y-C. et al. (1997) EMBO J. 16, 1279-1290).

Given the high homology between ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, and ZC4 STKs and NIK, it is conceivable that these kinases may each function to connect growth factor- and stress-activated signaling pathways. The heterogeneity that the ZC kinases exhibit within their putative SH3-binding domain could provide signaling specificity in terms of the nature of the adaptor molecule that they bind. The high level of sequence conservation in the C-termini of the ZC1, ZC2 and ZC3 strongly suggests that these human kinases, like murine NIK, also may bind to MEKK1 and activate SAPKs. The ZC kinases also display strong homology at their C-termini to protein domains that bind small GTPase proteins such as Rab, Rho and Rac. For example, the C-termini of ZC1 is 36.2% identical to citron, a murine Rho-binding protein, and 23.1% identical to the rab-binding region of GC kinase. This suggests that, in addition to adaptor molecules, small GTPase proteins may also mediate membrane association and activation of the ZC kinases. The presence of a potential coiled-coil region located immediately C-terminal to the catalytic region strongly suggests that the ZC kinases may also be subject to regulation via homo or heterodimerization events.

The *C. elegans* STE20 ZC504.4 kinase is the product of the mig-15 gene. The product of this gene has been implicated in several developmental processes such as epidermal development, Q neuroblast migrations and muscle arm targeting in the developing worm (Zhu, X. and Hedgecock E. (1997) Worm Breeder's Gazette 14, 76). The high level of sequence conservation between the ZC kinases and the ZC504.4 *C. elegans* kinase will make *C. elegans* a valuable model

organism to study, through epistatic analysis, the signaling properties of the human ZC kinases.

Human KHS2

5 KHS1 (kinase homologous to SPS1/STE20) is a 100,000 dalton cytoplasmic STK that is expressed ubiquitously. KHS1 has been implicated in the mechanism of SAPK activation in response to inflammatory cytokines such as TNF α as well as to ultraviolet light, which also uses the TNF signaling pathway. TNF α binding to its receptors (TNFR1 and TNFR2) results in the sequential association with the receptor C-tail of multiple signaling molecules including TNFR1-associated death domain protein (TRADD), Fas-associated death domain protein (FADD or MORT1), TNFR-associated factor 2 (TRAF2), and the STK RIP (receptor interacting protein). 10 The TRADD-TRAF2 interaction is mediated by a conserved region present at the C-terminus of TRAF2, the TRAF domain.

Activation of the NF κ B and SAPK pathways is mediated by the ring finger motif present at the N-terminus of TRAF2 (Curr. Opinion in Cell. Biol. (1997) 9:247-251). KHS1 is activated by TNF α stimulation in a TRAF2-dependant manner and inhibition of KHS1 blocks TNF α -induced SAPK activation but not NF κ B activation. The mechanism by which TRAF2 activates KHS1 is not known. Cotransfection of TRAF2- and KHS1-expressing constructs in 293T cells failed to reveal a direct association between these two molecules. KHS1 activates the SAPK pathway by a direct association with the constitutively active kinase MEKK1. MEKK1 subsequently activates SEK1, which in turn activates SAPK. Neither the MAPK nor the p38 kinase pathways are activated by KHS1 (Shi, C-S and Kehrl. J.H. (1997) J. Biol. Chem. 272, 32102-32107). In addition to its catalytic domain, downstream 25 30

signaling of KHS1 requires its conserved C-terminus (Diener, K. et al (1997) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 94, 9687-9692).

GCK (germinal center kinase) is a constitutively active 97,000 dalton STK that is broadly expressed. GCK may participate in B-cell differentiation since its expression is localized to the germinal center within lymphoid follicles. GCK activates the SAPK pathway in response to TNF α via activation of SEK1. The upstream activators of GCK in response to cytokines as well as the immediate downstream target of this kinase are unknown. The C-terminus of GCK is sufficient to activate SEK1 (Pombo, C.M. et al (1995) Nature, 377, 750-754).

The murine orthologue of GCK, rab8ip (rab8-interacting protein), is a 97,000 dalton protein that fractionates with both the soluble cytoplasmic fraction as well as with a salt-sensitive fraction associated with the basolateral membrane of the trans-Golgi region in polarized MDCK epithelial cells. The C-terminus of rab8ip binds to rab8, a small GTP-binding protein required for vesicular transport from the Golgi apparatus (Ren, M. et al. (1996) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93, 5151-5155). In addition to inducing the transcriptional activation of cytokines like IL2 via SAPK, GCK may also promote the rab-dependent release of secretory proteins in response to TNF α (Buccione, R. et al (1995) Mol. Bio. Cell 6, 291).

HPK1 (hematopoietic protein kinase) is a constitutively active 90,000 dalton STK restricted to hematopoietic cells. HPK1 activates the SAPK pathway by directly binding to and activating MEKK1 (Hu, M. et al (1996) Genes and Dev. 10:2251-2264) as well as the ubiquitously expressed mixed-lineage kinase MLK-3 (Kiefer, F. et al (1996) EMBO J. 15:7013-7025). This function of HPK1 requires, in contrast to GCK, both its kinase domain as

well as its C-terminus. The upstream activators of HPK1 remain unknown. HPK1 also plays a key role as a mediator of transforming growth factor- β (TGF β) signaling. HPK1 activates the TGF β -activated kinase (TAK), which in turn stimulates the SAPK pathway by phosphorylating SEK1 (Wang W. et al (1997) J. Biol. Chem. 272:22771-22775).

KHS2 is expressed in thymus, dendrocytes and monocytes.

KHS2 could have a complementary function to that of KHS1 as a mediator of SAPK activation in the cellular response to inflammatory cytokines. KHS2 could have the potential to interact directly with TRAF2 since a STK with the predicted molecular weight of KHS2 (approximately 101,000 daltons) is found in the TNFR-TRAF2 complex upon TNF α stimulation (VanArsdale, T. and Ware, C.F. (1994) J. Immunol. 153, 3043-3050). The presence of a putative binding domain for Rab or a Rab-like molecule at the C-terminus of KHS2 indicates that KHS2, in addition to having a potential role in the TRAF2-dependant TNF α cytokine response, could also mediate signaling events that utilize small GTPase proteins. Alternatively, the binding of a small GTPase protein to the C-terminus of KHS2 may be required for its potential TRAF2-dependant signaling to a downstream kinase such as MEKK1.

Human GEK2, SULU1 and SULU3

A recent report (Y-W Qian et al., Science 282:1701-1704, 1998) described xPlkk1 as the activator of Plx1 (the Xenopus Polo kinase). In Xenopus oocytes, the STK Plkk1 can phosphorylate and activate Plx1 STK (the mammalian Polo kinase or PLK). A dominant-negative (kinase-dead) form of xPlkk1 prevents Plx1 activation and delays germinal vesicle breakdown. Yet another unidentified kinase is probably responsible for xPlkk1 activation during mitosis.

The homology through the entire length of the xPlkk1 protein with GEK2 suggests that GEK2 might represent the human homologue for xPlkk1. Based on this, GEK2 might be upstream of PLK in mammalian cells. In addition, based on the phage display screen results using the SULU1 coiled-coil2 domain as bait, SULU1 might also interact in vivo with GEK2 and therefore regulate GEK2 (and/or SLK through the coiled-coil domain) activation leading to PLK activation and mitosis.

If such a cascade of events is required for mitosis in mammalian cells, interruption of this signaling cascade at any point might block mitosis and could be beneficial for cancer treatment.

A recently cloned STE20-subfamily kinase, rat TAO1, is most likely the rodent orthologue of human SULU3 (Hutchinson, M. et al. J. Biol. Chem 273:28625-28632, 1998). TAO1 activates MEK3, 4 and 6 in vitro, while in transfected cells it associates and activates only MEK3, resulting in phosphorylation and activation of p38. These results implicate TAO1 (SULU3) in the regulation of the p38 containing stress-responsive MAP kinase pathway.

Human SULU1 is weakly expressed in hematopoietic sources whereas SULU3 is found in B-cells and TH1-restricted T cells. These mammalian SULU STKs display strong homology to the *C. elegans* SULU kinase. The role that this kinase plays in nematode development is unknown. The strong sequence homology between the catalytic domain of mammalian SULU kinases and other STE20-subfamily kinases such as SOK-1 (human STE20) and KHS2 suggests that the mammalian kinases may participate in the stress-response pathway. The potential coiled-coil domains found at the C-terminus of the SULU kinases may play a role in the regulation of this kinase.

Murine LOK (lymphocyte-oriented kinase) is a constitutively activated STK of approximately 130,000 daltons that is predominantly expressed in spleen, thymus and bone marrow (Kuramochi, S. et al (1997) J. Biol. Chem. 272: 22679-22684) as well as in meiotic testicular and primordial germ cells. The LOK1 gene is located in chromosome 11 of the mouse near the *wr* locus, a region that is associated with reproductive and neurological defects (Yanagisawa, M. et al (1996) Mol. Reprod. and Dev. 45:411-420). LOK does not activate any of the known MAPK pathways (ERK, JNK and p38) nor the NFkB pathway. The upstream signaling elements of LOK as well as the extracellular stimuli that utilize this kinase to elicit a biological response are also unknown (Kuramochi, S. et al (1997) J. Biol. Chem. 272: 22679-22684).

Human GEK2 is highly related to murine LOK, but based on sequence divergence in the non-catalytic domain, it appears to be a distinct member of this STE20-subfamily. GEK2 may signal through a pathway that remains to be defined. The presence of potential coiled-coil regions at the C-terminus of GEK2 could play a key role in regulating the functions of this kinase.

Human PAK4 and PAK5

The p21 activated protein kinases (PAK) are a closely related subgroup of the STE20 family of serine/threonine kinases. Extensive genetic and biochemical analysis of the budding yeast STE20 has shown the critical role this serine/threonine kinase plays at the juncture of several important intracellular pathways required to appropriately respond to extracellular signals. STE20 links the transcriptional response by mediating the activation of the appropriate downstream MAPK pathway as well as coupling

changes in cellular morphology via its control of the actin cytoskeleton.

A hallmark of the PAK subgroup is their small G protein-binding domain (PBD) that confers G protein-dependent activation upon this group of kinases. Via the PBD, PAKs bind to activated small G proteins resulting in the derepression of the PAK's intrinsic kinase activity.

Until recently, there were three known PAK kinases: PAK1, a 68 kD protein whose expression is restricted expression to brain, muscle, and spleen; PAK2 (PAK1, PAK65), a 62 kD protein whose expression is ubiquitous; and PAK3, a 65kD protein whose expression is restricted to the brain. Similar to STE20, the mammalian PAKs (1,2, and 3) have been shown to respond to extracellular signals (growth factors, mitogens, cytokines and a variety of cellular stresses) (Bagrodia, et al. (1995). J. Biol. Chem. 270: 22731-22737; Zhang, S., et al. (1995). J. Biol. Chem. 270: 23934-23936, Frost, J. et al. (1998) J. Biol. Chem. 273: 28191-28198; Galisteo, M. et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271: 20997-21000), and are linked to TCR activation (Yablonski, D., et al. (1998) EMBO J. 17: 5647-5657), and heterotrimeric G protein-coupled receptors (Knaus, U. et al. (1995) Science 269: 221-223).

The PAKs were originally identified as effectors for members of the Rho family of small G proteins (such as Rac and Cdc42), hence their name, p21-activated kinases (PAK) (Manser et al Nature 367:40-46). The recruitment of the PAKs to the appropriate intracellular location is critical to their function. Attempts to elucidate the role played by PAKs in intracellular signaling and morphological changes is complicated due to the complex interactions by which they can be recruited by such factors as activated small G

proteins (rac, cdc42), adaptors (nck) and exchange proteins (PIX, Cool).

The adaptor molecule, Nck, is constitutively bound via its SH3 domain to the proline-rich motif in the N-terminal portion of PAK1. Binding of the Nck-PAK complex to activated growth factor receptors in response to growth factor stimulation provides a mechanism to link growth factor-stimulated and stress-response pathways (Galisteo, M. et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:20997-21000).

The PBD found at the N-terminus of PAK1 is responsible for its high-affinity interaction with the GTP-bound forms of Cdc42 and Rac (Burbelo, P. et al. (1995) J. Biol. Chem. 270:29071-29074). The exact mechanism through which the small GTPases activate PAKs may involve, in part, association of the kinase with activated growth factor receptors through guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs). GEFs activate small GTPases by catalyzing the formation of their GTP-bound state, thereby promoting their association with, and activation of, PAKs. The known mammalian PAK kinases, as well as *Drosophila* and *C. elegans* PAKs, all conserve an N-terminal extracatalytic motif responsible for a high-affinity interaction with the GEF, PIX. The PAK-Cdc42 interaction and subsequent PAKs occurs as a PIX/PAK complex (Manser, E. et al. (1998) Molecular Cell, 1, 183-192).

PAK signaling stimulated by heterotrimeric G proteins is mediated through the interaction between a short conserved amino acid region located at the C-terminus of PAK1 with the G-protein β -subunit (Leeuw, T. et al. (1998) Nature, 391: 191-195).

A variety of studies have indicated that the human PAKs are involved in mediating the activation of stress-activated protein kinase pathways (JNK and to lesser extent p38).

PAKs are also potential mediators in the crosstalk between the pathways regulated by the Rho family of small G proteins and the signaling pathways directly downstream of Ras leading to the activation of the ERK pathway (Bagrodia, et al. (1995). J. Biol. Chem. 270: 22731-22737; Zhang, S., et al. (1995). J. Biol. Chem. 270: 23934-23936; Brown, J., et al. (1996) Curr Biol. 6:598-60596; Frost, J., et al. (1996). Mol. Cell. Biol. 16: 3707-3713).

PAK1 has been implicated in phosphorylating a regulatory site in MEK1 that is necessary for MEK1's ability to interact with Raf1 (Frost, et al. (1997) EMBO J. 16:6426-6438). PAK3 has been shown to phosphorylate Raf1 on a site that is important for Raf1 activity (King, A., et al. (1998). Nature 396: 180-183).

PAKs play an important role in controlling morphological changes in cell shape mediated by the actin cytoskeleton. Such morphological changes are required for cellular functions ranging from cell division and proliferation to cell motility and vesicle transport. PAK activity has been implicated in the localized assembly (leading edge) and disassembly (retracting edge) of focal adhesions necessary for cell motility (Frost J. et al (1998) J. Biol. Chem. 273:28191-28198).

PAK2 may have a role in the morphological changes induced during apoptosis (Membrane and morphological changes in apoptotic cells regulated by caspase-mediated activation of PAK2. (Rudel, T. (1997) Science. 276:1571-4)), and PAK1 may be important in preventing apoptosis (Faure S, et al. (1997) EMBO J. (1997) 16:5550-61). In addition to overcoming mitogen- and anchorage-independent growth, tumor cells need to escape the programmed cell death that accompanies deregulated cell growth. Thus, inhibition of PAKs may be effective in triggering apoptosis in tumors.

A direct requirement for PAKs in the transformation of mammalian cells has been shown for PAK1 and PAK2. Kinase-dead alleles of PAK1 block ras transformation of RAT1 and Schwann cells (Tang, Y., et al. (1997) Mol. Cell. Biol. 17, 4454-4464). Dominant-negative alleles of PAK2 have been shown to interfere with ras-mediated transformation of mammalian cells (Osada, S., (1997) FEBS Lett 404:227-233)

Mutations in PAK3 have been implicated in nonsyndromic X-linked mental retardation suggesting a role for PAK3 in cognitive function (Allen, K. et al. (1998) Nat. Genet. 20: 25-30). PAK1 has been implicated in neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells (Daniels, R. et al. (1998) EMBO J. 17: 754-764; Nikolic, M. et al. (1998) Nature 395:194-198).

Finally, PAK-like STKs may also play a role in AIDS pathogenesis since the myristoylated 27kD membrane-associated HIV Nef gene product directly interacts with and activates these kinases via cdc42 and Rac. The Nef-mediated activation of PAK-like STKs correlates with the induction of high viral titers and the development of AIDS in infected hosts (Cullen, B. R. (1996) Curr. Biol. 6:1557-1559).

Our results show that PAK4 is expressed in thymus, dendrocytes, mast cells, monocytes, as well as in T cells (TH2-restricted cells and MOLT4) and the B cell line RPMI. PAK5 is found in mast cells and in the T cell line MOLT4. These data suggest potential roles for PAK4 and PAK5 in the immune system.

PAK4 and PAK5 share with the known PAKs a potential cdc42-binding motif at their N-termini. Both PAK4 and PAK5 display sequence homology in their C-termini to a motif responsible for an interaction between PAK1 and the β -subunit of heterotrimeric G-proteins (amino acid residues 665-676 in PAK 4, and amino acid residues 386-398 in PAK5). Consequently, PAK4, and possibly PAK5, could mediate

signaling events originating from growth factors as well as from ligands that stimulate G-protein-linked receptors.

PAK4 conserves a leucine (leu 44), that when mutated to a phenylalanine renders the kinase activity of human PAK1 constitutively active, bypassing its cdc42-binding requirement for activation (Brown J. et al (1996) Current Biol. 6:598-605). PAK5 contains an isoleucine at the equivalent position. Therefore, the mechanism by which cdc42 potentially activates human PAK1, PAK4, and possibly PAK5, may be very similar.

PAK4 and PAK5 however, lack the PIX-binding motif, and consequently cdc42-activating GEFs other than PIX (for example Dbp and Cdc25) must be responsible for the activation of these kinases. Alternatively, PAK4 and PAK5 may be activated by another GTPase, such as Rac1 which uses the Tiam1 GEF for its activation to the GTP-bound state.

PAK4 and PAK5 also lack the PxxP motif responsible for the Nck-PAK1 association. Between the PBD or cdc42-binding N-terminal motifs and the putative GEF-binding regions, PAK4 and PAK5 have long insertions (185 and 123 amino acids for PAK4 and PAK5, respectively) relative to PAK1. This region probably confers different binding characteristics to adaptor molecules and/or GEFs from those exhibited by known mammalian PAKs.

PAKs have been shown to be upstream in pathways leading to activation of both the JNK (Bagrodia, S., et al. (1995) J. Biol. Chem. 270: 22731-22737) and ERK kinase pathways (Brown, J., et al. (1996). Curr Biol. 6:598-605). PAK1 was shown to synergize with ras in activation of the ERK pathway through phosphorylation of MEK1 (Frost, J. et al. (1997). EMBO J. 16:6426-6438). Our data shows that MEK1 serves as an *in vitro* substrate for PAK4, suggesting a potential role

for PAK4 in the activation of the ERK pathway and mitogenesis.

PAK5 may also have a mitogenic role, and be linked to cancer, based on its expression profile (elevated RNA and protein levels in a wide variety of tumor cell lines), its interaction with cdc42 via its PBD, and the ability of a kinase-dead allele (Lys350, 351 Ala) to block ras transformation of NIH3T3 cells. Thus, a screen for small molecule inhibitors of PAK5 kinase activity may yield compounds with therapeutic potential for intervention in cancer derived from a wide variety of tissue types.

PAK4 and PAK5 may also play a role in HIV pathogenesis as potential mediators of Nef signaling, since none of the known PAKs correspond to the PAK-like kinase shown to interact with, and be activated by, the HIV nef protein (Lu, X. et al. (1996) Current Biology 6:1677-1684)

The 3' untranslated region of PAK4 contains a CA repeat that is prone to undergo expansion. CA dinucleotide repeat instability has been associated with disease (Toren, M.Z. et al (1998) Am. J. Hematol. 57: 148-152), and expansion of such repeat in the 3' untranslated region of PAK4 could implicate this kinase in as yet unknown pathologies.

Clinical applications

Human STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, and STLK7

STLK3, STLK5, STLK6 and STLK7, as well as other homologues of the STLK subfamily of STE20 protein kinases such as STLK4, may play an important role as mediators of the immune response. Thus, they are targets for the development of specific small molecule inhibitors to treat immunological diseases, including, but not limited to, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammatory bowel diseases (e.g. Crohn's disease), chronic inflammatory pelvic disease,

multiple sclerosis, asthma, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, atherosclerosis, rhinitis and autoimmunity, as well as in organ transplantation. Other diseases include cardiovascular diseases.

5 The human STLKs may also play an important role in cell growth regulation. Thus, they are targets for developing small molecule kinase inhibitors for the treatment of cancer and metastases. STLK5 maps to a chromosomal region frequently amplified in a variety of tumors including those
10 from non-small cell lung cancer, breast cancer and peripheral nerve tumors. This suggests that STLK5 could play a role in the development, maintenance, or progression of human tumors.

15 The potential role of human STLKs 2,3, and 4 in mediating oxidative stress strongly suggests that drugs targeting these kinases could prove useful in the treatment of myocardial infarction, arrhythmia and other cardiomyopathies, stroke, renal failure, oxidative stress-related neurodegenerative disorders such amyotrophic lateral
20 sclerosis, Parkinson's disease and Leigh syndrome, a necrotizing mitochondrial encephalopathy, as well.

Human ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, and ZC4

25 ZC1 may be a component of the CD28-signaling pathway and therefore important in T cell activation. As such, ZC1 as well as other ZC subfamily kinases, are targets for the development of specific small molecule inhibitors to treat immunological diseases, including, but not limited to, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammatory bowel diseases
30 (e.g. Crohn's disease), chronic inflammatory pelvic disease, multiple sclerosis, asthma, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, atherosclerosis, rhinitis and autoimmunity, as well as organ

transplantation. Other diseases include cardiovascular diseases.

ZC1 and ZC2 are also implicated in cell growth regulation. Thus, ZC subfamily kinases are targets for developing small molecule inhibitors for the treatment of cancer and metastases. ZC2 maps to a chromosomal region frequently amplified in a variety of tumors including those from non-small cell lung cancer, small cell lung cancer, and cervical cancer. This suggests that ZC2 could play a role in the development, maintenance, or progression of human tumors.

The role of human ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, and ZC4 in the inflammatory and stress-response pathways, strongly suggests that drugs targeting these kinases could have strong immunosuppressive actions. These drugs can prove valuable for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, arteriosclerosis, autoimmune disorders and organ transplantation among others.

At least one very important class of immunosuppressants, corticosteroids, functions by blocking SAPK activation at an as yet undefined site on this pathway (Swantek, J.L. et al (1997) Mol. Cell. Biol. (1997) 6274-6282). Other immunosuppressive drugs like the pyridinyl imidazoles specifically target the p38 kinases (Kumar, S. et al (1997) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 235: 533-528). Drug targeting of the MAPK and p38 pathways could lead to the development of novel immunosuppressants.

Human SULU and GEK

The potential role of these novel STE20-related protein kinases in the control of mitosis strongly suggests that agents that specifically inhibit these kinases could be useful for cancer and metastases treatment.

The close homology of human STLK5, GEK2, SULU1 and SULU3 to STE20-subfamily kinases involved in the stress and oxidative response pathway strongly suggests that drugs targeting these kinases may also be useful as immunosuppressants as well as to treat ischemic disorders.

Human KHS2

The role of human KHS2 in the inflammatory and stress-response pathways, strongly suggests that drugs targeting this and related kinases could have strong immunosuppressive actions. These drugs can prove valuable for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, arteriosclerosis, autoimmune disorders and organ transplantation among others. At least one very important class of immunosuppressants, corticosteroids, functions by blocking SAPK activation at an as yet undefined site on this pathway (Swanek, J.L. et al (1997) Mol. Cell. Biol. (1997) 6274-6282). Other immunosuppressive drugs like the pyridinyl imidazoles specifically target the p38 kinases (Kumar, S. et al (1997) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 235: 533-528). Drug targeting of the MAPK and p38 pathways could lead to the development of novel immunosuppressants.

Human PAK family

PAK5 has a role in cancer based on its expression profile (elevated RNA and protein levels in wide variety of tumor lines), its interaction with Cdc42 via its PBD, and the ability of the kinase-dead allele of PAK5 (Lys350, 351Ala) to block ras transformation of NIH3T3 cells. Thus, a screen for small molecule inhibitors of PAK5 kinase activity may yield compounds with therapeutic potential for intervention in cancers and metastases derived from a wide range of tissue types.

PAK5 maps to a chromosomal region frequently amplified in a variety of tumors including those from non-small cell lung cancer, and small cell lung cancer. These findings suggest that PAK5 could play a role in the development, maintenance, or progression of human tumors and/or metastases.

The role of human PAK4, and PAK5 in the inflammatory and stress-response pathways also strongly suggests that drugs targeting these kinases could have strong immunosuppressive actions. These drugs can prove valuable for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, arteriosclerosis, autoimmune disorders and organ transplantation among others.

At least one very important class of immunosuppressants, corticosteroids, functions by blocking SAPK activation at an as yet undefined site on this pathway (Swanek, J.L. et al (1997) Mol. Cell. Biol. (1997) 6274-6282). Other immunosuppressive drugs like the pyridinyl imidazoles specifically target the p38 kinases (Kumar, S. et al (1997) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 235: 533-528). Drug targeting of the MAPK and p38 pathways could lead to the development of novel immunosuppressants. In addition, drugs targeting PAK4 or PAK5 could prove useful as immunosuppressants as well as in AIDS treatment.

VIII. Transgenic Animals.

A variety of methods are available for the production of transgenic animals associated with this invention. DNA can be injected into the pronucleus of a fertilized egg before fusion of the male and female pronuclei, or injected into the nucleus of an embryonic cell (e.g., the nucleus of a two-cell embryo) following the initiation of cell division (Brinster et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 82: 4438-4442, 1985). Embryos can be infected with viruses, especially

retroviruses, modified to carry inorganic-ion receptor nucleotide sequences of the invention.

Pluripotent stem cells derived from the inner cell mass of the embryo and stabilized in culture can be manipulated in culture to incorporate nucleotide sequences of the invention. A transgenic animal can be produced from such cells through implantation into a blastocyst that is implanted into a foster mother and allowed to come to term.

Animals suitable for transgenic experiments can be obtained from standard commercial sources such as Charles River (Wilmington, MA), Taconic (Germantown, NY), Harlan Sprague Dawley (Indianapolis, IN), etc.

The procedures for manipulation of the rodent embryo and for microinjection of DNA into the pronucleus of the zygote are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art (Hogan et al., supra). Microinjection procedures for fish, amphibian eggs and birds are detailed in Houdebine and Chourrout (Experientia 47: 897-905, 1991). Other procedures for introduction of DNA into tissues of animals are described in U.S. Patent No., 4,945,050 (Sandford et al., July 30, 1990).

By way of example only, to prepare a transgenic mouse, female mice are induced to superovulate. Females are placed with males, and the mated females are sacrificed by CO₂ asphyxiation or cervical dislocation and embryos are recovered from excised oviducts. Surrounding cumulus cells are removed. Pronuclear embryos are then washed and stored until the time of injection. Randomly cycling adult female mice are paired with vasectomized males. Recipient females are mated at the same time as donor females. Embryos then are transferred surgically. The procedure for generating transgenic rats is similar to that of mice (Hammer et al., Cell 63:1099-1112, 1990).

Methods for the culturing of embryonic stem (ES) cells and the subsequent production of transgenic animals by the introduction of DNA into ES cells using methods such as electroporation, calcium phosphate/DNA precipitation and direct injection also are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art (Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells, A Practical Approach, E.J. Robertson, ed., IRL Press, 1987).

In cases involving random gene integration, a clone containing the sequence(s) of the invention is co-transfected with a gene encoding resistance. Alternatively, the gene encoding neomycin resistance is physically linked to the sequence(s) of the invention. Transfection and isolation of desired clones are carried out by any one of several methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art (E.J. Robertson, *supra*).

DNA molecules introduced into ES cells can also be integrated into the chromosome through the process of homologous recombination (Capecchi, *Science* 244: 1288-1292, 1989). Methods for positive selection of the recombination event (*i.e.*, neo resistance) and dual positive-negative selection (*i.e.*, neo resistance and gancyclovir resistance) and the subsequent identification of the desired clones by PCR have been described by Capecchi, *supra* and Joyner *et al.* (*Nature* 338: 153-156, 1989), the teachings of which are incorporated herein in their entirety including any drawings. The final phase of the procedure is to inject targeted ES cells into blastocysts and to transfer the blastocysts into pseudopregnant females. The resulting chimeric animals are bred and the offspring are analyzed by Southern blotting to identify individuals that carry the transgene. Procedures for the production of non-rodent mammals and other animals have been discussed by others (Houdebine and Chourrout, *supra*; Pursel *et al.*, *Science*

244:1281-1288, 1989; and Simms et al., Bio/Technology 6:179-183, 1988).

Thus, the invention provides transgenic, nonhuman mammals containing a transgene encoding a kinase of the invention or a gene effecting the expression of the kinase. Such transgenic nonhuman mammals are particularly useful as an *in vivo* test system for studying the effects of introduction of a kinase, or regulating the expression of a kinase (i.e., through the introduction of additional genes, antisense nucleic acids, or ribozymes).

A "transgenic animal" is an animal having cells that contain DNA which has been artificially inserted into a cell, which DNA becomes part of the genome of the animal which develops from that cell. Preferred transgenic animals are primates, mice, rats, cows, pigs, horses, goats, sheep, dogs and cats. The transgenic DNA may encode human STE20-related kinases. Native expression in an animal may be reduced by providing an amount of anti-sense RNA or DNA effective to reduce expression of the receptor.

IX. Gene Therapy

STE20-related kinases or their genetic sequences will also be useful in gene therapy (reviewed in Miller, Nature 357:455-460, 1992). Miller states that advances have resulted in practical approaches to human gene therapy that have demonstrated positive initial results. The basic science of gene therapy is described in Mulligan (Science 260:926-931, 1993).

In one preferred embodiment, an expression vector containing STE20-related kinase coding sequence is inserted into cells, the cells are grown *in vitro* and then infused in large numbers into patients. In another preferred embodiment, a DNA segment containing a promoter of choice (for

example a strong promoter) is transferred into cells containing an endogenous gene encoding kinases of the invention in such a manner that the promoter segment enhances expression of the endogenous kinase gene (for example, the promoter segment is transferred to the cell such that it becomes directly linked to the endogenous kinase gene).

The gene therapy may involve the use of an adenovirus containing kinase cDNA targeted to a tumor, systemic kinase increase by implantation of engineered cells, injection with kinase-encoding virus, or injection of naked kinase DNA into appropriate tissues.

Target cell populations may be modified by introducing altered forms of one or more components of the protein complexes in order to modulate the activity of such complexes. For example, by reducing or inhibiting a complex component activity within target cells, an abnormal signal transduction event(s) leading to a condition may be decreased, inhibited, or reversed. Deletion or missense mutants of a component, that retain the ability to interact with other components of the protein complexes but cannot function in signal transduction may be used to inhibit an abnormal, deleterious signal transduction event.

Expression vectors derived from viruses such as retroviruses, vaccinia virus, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, herpes viruses, several RNA viruses, or bovine papilloma virus, may be used for delivery of nucleotide sequences (e.g., cDNA) encoding recombinant kinase of the invention protein into the targeted cell population (e.g., tumor cells). Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct recombinant viral vectors containing coding sequences (Maniatis et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor

Laboratory, N.Y., 1989; Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley Interscience, N.Y., 1989). Alternatively, recombinant nucleic acid molecules encoding protein sequences can be used as naked DNA or in a reconstituted system e.g., liposomes or other lipid systems for delivery to target cells (e.g., Felgner et al., Nature 337:387-8, 1989). Several other methods for the direct transfer of plasmid DNA into cells exist for use in human gene therapy and involve targeting the DNA to receptors on cells by complexing the plasmid DNA to proteins (Miller, supra).

In its simplest form, gene transfer can be performed by simply injecting minute amounts of DNA into the nucleus of a cell, through a process of microinjection (Capecchi, Cell 22:479-88, 1980). Once recombinant genes are introduced into a cell, they can be recognized by the cell's normal mechanisms for transcription and translation, and a gene product will be expressed. Other methods have also been attempted for introducing DNA into larger numbers of cells.

These methods include: transfection, wherein DNA is precipitated with CaPO_4 and taken into cells by pinocytosis (Chen et al., Mol. Cell Biol. 7:2745-52, 1987); electroporation, wherein cells are exposed to large voltage pulses to introduce holes into the membrane (Chu et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 15:1311-26, 1987); lipofection/liposome fusion, wherein DNA is packaged into lipophilic vesicles which fuse with a target cell (Felgner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 84:7413-7417, 1987); and particle bombardment using DNA bound to small projectiles (Yang et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 87:9568-9572, 1990). Another method for introducing DNA into cells is to couple the DNA to chemically modified proteins.

It has also been shown that adenovirus proteins are capable of destabilizing endosomes and enhancing the uptake of DNA into cells. The admixture of adenovirus to solutions containing DNA complexes, or the binding of DNA to polylysine covalently attached to adenovirus using protein crosslinking agents substantially improves the uptake and expression of the recombinant gene (Curiel et al., Am. J. Respir. Cell. Mol. Biol., 6:247-52, 1992).

As used herein "gene transfer" means the process of introducing a foreign nucleic acid molecule into a cell. Gene transfer is commonly performed to enable the expression of a particular product encoded by the gene. The product may include a protein, polypeptide, anti-sense DNA or RNA, or enzymatically active RNA. Gene transfer can be performed in cultured cells or by direct administration into animals.

Generally gene transfer involves the process of nucleic acid contact with a target cell by non-specific or receptor mediated interactions, uptake of nucleic acid into the cell through the membrane or by endocytosis, and release of nucleic acid into the cytoplasm from the plasma membrane or endosome. Expression may require, in addition, movement of the nucleic acid into the nucleus of the cell and binding to appropriate nuclear factors for transcription.

As used herein "gene therapy" is a form of gene transfer and is included within the definition of gene transfer as used herein and specifically refers to gene transfer to express a therapeutic product from a cell *in vivo* or *in vitro*. Gene transfer can be performed *ex vivo* on cells which are then transplanted into a patient, or can be performed by direct administration of the nucleic acid or nucleic acid-protein complex into the patient.

In another preferred embodiment, a vector having nucleic acid sequences encoding a STE20-related kinase

polypeptide is provided in which the nucleic acid sequence is expressed only in specific tissue. Methods of achieving tissue-specific gene expression are set forth in International Publication No. WO 93/09236, filed November 3, 1992 and published May 13, 1993.

In all of the preceding vectors set forth above, a further aspect of the invention is that the nucleic acid sequence contained in the vector may include additions, deletions or modifications to some or all of the sequence of the nucleic acid, as defined above.

In another preferred embodiment, a method of gene replacement is set forth. "Gene replacement" as used herein means supplying a nucleic acid sequence which is capable of being expressed *in vivo* in an animal and thereby providing or augmenting the function of an endogenous gene which is missing or defective in the animal.

X. Administration of Substances

Methods of determining the dosages of compounds to be administered to a patient and modes of administering compounds to an organism are disclosed in U.S. Application Serial No. 08/702,282, filed August 23, 1996 and International patent publication number WO 96/22976, published August 1 1996, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, including any drawings, figures, or tables. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that such descriptions are applicable to the present invention and can be easily adapted to it.

The proper dosage depends on various factors such as the type of disease being treated, the particular composition being used, and the size and physiological condition of the patient. Therapeutically effective doses for the compounds described herein can be estimated initially from

cell culture and animal models. For example, a dose can be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating concentration range that initially takes into account the IC_{50} as determined in cell culture assays. The animal model data can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans.

Plasma half-life and biodistribution of the drug and metabolites in the plasma, tumors, and major organs can be also be determined to facilitate the selection of drugs most appropriate to inhibit a disorder. Such measurements can be carried out. For example, HPLC analysis can be performed on the plasma of animals treated with the drug and the location of radiolabeled compounds can be determined using detection methods such as X-ray, CAT scan, and MRI. Compounds that show potent inhibitory activity in the screening assays, but have poor pharmacokinetic characteristics, can be optimized by altering the chemical structure and retesting. In this regard, compounds displaying good pharmacokinetic characteristics can be used as a model.

Toxicity studies can also be carried out by measuring the blood cell composition. For example, toxicity studies can be carried out in a suitable animal model as follows: 1) the compound is administered to mice (an untreated control mouse should also be used); 2) blood samples are periodically obtained via the tail vein from one mouse in each treatment group; and 3) the samples are analyzed for red and white blood cell counts, blood cell composition, and the percent of lymphocytes versus polymorphonuclear cells. A comparison of results for each dosing regime with the controls indicates if toxicity is present.

At the termination of each toxicity study, further studies can be carried out by sacrificing the animals (preferably, in accordance with the American Veterinary

Medical Association guidelines Report of the American
Veterinary Medical Assoc. Panel on Euthanasia, *Journal of
American Veterinary Medical Assoc.*, 202:229-249, 1993).
Representative animals from each treatment group can then be
5 examined by gross necropsy for immediate evidence of
metastasis, unusual illness, or toxicity. Gross
abnormalities in tissue are noted, and tissues are examined
histologically. Compounds causing a reduction in body
weight or blood components are less preferred, as are
10 compounds having an adverse effect on major organs. In
general, the greater the adverse effect the less preferred
the compound.

For the treatment of cancers the expected daily dose of
a hydrophobic pharmaceutical agent is between 1 to 500
15 mg/day, preferably 1 to 250 mg/day, and most preferably 1 to
50 mg/day. Drugs can be delivered less frequently provided
plasma levels of the active moiety are sufficient to
maintain therapeutic effectiveness.

Plasma levels should reflect the potency of the drug.
20 Generally, the more potent the compound the lower the plasma
levels necessary to achieve efficacy.

EXAMPLES

The examples below are not limiting and are merely
25 representative of various aspects and features of the
present invention. The examples below demonstrate the
isolation and characterization of the STE20-related kinases
of the invention.

EXAMPLE 1: Isolation of cDNAs Encoding Mammalian
STE20-related Protein Kinases

Materials and Methods

Identification of novel clones

5 Total RNAs were isolated using the Guanidine
Salts/Phenol extraction protocol of Chomczynski and Sacchi
(P. Chomczynski and N. Sacchi, Anal. Biochem. 162, 156
(1987)) from primary human tumors, normal and tumor cell
lines, normal human tissues, and sorted human hematopoietic
10 cells. These RNAs were used to generate single-stranded
cDNA using the Superscript Preamplification System (GIBCO
BRL, Gaithersburg, MD; Gerard, GF et al. (1989), FOCUS 11,
66) under conditions recommended by the manufacturer. A
typical reaction used 10 µg total RNA with 1.5 µg oligo(dT)₁₂₋₁₈
15 in a reaction volume of 60 µL. The product was treated
with RNaseH and diluted to 100 µL with H₂O. For subsequent
PCR amplification, 1-4 µL of this ssDNA was used in each
reaction.

20 Degenerate oligonucleotides were synthesized on an
Applied Biosystems 3948 DNA synthesizer using established
phosphoramidite chemistry, precipitated with ethanol and
used unpurified for PCR. The sequence of some of the
degenerate oligonucleotide primers and the amino acid motif
they encode is as follows:

25 TRK1 5'-CTGAATTCGGNGCNTTYGGNAARGT-3' GAFGKV (sense)
TRK4 5'-GCTGGATCCYTCNGGNGGCATCCA-3' WMPPE (antisense)
ROS1 5'-GCNTTYGGNGARGTNTAYGARGG-3' AFGEVYEG (sense)
CCK4b 5'-GCTGGATCCYTCNGGNSWCATCCA-3' WMSPE (antisense)
CCK4c 5'-GAGTTYGGNGARGTNTTYTNGC-3' EFGEVYEG (sense)

30 These primers were derived from the sense and antisense
strands of conserved motifs within the catalytic domain of
several protein kinases. Degenerate nucleotide residue

designations are: N = A, C, G, or T; R = A or G; Y = C or T; H = A, C or T not G; D = A, G or T not C; S = C or G; and W = A or T.

PCR reactions were performed using degenerate primers applied to multiple single-stranded cDNAs. The primers were added at a final concentration of 5 μ M each to a mixture containing 10 mM TrisHCl, pH 8.3, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 200 μ M each deoxynucleoside triphosphate, 0.001% gelatin, 1.5 U AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase (Perkin-Elmer/Cetus), and 1-4 μ L cDNA. Following 3 min denaturation at 95 °C, the cycling conditions were 94 °C for 30 s, 50 °C for 1 min, and 72 °C for 1 min 45 s for 35 cycles. PCR fragments migrating between 300-350 bp were isolated from 2% agarose gels using the GeneClean Kit (Bio101), and T-A cloned into the pCRII vector (Invitrogen Corp. U.S.A.) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Colonies were selected for mini plasmid DNA-preparations using Qiagen columns and the plasmid DNA was sequenced using a cycle sequencing dye-terminator kit with AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase, FS (ABI, Foster City, CA). Sequencing reaction products were run on an ABI Prism 377 DNA Sequencer, and analyzed using the BLAST alignment algorithm (Altschul, S.F. et al., J.Mol.Biol. 215: 403-10).

Additional PCR strategies were employed to connect various PCR fragments or ESTs using exact or near exact oligonucleotide primers as detailed in the results section for each cDNA. PCR conditions were as described above except the annealing temperatures were calculated for each oligo pair using the formula: $T_m = 4(G+C) + 2(A+T)$.

Isolation of cDNA clones:

Human cDNA libraries were probed with PCR or EST fragments corresponding to STE20-related genes. Probes were

³²P-labeled by random priming and used at 2x10⁶ cpm/mL following standard techniques for library screening. Pre-hybridization (3 h) and hybridization (overnight) were conducted at 42 °C in 5X SSC, 5X Denhart's solution, 2.5% dextran sulfate, 50 mM Na₂PO₄/NaHPO₄, pH 7.0, 50% formamide with 100 mg/mL denatured salmon sperm DNA. Stringent washes were performed at 65 °C in 0.1X SSC and 0.1% SDS. DNA sequencing was carried out on both strands using a cycle sequencing dye-terminator kit with AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase, FS (ABI, Foster City, CA). Sequencing reaction products were run on an ABI Prism 377 DNA Sequencer.

Makegene Bioinformatics EST assembler

The EST reports were downloaded from ncbi (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). After uncompressing the files, the program 'report2est' was scripted to extract the following information: 1) EST names, 2) GenBank Accession numbers, 3) GenBank gi numbers, 4) Clone Id numbers, 5) the nucleotide sequences of the ESTs 6) the organism, 7) the library name, 8) the name of the lab, and 9) the institution. The output of 'report2est' is a file in FASTA format with all of the information listed above in the first line of each entry except the sequence, which is listed in the second line of each entry. The resulting file is formatted for BLAST using 'pressdb' (available as part of the ncbi tool kit).

To build a gene or part of a gene from ESTs, the program 'makegene' was developed. Input to this program is a query sequence and the organism/species for which a gene is to be built. An initial search of the formatted EST database described above is performed using BLAST (blastn).

Any results that contain warnings, such as polyA tails or other repeat elements, are eliminated from future queries. The program 'blast_parse_reports' was developed to extract

the FASTA header line from the search results and the output is then filtered to extract only FASTA header lines for the desired species.

The initial results, having been filtered for warnings and species, go into a loop in which searches against the database are repeated until no new ESTs are found. The loop consists of the following steps: 1) when possible the names of both ends of the ESTs are extracted from the database by searching using the 'Clone Id' field or the part of the 'EST name' field before the .r or .s postscript, 2) any ESTs that have been used as queries in previous loops are removed from the current query by the program 'subtract', 3) the resulting list of ESTs is used to extract the sequences from the database by the program batch_parse_fasta, 4) BLAST is run against the database using each sequence, 5) the output files from BLAST containing warnings are removed, 6) the results are filtered by species, and 7) the loop is reentered if there were new ESTs found in the previous pass through the loop.

The ESTs chosen by 'makegene' are used as input for the program 'mpd2_cluster' (Hide, W., Burke, J, and Davison, D. U. of Houston, unpublished) which clusters overlapping sequences. The programs 'contig' (Kerlavage, T., TIGR, unpublished), 'gde2mult' and 'gde2sing' (Smith, S.W., et al., CABIOS 10, 671-675 (1994)), are used to make an alignment and consensus sequence of the overlapping ESTs.

RESULTS

cDNA cloning and characterization of STLK2

The human STLK2 cDNA sequence is composed of two overlapping EST fragments, AA191319 and W16504, that were identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with STLK1 (MST3 GB:AF024636) as a query. The complete

sequence of both clones was determined and used to generate the full-length human STL2 sequence.

EST clone AA191319 contains a 1327 bp insert and an ORF of 1146 bp (382 amino acids). EST clone W16504 contains a 2474 bp insert (not including the poly-A tail) and an ORF of 687 bp (382 amino acids).

The full-length human STLK2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO. 1) is 3268 bp long. AA191319 spans positions 1-1327 and W16504 positions 743-3216. The overlap between these two clones exhibits 100% sequence identity. The human STLK2 cDNA contains a 1248 bp ORF flanked by a 181 bp 5' UTR (1-181) and a 1784 bp 3' UTR (1433-3216) that is followed by a 52 nucleotide polyadenylated region. A polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) is found at positions 3193-3198. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for STLK2. Furthermore, human STLK2, and the related SOK-1 and MST3 proteins, conserve the amino acid sequence immediately following this presumed initiating methionine.

Several EST fragments span the complete STLK2 sequence with AA191319 at the 5' end and W16504 at the 3' end.

All searches against the public nucleic acid database (NRN) and protein database (NRP) were conducted using the Smith-Waterman gap alignment program ((Smith, TF and Waterman, MS (1981) J. Mol. Biol, 147, 195-197).) with the PAM100 matrix and gap open and extension penalties of 14:1, respectively.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of STLK3

A mammalian STLK3 clone, 135-31-19, was first identified from a PCR screen with the degenerate oligos, TRK1 and TRK4, applied to a ssDNA generated from adult rat

brain substantia nigra. Sequence analysis of the 457 bp insert indicated that it represented a novel member of the STE20-subfamily of STKs.

5 A Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the rat STLK3 fragment and human STLK1 (MST3 GB:AF024636) as queries identified several overlapping ESTs spanning most of the human STLK3 cDNA sequence. A Makegene analysis generated a 3037 bp contig from approximately 44 EST sequences. Since the 3' ESTs were not commercially
10 available, a pair of primers (5'-CACAGAAACGGTCAGATTAC-3' and 5'-GATCAGGGTGACATCAAGGGAC-3') were derived from this region to generate PCR clone 3R21-20-6 from human fetal liver ssDNA. This clone and EST AA278967 were fully sequenced to generate the full-length STLK2 cDNA sequence.

15 AA278967 is a 837 bp EST isolated by the IMAGE consortium from cDNA made from CD20+/IgD- germinal center B cells sorted from human tonsillar cells.

PCR clone 3R21-20-6 was isolated from human fetal ssDNA and contains a 1116 bp insert, including a 1086 bp
20 ORF encoding the 362 C-terminal amino acids of STLK3.

The full-length human STLK3 cDNA (SEQ ID NO. 2) is 3030 bp long. AA278967 spans positions 1-814 and 3R21-20-6 spans positions 464-1579. The overlap between these two clones exhibits 100% sequence identity. The remaining 1452 bp of
25 3' UTR is derived from an assembly of multiple unconfirmed EST fragments.

The near full-length human STLK3 cDNA (SEQ ID NO.2) is 3030 bp long and consists of a 1548 bp ORF flanked by a 1476 bp 3' UTR (1550-3025) and a 5 nucleotide polyadenylated
30 region. A polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) begins at position 3004. Since the coding region is open throughout the 5' extent of this sequence, this is apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine. Six

copies of a "GGCCCC" repeat were observed in positions 21-67. Five independent ESTs (AA150838, AA286879, AA251679, AA252004, AA278967) showed the same repeat, suggesting that this sequence may be an integral region of the human STLK3 gene. Stronger evidence for this being the case is provided by the sequence of the murine orthologue of STLK3 represented by a 876 bp EST W20737.

Multiple EST fragments span the complete STLK3 sequence with AA278967 at the 5' end and AA628477 and others at the 3' end.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of STLK4

The human STLK4 cDNA sequence is composed of two overlapping EST fragments, AA297759 and AA100484, that were identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with STLK1 (MST3 GB:AF024636) as a query. The complete sequence of both clones was determined and used to generate the near full-length human STLK4 sequence.

AA100484 is an IMAGE consortium cDNA clone isolated from the T-84 colonic epithelium cell line. It has an insert of 3694 bp and a coding region of 1146 bp (382 amino acids). A Smith-Waterman sequence alignment against the NRN database showed this EST to be 71.4% identical to the human STE20-like kinase (GB:X99325).

W16504 is an IMAGE consortium clone isolated from a human fetal heart cDNA library. It has an insert length of 2474 bp (not including the poly-A tail) and a coding region of 687 bp (229 amino acids). A Smith-Waterman sequence alignment of W16504 against the NRN database showed this EST to be 69.2% identical to the human STE20-like kinase (GB:X99325).

The full-length human STLK2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO. 1) is 3268 bp long. AA191319 spans positions 1-1327, and W16504

positions 743-3216. The overlap between these two clones is 585 bp long with 100% sequence identity.

AA100484 is an IMAGE consortium cDNA clone isolated from the T-84 colonic epithelium cell line. AA100484 covers the bulk of Human STLK4 with its 3694 bp, which spans positions 146-3839 of SEQ ID NO:3. A second EST, AA297759, isolated from a Jurkat T cell cDNA library, spans positions 1-271 of the human STLK4 contig. The two ESTs overlap over a 126 bp stretch that has only one nucleotide discrepancy at position 149 (G in AA297759 and T in AA100484). A T at this position was chosen for the SEQ ID NO:3 based on sequence data generated from A100484. The 5' 145 bp of human STLK4 contains three sequencing ambiguities (N's in SEQ ID NO:3) arising from sequence errors in the GenBank entry for AA297759. Three amino acid sequence ambiguities in the N-terminus of human STLK4 are present also in SEQ ID NO:7 as a consequence of the sequence inaccuracies from the EST entry.

The coding region of human STLK4 is 1242 bp long (2-1243), capable of encoding a 414 amino acid polypeptide, and is followed by a 2596 nucleotide 3' UTR (1244-3839). Human STLK4 ends in a polyadenylated stretch that has 18 adenines (3840-3857). A polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) is found between positions 3822-3827. Targeted-PCR cloning identified one rat orthologue of human STLK4, clone 135-31-19. In addition, one murine orthologue of human STLK4 was recognized in the EST database as AA117483. None of these orthologues add additional N-terminal sequence to the human STLK4.

The near full-length human STLK4 cDNA (SEQ ID NO.3) is 3857 bp long and consists of a 1242 bp ORF flanked by a 2596 bp 3' UTR (1244-3839) and an 18 nucleotide polyadenylated region. Polyadenylation signals (AATAAA) begin at positions

2181 and 3822. Since the coding region is open throughout the 5' extent of this sequence, this is apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine. A near full-length murine STLK4 cDNA is represented in the 1773 bp EST AA117438. It extends an additional 21 nucleotides 5' of the human STLK4 consensus, but since its coding region is open throughout the 5' extent of the sequence, this is also probably a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine.

Several EST fragments span the complete STLK3 sequence with AA297759 at the 5' end and AA100484 and others at the 3' end.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of STLK5

The human STLK5 cDNA sequence is composed of four overlapping sequences, AI418298, 2R96-13-1, 3R25-45-3 and R46685. A human STLK5 clone, F07734, was first identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with SPS_sc (U33057) as a query.

AI418298 is an IMAGE consortium cDNA clone with an 895 bp insert.

PCR clone 2R96-13-1 was isolated from human brain ssDNA using primers 5'-CTCATCTGTACACACTTCATGG and 5'-GATTCCCACACTGTAGATGTC derived from F07734. 2R96-13-1 contains a 330 bp insert and an ORF of 330 bp (110 amino acids).

EST clone R46685 was identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the C-terminus of SPS_sc (GB:U33057) as query. Sequence analysis of the 1047 bp insert identified this EST to contain an ORF of 285 bp (95 amino acids) encoding the C-terminus of human STLK5.

PCR clone 3R25-45-3 was isolated from human fetal brain ssDNA using primers 5'-GGCCCTCGACTACATCCACCACAT and 5'-

CAACGAAACTAACACAGCATAAGG derived from 2R96-13-1 and R46685, respectively. 3R25-45-3 contains a 330 bp insert and an ORF of 750 bp (250 amino acids).

The full-length human STLK5 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:96) is 2110 bp long and consists of a 1119 bp ORF flanked by a 229 bp 5' UTR and a 762 bp 3' UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus (*supra*) for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for STLK5.

Several EST fragments span the complete STLK5 sequence with AA297059 and F07734 at the 5' end and R46686 and F03423 and others at the 3' end.

STLK5 displays a 100% match over a 41 bp stretch (position 2-42, SEQ ID NO. 97) to a human CpG island repeat (Z61277).

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of STLK6

Human STLK6 was first identified in the translated EST database (AA219667) as a novel serine threonine kinase.

The partial human STLK6 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:98) is 2,001 bp long and consists of a 1,254 bp ORF flanked by a 75 bp 5' UTR and a 673 bp 3' UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus (Kozak, M., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 15, 8125-8148 (1987)) for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for STLK6.

At the time of filing, inventors believe that STLK6 does not have any significant match in the nucleic acid database.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of STLK7

Human STLK7 was first identified in the translated EST database (AA988954) as a novel serine threonine kinase. The

original clone was not available through public sources, so a PCR fragment amplified from the sequence of AA988954 yielded 5R54-21-2.

5 The partial human STLK7 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:100) is 311 bp long and consists of a 309 bp ORF. Since the coding region is open throughout the 5' and 3' extent of this sequence, this appears to be a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine and C-terminal stop codon.

10 STLK7 shares 80% sequence identity to human SPAK (AF099989) over a 167 bp region and 50% nucleotide sequence identity to SLTK7 (SEQ ID NO. 101) over 391 nucleotides.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of ZC1

15 The human ZC1 cDNA sequence is composed of two overlapping PCR clones, 3R25-24-2 and R65-12-2.

20 A human ZC1 clone, 125-33-5, was first identified from a PCR screen with degenerate oligos, TRK1 and TRK4, applied to sscDNA generated from human small airway epithelial cells (Clontech). Sequence analysis of the 503 bp insert identified a 501 bp ORF (167 amino acids) with the potential to encode a novel human STK related to the *C. elegans* ZC504.4 gene product.

25 PCR clone 3R25-24-2 was isolated from human SNB19 glioblastoma sscDNA using primers 5'-ATGGCGAACGACTCTCCCGCGAA and 5'-ACACCAAATCAACAAGTTTCACCTC derived from the N-terminus of a murine orthologue of ZC1 (NIK, GB:U88984) and the original human ZC1 clone 125-33-5, respectively. 3R25-24-2 contains a 527 bp insert and an ORF of 519 bp (173 amino acids).

30 PCR clone R65-12-2 was isolated as follows: A Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the *C. elegans* ZC504.4 gene (GB:Z50029) as a query identified a human EST (W81656) whose ORF is related to the *C. elegans* gene and

terminates in an identical residue (Trp). A primer was designed 3' to this stop codon (5'-AGTTACAAGGAATTCCAAGTTCT) and used in a PCR reaction with a primer derived from the original human ZC1 clone 125-33-5 (5'-

5 ATGAAGAGGAAGAAATCAAAGTG) using ssDNA from human SNB19 glioblastoma as a template. PCR clone R65-12-2 was identified and was found to contain a 3611 bp insert with a 3534 bp ORF encoding the C-terminal portion of human ZC1 (1178 amino acids).

10 The full-length human ZC1 cDNA (SEQ ID NO. 9) is 3798 bp long. Clone 3R25-24-2 spans positions 1-527, and clone R65-12-2 spans positions 188-3798. The overlap between these two clones exhibits 100% sequence identity. The human ZC1 contains a 3717 bp ORF (17-3723) flanked by a 6 bp 5' UTR and a 75 bp (3724-3798) 3' UTR. No polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) or polyadenylated region are present in the 3'UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for human ZC1.

20 Multiple EST fragments (W81656) match the 3' end of the human ZC1 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

25 cDNA Cloning and Characterization of ZC2

The human ZC2 cDNA sequence is composed of four overlapping PCR clones, G75-31-17, R65-24-6, 2R28-8-1, and R99-6-10.

30 A human ZC2 clone, G75-31-17, was first identified from a PCR screen with degenerate oligos, ROS1 (5'-GCNTTYGGNGARGTNTAYGARGG) and CCK4b (5'-GCTGGATCCYTCNGGNSWCATCCA), applied to ssDNA generated from the human HLT383 primary non-small cell lung cancer tissue.

Sequence analysis of the 492 bp insert identified a 492 ORF (164 amino acids) with the potential to encode a novel human STK related to the *C. elegans* ZC504.4 gene product.

5 PCR clone R99-6-10 was isolated as follows: A Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with *C. elegans* ZC504.4 gene (GB:Z50029) as a query identified two overlapping human EST fragments (AA115844 and R51245) whose ORFs were related to the *C. elegans* gene and terminate in an identical residue (Trp). A primer was designed 3' to the stop codon found in
10 R51245 (5'-AGATGGACTGTACTGGGAGG) and used in a PCR reaction with a primer derived from AA115844 (5'-
ACTTTGTGCAGCTCTGTGGG) using human fetal brain ssDNA as a template. PCR clone R99-6-10 was identified and was found to contain a 1095 bp insert with a 930 bp ORF encoding the
15 C-terminal portion of human ZC2 (310 amino acids).

PCR clone R65-24-6 was isolated from human HT29 colon cancer cell line ssDNA using primers 5'-
AAGGTTATGGATGTCACAGGG and 5'-AGATGGACTGTACTGGGAGG derived
20 from G75-31-17 and R51245, respectively. The 3' primer used in this PCR reaction misprimed between positions 1634-1653 of this gene leading to the formation of a truncated product. R65-24-6 contains a 1593 bp insert and an ORF of 1593 bp (531 amino acids).

25 PCR clone 2R28-8-1 was isolated from human colon cancer cell line HT29 ssDNA using primers 5'-CTCACAAGGTTGCCAACAGG and 5'-AGTCCCCACCAAGAAGGTTTAC derived from R65-24-6 and R99-6-10, respectively. 2R28-8-1 contains a 1538 bp insert and an ORF of 1536 bp (512 amino acids).

30 The partial human ZC2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO. 10) is 4055 bp long. Clone G75-31-17 spans positions 1-492, clone R65-24-6 spans positions 58-1650, clone 2R28-8-1 spans positions 1466-3003 and clone R99-6-10 spans positions 2961-4055. The overlapping regions between these clones exhibit 100%

sequence identity except for a single guanine (G75-31-17) to adenosine (R65-24-6) mismatch at position 280 resulting in a Glu to Lys change. Based on the presence of an acidic residue in this position in human ZC1 and ZC3 and *C. elegans* ZC504.4, the sequence encoding the Glu is probably correct.

The human ZC2 gene contains a 3891 bp ORF (1-3891) flanked by 164 bp (3892-4055) 3' UTR. No polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) or polyadenylated region is present in the 3'UTR.

Multiple EST fragments (R51245) match the 3' end of the human ZC2 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of ZC3 -

The human ZC3 cDNA sequence is composed of four overlapping PCR clones, G75-30-30, 3R33-5-3, 3R19-17-6, and R99-43-11.

A human ZC3 clone, G75-30-30, was first identified from a PCR screen with degenerate oligos, ROS1 and CCK4b, applied to ssDNA generated from a human HLT370 primary non-small cell lung cancer tissue. Sequence analysis of the 492 bp insert identified a 492 ORF (164 amino acids) with the potential to encode a novel human STK related to the *C. elegans* ZC504.4 gene product.

PCR clone R99-43-11 was isolated as follows: A Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the *C. elegans* ZC504.4 gene (GB:Z50029) as a query identified a human EST (R54563) whose ORF is related to the *C. elegans* gene and terminates in an identical residue (Trp). A primer was designed 3' to the stop codon found in R54563 (5'-TCAGGGGTCAGAGGTCACG) and used in a PCR reaction with a primer derived from the 5' end of R54563 (5'-CCCAAACCCTACCACAAATTC) using ssDNA from human fetal brain

as a template. PCR clone R99-43-11 was identified and was found to contain a 719 bp insert with a 564 bp ORF encoding the C-terminal portion of human ZC3 (188 amino acids).

5 PCR clone 3R19-17-6 was isolated from human A549 lung cancer cell line ssDNA using primers 5'-CCCCCGGGAAACGATGACCA and 5'-AGCCGCTGCCCCCTCCTCTACTGT derived from G75-30-30 and R99-43-11, respectively. The 3' primer used in this PCR reaction misprimed leading to the formation of a truncated product. 3R19-17-6 contains a 1172 bp insert and an ORF of 1170 bp (390 amino acids).

10 PCR clone 3R33-5-3 was isolated from human A549 lung cancer cell line ssDNA using primers 5'-ACCGCAACATCGCCACCTACTAC and 5'-CTCGACGTCGTGGACCACC derived from G75-30-30 and 3R19-17-6, respectively. 3R33-5-3 contains a 2465 bp insert and an ORF of 2463 bp (821 amino acids).

20 The full-length human ZC3 cDNA (SEQ ID NO. 11) is 4133 bp long. Clone G75-30-30 spans positions 1-483, clone 3R33-5-3 spans positions 134-2598, clone 3R19-17-6 spans positions 2356-3512 and clone R99-43-11 spans positions 3415-4133. The overlaps between these clones exhibit 100% sequence identity. The human ZC3 gene contains a 3978 bp ORF (1-3978) flanked by a 152 bp 3' UTR (3979-4133). No polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) or polyadenylated region is present in the 3'UTR.

25 Multiple EST fragments (R54563) match the 3' end of the human ZC3 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of ZC4

The human ZC4 cDNA sequence, represented by PCR fragment 3R25-27-1, was first identified in the human genomic cosmid 82J11 (GB:Z833850) containing exon sequences that displayed strong homology to the ZC504.4 *C. elegans* gene.

PCR clone 3R25-27-1 was isolated from human fetal liver ssDNA and primers 5'-CAATGTTAACCCACTCTATGTCTC and 5'-AGTTTGCCGATGTTTTCTTTTC derived from a potential ORF (positions 25729-25852) from the 82J11 cosmid and from an EST (R98571) encoding the C-terminus of the human ZC4 gene, respectively.

The partial human ZC4 cDNA (SEQ ID NO.12) is 1459 bp long and consists of a 1047 bp ORF (2-1048) flanked by a 411 bp (1049-1459) 3'UTR region. No polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) or polyadenylated region is present in the 3'UTR.

The N-terminal coding sequence for ZC4_h was extended by building a contiguous DNA sequence of 233,137 bp containing Z83850 and four other sequences: cU84B10 and cU230B10 (from the Sanger Human Genome Sequencing Project, <http://www.sanger.ac.uk/HGP/>) and Z97356 and Z69734 (available from the National Institute for Biotechnology Information, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Entrez/nucleotide.html>). The position of each sequence in the contig is represented in the table below.

Accession	Length	Start	End
cU84B10	43273		43273
Z97356	21848	43171	65018
Z69734	37077	63073	100149
cU230B10	11841	88416	100256
Z83850	132981	100156	233137

Sequences in ZC4 genomic contig.

The 233,137 bp contig was analyzed for exons using the programs FGENES 1.5 and FGENESH, human gene structure prediction software available from The Sanger Centre (<http://genomic.sanger.ac.uk/gf/gf.shtml>).

5 The resulting human ZC4 coding sequence (SEQ ID NO:104) is 3,681 bp long (excluding the stop codon) and encodes for a STE20 kinase of 1227 amino acids.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of KHS2

10 The human KHS2 cDNA sequence is composed of four overlapping clones, 3R25-51-2, 3R16-34-2, 3R16-31-2, and T79916.

A human KHS2 clone, AA250855, was first identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with KHS1 (GB:U77129) as a query. Sequence analysis of the 1112 bp insert identified a 618 bp ORF (206 amino acids) with the potential to encode a novel STK related to the human KHS1 gene product. Using AA250855 as a query, a second EST (AA446022) was found whose sequence was shown to contain the initiator methionine for human KHS2 based on a comparison with KHS1.

20 PCR clone 3R25-51-2 was isolated from human testicular cancer ssDNA using primers 5'-CCGCCATGAACCCCGGCTT and 5'-CGATTGCCAAAGACCGTGTCA derived from AA446022 and AA250855, respectively. 3R25-51-2 contains an 850 bp insert and an ORF of 849 bp (283 amino acids).

EST clone, T79916, was identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the C-terminus of KHS1 (GB:U77129) as a query. Sequence analysis of the 2107 bp insert identified this EST to contain an ORF of 345 bp (115 amino acids disrupted by a single stop codon) encoding the C-terminus of human KHS2, followed by 1762 bp 3'UTR.

PCR clone 3R16-34-2 was isolated from human testis
sscDNA using primers 5'-AGAAGTTGCAGCTGTTGAGAGGA and 5'-
TATGGCCCGTGTAAGGATTTC derived from AA250885 and T79916,
respectively. 3R16-34-2 contains an 1516 bp insert and an
5 ORF of 1128 bp (376 amino acids).

PCR clone 3R16-31-2 was isolated from normal human
colon sscDNA using primers 5'-GTGCCAGAAGTGTTGTGTGTGTA and
5'-TATGGCCCGTGTAAGGATTTC derived from EST T79916. 3R16-31-2
contains a 728 bp insert and an ORF of 669 bp (223 amino
10 acids). This clone lacked the stop codon present within EST
T79916 (position 2662 in the KHS2 sequence).

The full-length human KHS2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO.17) is 4023
bp long. Clone 3R25-51-2 spans positions 1-855, clone
AA250885 spans positions 336-923, clone 3R16-34-2 spans
15 positions 545-2061, and clone T79916 spans positions 1917-
4023. The overlapping regions between these clones exhibit
100% sequence identity, except for 4 nucleotide differences,
two of which are silent, a third corrects the internal stop
codon at position 2662, and the fourth at position 247 (T to
20 C change) results in a Pro to Leu change. The human KHS2
cDNA contains a 2682 bp ORF (6-2687) flanked by a 5 bp (1-5)
5'UTR and a 1336 bp (2688-4023) 3' UTR. A potential
polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) is found at positions 4008-
4013. No polyadenylated region is present in the 3'UTR. The
25 sequence flanking the first ATG is in a poor context for
translational initiation, however, a 134 bp 5'UTR sequence
from EST AA446022 did not reveal any additional ATG's and
displayed two in-frame stop codons 5' to the putative start
ATG for human KHS2.

30 Multiple EST fragments match the 5' end (AA446022) as
well as the 3' end (R37625) of the human KHS2 gene.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of SULU1

The human SULU1 cDNA sequence is composed of three overlapping clones, N40091, 2R90-1-1 and R90907.

A human SULU1 clone, N40091, was first identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the *C. elegans* SULU gene (GB: U32275) as a query. Sequence analysis of the 1321 bp insert identified a 906 bp ORF (302 amino acids) with the potential to encode a novel human STK related to the *C. elegans* SULU gene product.

EST clone R90907 was first identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the 3' end of the *C. elegans* SULU gene (GB: U32275) as a query. Sequence analysis of the 1647 bp insert identified a 578 bp ORF (192 amino acids) with the potential to encode the C-terminus of the human SULU1 gene product.

PCR clone 2R90-1-1 was isolated from human HT29 colon cancer cell ssDNA using primers 5'- TATTGAATTGCGGAACGGAAG and 5'- TTGTTTGTGCTCATTCTTTGGAG derived from N40091 and R90907, respectively. 2R90-1-1 contains a 1625 bp insert and an ORF of 1623 bp (541 amino acids).

The full-length human SULU1 cDNA (SEQ ID NO.19) is 4177 bp long. Clone N40091 spans positions 1-1321, clone 2R90-1-1 spans positions 1048-2671, and clone R90907 spans positions 2531-4177. The overlapping regions between these clones exhibit 100% sequence identity. The human SULU1 cDNA contains a 2694 bp ORF (415-3108) flanked by a 414 bp (1-414) 5'UTR and a 1069 bp (3109-4177) 3' UTR followed by a 19 nucleotide polydenylated region. A potential polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) is found at positions 4164-4169. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for human SULU1.

Multiple EST fragments match the 5' end (N27153) as well as the 3' end (R90908) of the human SULU1 gene.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of Murine SULU3

5 The murine SULU3 cDNA sequence is represented by PCR fragment 2R92-1-6.

A murine SULU3 clone, G83-4-5, was first identified from a PCR screen with degenerate oligos, CCK4c and CCK4b, applied to ssDNA generated from murine day-12 embryos.

10 Sequence analysis of the 473 bp insert identified a 471 ORF (157 amino acids) with the potential to encode a novel human STK related to the *C. elegans* SULU gene (GB: U32275) product. The antisense strand of G83-4-5 is identical at the nucleic acid level to the 5'UTR of the murine ets1
15 protooncogenic transcription factor (GB:X53953). This homology is likely the result of a cloning artifact attached to the 5'-end of the database entry for murine ets1.

PCR clone 3R19-17-6 was isolated from human A549 cell ssDNA using primers 5'-CCCCCGGGAAACGATGACCA and 5'-
20 AGCCGCTGCCCCTCCTCTACTGT derived from G75-30-30 and R99-43-11, respectively. The 3' primer used in this PCR reaction misprimed leading to the formation of a truncated product. 3R19-17-6 contains a 1172 bp insert and an ORF of 1170 bp (390 amino acids).

25 PCR clone 2R92-1-6 was isolated from murine d8 embryo ssDNA using primers 5'-ACCGCAACATCGCCACCTACTAC and 5'-GATTGCTTTGTGCTCATTCTTTGG derived from the 5' UTR of the ets1 gene and the human EST AA234623, respectively. The latter (shown herein) encodes the C-terminus of human SULU3. 2R92-
30 1-6 contains a 2249 bp insert and an ORF of 2244 bp (748 amino acids).

The partial murine SULU3 cDNA (SEQ ID NO.21) is 2249 bp long and consists of a 2244 bp ORF (6-2249) flanked by a 5

bp (1-5) 5'UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for murine SULU3.

5 One EST fragment (AA446022) matches the 3' end of the partial murine SULU3 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

10 cDNA Cloning and Characterization of Human SULU3

The human SULU3 cDNA sequence is composed of two overlapping clones, 2R90-22-1 and AA234623.

A human SULU3 clone, AA234623, was first identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the
15 *C. elegans* SULU gene (GB: U32275) as a query. Sequence analysis of the 2652 bp insert identified a 1185 bp ORF (395 amino acids) with the potential to encode the C-terminus of a novel human STK related to the *C. elegans* SULU gene product.

20 PCR clone 2R90-22-1 was isolated from human SKMel128 melanoma cell line ssDNA using primers 5'-TATTGAATTGGCGGAACGGAAG and 5'-TTGTTCTAAGAGTGCCCTCCG derived from the murine SULU3 2R92-1-6 clone and from AA234623, respectively. 2R92-1-6 contains a 1897 bp insert and an ORF
25 of 1896 bp (632 amino acids).

The partial human SULU3 cDNA (SEQ ID NO.20) is 3824 bp long. Clone 2R90-22-1 spans positions 1-1897 and clone AA234623 spans positions 1173. The overlapping region
between these clones exhibits 100% sequence identity. The
30 human SULU3 cDNA contains a 2358 bp ORF (2-2359) flanked by a 1465 bp (2360-3824) 3'UTR followed by a 19 nucleotide polyadenylated region. A potential polyadenylation signal (AATAAA) is found at positions 2602-2607. Since the coding

region is open throughout the 5' extent of this sequence, this is apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine.

Multiple EST fragments (R02283) match the 3' end of the human SULU3 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of GEK2

The human GEK2 cDNA sequence is composed of three overlapping clones, AA459448, 3R25-48-1 and GEK2_h#3.

A human GEK2 clone, AA459448, was first identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the human SLK gene (GB: AB002804) as a query. Sequence analysis of the 1286 bp insert identified a 1227 bp ORF (409 amino acids) with the potential to encode the N-terminus of a novel human STK related to the human SLK gene product. An additional Smith-Waterman search using the C-terminus of the SLK gene as a query yielded three additional EST's, AA323687, AA380492 and AA168869, that encode the C-terminal region of human GEK2.

PCR clone 2R98-41-17 was isolated from human testis sscDNA using primers 5'- AAGACCATGCCGTGCGCCG and 5'- ATTCCTTCAGGTTCTGGTTATGG derived from AA323687 and from AA380492, respectively. 2R98-41-17 contains a 851 bp insert and an ORF of 849 bp (283 amino acids).

PCR clone GEK2_h#3 was isolated from human sscDNA made from the H23 tumor cell line using primers 5'- GCAGCAAGTGGAGAAGATGG and 5'- GGAAGCATCCCCAGAGCTGTAG derived from the sequence of clone 3R25-48-1 and from the 3' end of murine LOK (GB:D89728), respectively. GEK2_h#3 contains a 1042bp insert and an ORF of 1041 bp (347 amino acids).

The full-length human GEK2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:106) is 2962 bp long. Clone AA459448 spans positions 1-1286, clone 3R25-48-1 spans positions 1100-2449 and clone GEK2_h#3 spans positions 1920-2962. The overlapping regions between these clones exhibit 100% sequence identity.

The human GEK2 cDNA contains a 2904 bp ORF (59-2962) flanked by a 58 bp (1-58) 5'UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for human GEK2.

Multiple EST fragments (AA465671) match the 5' end of the sequence, but only one (AA380492) matches the 3' end of the human GEK2 gene.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of PAK4

The human PAK4 cDNA sequence is represented by clone SNB2#1.

A human PAK4 clone, R88460, was first identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the human PAK gene (GB: U24152) as a query. Sequence analysis of the 2332 bp insert identified a 930 bp ORF (310 amino acids) with the potential to encode the C-terminus of a novel human STK related to the human PAK gene product.

cDNA clone SNB2#1 was isolated from human glioblastoma cell line SNB75 cDNA library using a probe derived from R88460. SNB2#1 contains a 3604 bp insert and an ORF of 2043 bp (681 amino acids).

The full-length human PAK4 cDNA (SEQ ID NO.27) is 3604 bp long and consists of a 2043 bp ORF (143-2185) flanked by a 142 bp (1-142) 5'UTR and a 1419 3' UTR followed by a 22 nucleotide polydenylated region. A potential polyadenylation signal (AATTAAA) is found at positions 3582-3588. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the

Kozak consensus for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for human PAK4. The 3' UTR of the PAK4 gene contains a GT dinucleotide repeat prone to undergo expansion based on the number of repeats found in clones SNB#1 and R88460, 32 and 23, respectively. Several neurologic disorders have been correlated with the expansion of di- or tri-nucleotide repeats similar to those found in the PAK4 sequence, suggesting PAK 4 may also be a disease target and that this repeat in its 3'UTR may serve as a diagnostic marker.

Multiple EST fragments (AA535791) match the 3' end of the human PAK4 gene, but at the time of filing, the inventors believe that none exist in GenBank or the EST database that match its 5' end.

cDNA Cloning and Characterization of PAK5

The full-length human PAK5 cDNA sequence is composed of two overlapping clones, H450#1-1 and SNB8#5.

A human PAK5 clone, R18825, was first identified using a Smith-Waterman search of the EST database with the human PAK4 gene as a query. Sequence analysis of the 1248 bp insert identified a 420 bp ORF (140 amino acids) with the potential to encode the C-terminus of a novel human STK related to the human PAK4 gene product.

cDNA clone SNB8#5 was isolated from human SNB75 cDNA library using a probe derived from R18825. SNB2#1 contains a 2028 bp insert and an ORF of 1194 bp (398 amino acids).

The partial human PAK5 cDNA (SEQ ID NO.28) is 2028 bp long and consists of a 1194 bp ORF (2-1195) flanked by an 833 bp (1196-2028) 3'UTR followed by a 22 nucleotide polydenylated region. A potential polyadenylation signal (AATTAAA) is found at positions 2004-2010. Since the coding region is open throughout the 5' extent of this sequence,

this is apparently a partial cDNA clone lacking the N-terminal start methionine.

Clone H460#1-1 was isolated from a human lung H460 cDNA library using a probe derived from the partial SNB2#1 cDNA clone described above. Sequence analysis of the 2526 bp insert identified a 1773 bp ORF (592 amino acids) with the potential to encode a full-length PAK5.

The human PAK5 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:102) is 2,806 bp long and consists of a 1,773 bp ORF flanked by a 201 bp 5' UTR and a 833 bp 3' UTR. The sequence flanking the first ATG conforms to the Kozak consensus (Kozak, M., Nucleic Acids Res. 15, 8125-8148 (1987)) for an initiating methionine, and is believed to be the translational start site for PAK5.

PAK5 shares 99% sequence identity over 2795 bp to a recent database entry, AF005046. These sequences are presumed to be from the same gene, with minor polymorphic variations.

EXAMPLE 2: Expression Analysis of Mammalian STE20-related Protein Kinases
Materials and Methods
Northern blot analysis

Northern blots were prepared by running 10 g total RNA isolated from 60 human tumor cell lines (HOP-92, EKVX, NCI-H23, NCI-H226, NCI-H322M, NCI-H460, NCI-H522, A549, HOP-62, OVCAR-3, OVCAR-4, OVCAR-5, OVCAR-8, IGROV1, SK-OV-3, SNB-19, SNB-75, U251, SF-268, SF-295, SF-539, CCRF-CEM, K-562, MOLT-4, HL-60, RPMI 8226, SR, DU-145, PC-3, HT-29, HCC-2998, HCT-116, SW620, Colo 205, HTC15, KM-12, UO-31, SN12C, A498, CaKi1, RXF-393, ACHN, 786-0, TK-10, LOX IMVI, Malme-3M, SK-MEL-2, SK-MEL-5, SK-MEL-28, UACC-62, UACC-257, M14, MCF-7, MCF-7/ADR RES, Hs578T, MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-435, MDA-N, BT-549, T47D), from 22 human adult tissues (thymus, lung,

duodenum, colon, testis, brain, cerebellum, cortex, salivary gland, liver, pancreas, kidney, spleen, stomach, uterus, prostate, skeletal muscle, placenta, mammary gland, bladder, lymph node, adipose tissue), and 2 human fetal normal tissues (fetal liver, fetal brain), on a denaturing formaldehyde 1.2% agarose gel and transferring to nylon membranes.

Filters were hybridized with random primed [$\alpha^{32}\text{P}$]dCTP-labeled probes synthesized from the inserts of several of the STE20-related kinase genes. Hybridization was performed at 42 °C overnight in 6X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 1X Denhardt's solution, 100 µg/mL denatured herring sperm DNA with 1-2 x 10⁶ cpm/mL of ³²P-labeled DNA probes. The filters were washed in 0.1X SSC/0.1% SDS, 65 °C, and exposed on a Molecular Dynamics phosphorimager.

Quantitative PCR analysis

RNA was isolated from a variety of normal human tissues and cell lines. Single stranded cDNA was synthesized from 10 µg of each RNA as described above using the Superscript Preamplification System (GibcoBRL). These single strand templates were then used in a 25 cycle PCR reaction with primers specific to each clone. Reaction products were electrophoresed on 2% agarose gels, stained with ethidium bromide and photographed on a UV light box. The relative intensity of the STK-specific bands were estimated for each sample.

DNA Array Based Expression Analysis

Plasmid DNA array blots were prepared by loading 0.5 µg denatured plasmid for each STE20-related kinase on a nylon membrane. The [$\alpha^{32}\text{P}$]dCTP labeled single stranded DNA probes were synthesized from the total RNA isolated from several

human immune tissue sources or tumor cells (thymus, dendrocytes, mast cells, monocytes, B cells (primary, Jurkat, RPMI8226, SR), T cells (CD8/CD4+, TH1, TH2, CEM, MOLT4), K562 (megakaryocytes). Hybridization was performed at 42 °C for 16 hours in 6X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 1X Denhardt's solution, 100 µg/mL denatured herring sperm DNA with 10⁶ cpm/mL of [α^{32} P]dCTP labeled single stranded probe. The filters were washed in 0.1X SSC/0.1% SDS, 65 °C, and exposed for quantitative analysis on a Molecular Dynamics phosphorimager.

RESULTS

Distribution of STE20-Related Gene Transcripts in Normal Tissues and Tumor Cell Lines

ZC1, ZC2, and ZC3 RNA expression was analyzed by quantitative PCR from multiple human normal tissues, cultured primary epithelial and endothelial cells, and tumor cell lines. The results are summarized in Tables 1 and 2, with relative expression values ranging from 0 (undetectable) to 23 (very strong). An "x" refers to sample not tested. ZC1, ZC2, and ZC3 were all expressed at very low levels in most normal human tissues, however ZC1 and ZC2 were more abundant in cultured epithelial cells and ZC3 in normal kidney and breast tissue.

Expression of these 3 genes was also examined in a panel of human tumor cell lines representing a diverse sampling of tumor types (Table 2). ZC1 and ZC2 showed strong expression in cell lines from most melanomas and renal tumors and from some non-small cell lung cancers and colon tumors. ZC3 expression was consistently lower in the tumor cell lines except for high expression in most breast cancers and leukemias. The robust overexpression ZC1, ZC2,

and ZC3 in tumor cells versus normal tissues may provide an attractive target for oncology drug development.

Expression of all the novel STE20-related kinases was examined in a panel of human immune tissues/cells by hybridization to a DNA array blot containing plasmids encoding each of these genes. STLK2 was broadly expressed in all 14 immune samples, whereas STLK4 and PAK4 were highly expressed in a subset of 6-7 of the samples (Table 3). Several other kinases (SULU3, ZC4, KHS2) had more restricted expression, while others were expressed in only a single immune source (STLK3, thymus; ZC1, dendrocytes; ZC3, monocytes; PAK5, mast cells and MOLT4), and several more were absent from all the immune sources assayed (GEK2, SULU1, ZC2, STLK5). These expression patterns were quite distinct among members of the same subfamily (*i.e.*, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3 and ZC4, or PAK1, PAK2, PAK3, PAK4, PAK5). This analysis suggests that some of these kinases may be candidate targets for various immune disorders, and that some, which are more broadly expressed, may mediate functions vital to the basic biology of most proliferating cells.

TABLE 1

ZC1, ZC2 and ZC3 Expression
in Normal Human Tissues and Cells

Sample		ZC1	ZC2	ZC3
NORMAL				
Brain	Tiss	2.8	0.6	0.9
Duod	Tiss	3.8	1.5	0.3
Heart	Tiss	1.2	0.3	0.0
Kidney	Tiss	0.7	0.0	7.0
Lung	Tiss	1.6	0.2	0.0
Pancreas	Tiss	2.0	0.4	2.5

Placenta	Tiss	1.4	0.0	0.0
Sal gl.	Tiss	3.0	0.3	3.2
Sk mus.	Tiss	2.3	0.1	0.1
Spleen	Tiss	0.4	0.0	x
Stomach	Tiss	0.8	0.0	0.0
Thymus	Tiss	3.5	0.4	1.5
Cereb	Tiss	2.8	1.1	4.4
Liver	Tiss	1.8	0.0	0.4
Uterus	Tiss	1.6	0.0	1.4
Prostate	Tiss	1.4	0.0	1.6
Testis	Tiss	x	x	5.8
f Brain	Tiss	x	x	3.1
Mam gl	Tiss	x	x	7.2
HCAEC	ENDO	1.0	0.0	0.0
HMVEC-d	ENDO	0.7	0.0	0.4
HMVEC-L	ENDO	2.2	1.6	1.8
HPAEC	ENDO	9.3	5.3	6.4
HMEC	EPI	4.1	2.3	1.9
RPTEC	EPI	3.6	2.2	0.2
HRCE	EPI	5.3	3.5	1.3
HSAE	EPI	0.9	3.3	4.8

TABLE 2

ZC1, ZC2 and ZC3 Expression in Tumor Cell lLnes

Sample	Origin	ZC1	ZC2	ZC3
HOP-92	Lung	9.3	7.2	3.3
EKVX	Lung	10.7	3.7	3.5
NCI-H23	Lung	5.8	6.3	4.1
NCI-H226	Lung	6.5	6.8	3.3

Sample	Origin	ZC1	ZC2	ZC3
HCC-2998	Colon	2.4	3.8	3.0
HCT 116	Colon	2.2	2.1	5.4
SW-620	Colon	7.8	12.1	3.1
COLO 205	Colon	9.1	16.2	3.0

NCI-H322M	Lung	3.5	5.8	4.9
NCI-H460	Lung	4.5	3.7	2.9
NCI-H522	Lung	4.7	3.3	4.6
A549/ATCC	Lung	3.8	3.6	4.1
HOP-62	Lung	4.3	3.8	4.2
OVCAR-3	Ovary	2.9	3.1	1.5
OVCAR-4	Ovary	3.3	1.0	3.8
OVCAR-5	Ovary	2.6	3.6	2.2
OVCAR-8	Ovary	3.6	2.0	4.7
IGROV1	Ovary	3.8	1.7	3.2
SK-OV-3	Ovary	4.9	0.0	3.5
SNB-19	CNS	5.1	5.4	4.2
SNB-75	CNS	2.5	0.9	0.7
U251	CNS	1.5	1.2	0.6
SF-268	CNS	5.8	2.7	3.0
SF-295	CNS	6.4	1.1	3.2
SF-539	CNS	5.1	2.9	4.3
CCRF-CEM	Leuk	3.4	2.7	3.1
K-562	Leuk	4.1	6.3	4.3
MOLT-4	Leuk	7.1	3.4	4.2
HL-60	Leuk	x	x	0.4
RPMI 8226	Leuk	0.5	0.2	1.4
SR	Leuk	3.5	7.2	5.4
DU-145	Pro	x	x	3.4
PC-3	Pro	x	x	3.4
HT-29	Colon	2.4	5.9	6.6

HCT-15	Colon	13.8	4.9	2.5
KM-12	Colon	7.0	13.2	3.1
UO-31	Colon	10.4	10.6	0.9
SN12C	Renal	8.1	3.4	2.8
A498	Renal	6.2	3.1	2.9
Caki-1	Renal	9.2	14.4	2.3
RXF 393	Renal	10.6	4.8	2.8
ACHN	Renal	9.3	6.0	3.9
786-0	Renal	8.8	15.6	5.6
TK-10	Renal	20.9	21.2	5.0
LOX IMVI	Mel	2.3	2.4	3.3
Malme-3M	Mel	x	x	2.2
SK-MEL-2	Mel	15.7	14.1	2.9
SK-MEL-5	Mel	7.9	7.0	0.0
SK-MEL-28	Mel	16.5	23.1	0.0
UACC-62	Mel	12.1	18.3	5.3
UACC-257	Mel	10.8	9.4	6.2
M14	Mel	4.4	0.9	7.9
MCF7	Breast	4.8	1.3	7.7
MCF-7/ADR	Breast	8.8	3.4	7.7
Hs 578T	Breast	6.9	2.6	5.7
MDA-MB-231	Breast	5.7	1.9	6.4
MDA-MB-435	Breast	4.8	6.7	9.1
MDA-N	Breast	7.3	6.3	9.1
BT-549	Breast	3.6	1.9	8.0
T-47D	Breast	0.4	12.3	9.3

Table 3: STE20-related kinase expression in a human immune panel

KINASE	thymus	Dendro-cytes	Mast cells	Mono-cytes	B cells	CD8+ CD4+	TH1	TH2
GEK2	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
SULU1	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
SULU3	350	350	350	350	12149	350	5115	350
STLK2	117770	13771	27620	92036	18305	39109	5408	3564
STLK3	8624	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
STLK4	8524	350	350	350	350	8685	5642	350
STLK5	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	350	350	350	xxx
ZC1	350	3377	350	350	350	350	350	350
ZC2	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
ZC3	350	350	350	20156	350	350	350	350
ZC4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	350	350	350	xxx
KHS2	8766	2508	350	56575	350	350	350	350
PAK4	32658	7684	3729	100948	350	350	350	1604
PAK5	350	350	4905	350	350	350	350	350

KINASE	CEM (T cell)	MOLT4 (T cell)	JURKAT (B cell)	RPMI8226 (B cell)	SR (B cell)	K562 (MO)
GEK2	350	350	350	350	350	350
SULU1	350	350	350	350	350	350
SULU3	350	350	350	350	350	350
STLK2	47236	53262	47605	22560	65936	30390
STLK3	350	350	350	350	350	350
STLK4	3648	350	26772	1570	350	350
STLK5	350	350	350	xxx	350	350
ZC1	350	350	350	350	350	350

ZC2	350	350	350	350	350	350
ZC3	350	350	350	350	350	350
ZC4	1094	7813	14945	xxx	350	6385
KHS2	350	350	350	350	350	350
PAK4	350	10246	350	3229	350	350
PAK5	350	12672	350	350	350	350

Transcript size from Northern data

Kinase	(kb)
STLK2	3.8
STLK4	5.0
ZC1	6.9/4.7
ZC2	6.0/8.0
ZC4	5
KHS2	4.4
SULU1	4.5
SULU3	10.0
GEK2	5.5
PAK4	4.8
PAK5	3.5

STLK2 is widely expressed; the highest expression levels were found in placenta, spleen and PBL.

STLK4 is also widely expressed in normal tissues including heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon, and peripheral blood lymphocytes. STLK4 was also detected in Jurkat T cells.

ZC1 is highly overexpressed in the following human cancer cell lines: HOP-92, EKVX, NCI-H23, NCI-H226, NCI-H322M, NCI-H522, A549, HOP-62 (lung); OVCAR-3, OVCAR-4, OVCAR-5 (ovary); SNB-19, U251, SF-268, SF-295, SF-539 (CNS); K-562, RPMI-8226 (leukemia); DU-145, PC-3 (prostate); HT-29, HCC-2998, HCT-116, SW620, COLO-205, HCT-15, KM-12 (colon); UO-31, CAKi-1, RXF-393, 786-0, TK-10 (renal); LOXIMVI, Malme-3M, SK-MEL-2, SK-MEL-28, UACC-62, UACC-257, M14

(melanoma); and MCF-7, MCF-7/ADR, HIS 578T, MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-431, MDA-N, BT-549, T-47D (breast).

ZC2 is expressed in brain and testis. It is highly overexpressed in the following human cancer cell lines: TK-10 (renal); SK-MEL-28, UACC-62 (melanoma); T47D (breast).

Moderate expression in HOP92 (lung); OVCAR4, IGROV1 (ovary); DNB75, U251 (brain); K-562 (leukemia); and COLO205 (colon).

SULU1 is overexpressed in the following human cancer cell lines: HOP-92, EKVX, NCI-H23, NCI-H226, NCI-H322M, NCI-H522, A549, HOP-62 (lung); OVCAR-3, OVCAR-4, OVCAR-5, SK-OV-3 (ovary); SNB-19, U251, SF-268, SF-295, SF-539 (CNS); K-562, RPMI-8226 (leukemia); DU-145, PC-3 (prostate); HT-29, HCC-2998, HCT-116, SW620, COLO-205, HCT-15, KM-12 (colon); UO-31, CAKi-1, RXF-393, 786-0, TK-10 (renal); LOX, IMVI, Malme-3M, SK-MEL-2, SK-MEL-28, UACC-62, UACC-257, M14 (melanoma); MCF-7, MCF-7/ADR, HIS 578T, MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-431, MDA-N, BT-549, T-47D (breast)

SULU3 showed a broad pattern of expression in the normal tissue panel of RNAs.

GEK2 was expressed in spleen, thymus and testis. Expression was high in the cell lines RBL-2H3 and H441.

PAK4 was expressed in the normal tissues: brain, testis and prostate, and in the human cancer cell lines: HNCI-H23 (lung); OVCAR-3 (ovary); SNB-19, U251 (CNS); RPMI-8226 (leukemia); DU-145 (prostate); COLO-205, HCT-15 (colon).

PAK5 showed weak expression levels in the normal tissues: brain, testes, bladder, colon, adrenal medulla, spleen, fetal liver, breast, cerebral cortex, cerebellum, thymus, salivary gland, lung, stomach, duodenum, uterus, prostate, skeletal muscle and placenta. PAK5 was overexpressed in the human cancer cell lines: HOP-92, EKVX, NCI-H23, NCI-H226, NCI-H322M, NCI-H522, A549, HOP-62 (lung);

OVCAR-3, OVCAR-4, OVCAR-5, SK-OV-3 (ovary); SNB-19, U251, SF-268, SF-295, SF-539 (CNS); K-562, RPMI-8226 (leukemia); DU-145, PC-3 (prostate); HT-29, HCC-2998, HCT-116, SW620, COLO-205, HCT-15, KM-12 (colon); UO-31, CAKi-1, RXF-393, 786-0, TK-10 (renal); LOXIMVI, Malme-3M, SK-MEL-2, SK-MEL-28, UACC-62, UACC-257, M14 (melanoma); MCF-7, MCF-7/ADR, HIS 578T, MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-431, MDA-N, BT-549, T-47D (breast).

EXAMPLE 3: STE20-related Protein Kinase Gene Expression Vector Construction

Materials and Methods

Expression Vector Construction

Several expression constructs were generated for some of the human STE20-related cDNAs including: a) full-length clones in a pCDNA expression vector; b) a GST-fusion construct containing the catalytic domain of the novel STE20-related kinase fused to the C-terminal end of a GST expression cassette; and c) a full-length clone containing a Lys to Ala (K to A) mutation at the predicted ATP binding site within the kinase domain, inserted in the pCDNA vector.

The "K to A" mutants of the STE20-related kinase might function as dominant negative constructs, and will be used to elucidate the function of these novel STKs.

RESULTS

Constructs for ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, SULU1, SULU3, PAK4 and PAK5 have been generated.

Numerous additional constructs have been generated for the various STE20-subfamily kinases, including full length, kinase inactive and tagged versions. In addition, the following three constructs were designed for specific applications based on their unique domain structure:

Construct 1: SULU1-coiled-coil2

Vector: pGEX-4T

Insert: Coiled-coil2

Sequence: Amino acids 752-898

5 Purpose: phage display

Result: Interacts with GEK2 CC1

Construct 2: SULU3-coiled-coil2

Vector: pGEX4T

10 Insert: coiled-coil 2 domain fused to GST

Sequence range of insert: amino acids 802-898 of SEQ

Purpose: phage display

Result: Interacts with coiled-coiled region of human SLK

15 Construct 3: PAK5 Dominant Negative

Vector: pCAN5

Insert: Full length coding sequence of human PAK5 containing the following mutation: K350,351A (Lys at aa positions 350 and 351 changed to Ala).

20 Purpose: to determine role of human PAK5 kinase activity in cell growth and transformation.

Result: Interferes with Ras transformation.

25 EXAMPLE 4: Generation of Specific Immunoreagents to STE20-Related Protein Kinases

Materials and Methods

Specific immunoreagents were raised in rabbits against KLH- or MAP-conjugated synthetic peptides corresponding to the human STE20-related kinases. C-terminal peptides were
30 conjugated to KLH with glutaraldehyde, leaving a free C-terminus. Internal peptides were MAP-conjugated with a blocked N-terminus. Additional immunoreagents can also be generated by immunizing rabbits with the bacterially expressed

GST-fusion proteins containing the cytoplasmic domains of each novel STK.

The various immune sera are first tested for reactivity and selectivity to recombinant protein, prior to testing for endogenous sources.

Western blots

Proteins in SDS PAGE are transferred to immobilon membrane. The washing buffer is PBST (standard phosphate-buffered saline pH 7.4 + 0.1% triton x 100). Blocking and antibody incubation buffer is PBST +5% milk. Antibody dilutions varied from 1:1000 to 1:2000.

RESULTS

Three SULU1 antisera (against both 539A and 540A) and two SULU3 antisera (542A) reacted specifically with the peptide antigens. Antisera binding was competable with peptide. Experiments with extracts from cells transfected with epitope-tagged SULU1 and SULU3 genes are underway.

Antisera against the PAK4 C-terminal peptide 554A reacted with purified Gst-PAK4 and detected a protein of the correct molecular weight from tissue culture cells. Specific immunoprecipitation experiments are ongoing to determine the reactivity with native protein.

Similar immunization and antisera testing experiments are underway for each of the other novel STE20-kinases.

STE20-related protein kinase peptide immunogens and their specificity in recognizing endogenous protein by Western blots or immunoprecipitations.

Protein	Sequence	Aa positions	Conj	West.	IP
STLK2	EKFQKCSADESP	405-416	KLH	Y	Y
STLK4	SISNSELFPTTDPVGT	252-267	KLH	Y	Y
SULU1	LDFPKEDYR	890-898	KLH	Y	Y
SULU1	HGDPRPEPRPTQ	409-420	KLH	Y	Y

SULU3	PSTNRAGSLKDPEC	2-14	KLH	N	ND
SULU3	DPRTASDPQSPQVSRHK	411-429	KLH	ND	ND
PAK4	CLVPLIQLYRKQTSTC	666-680	KLH	ND	Y
PAK5	PLMRQNRTR	390-398	KLH	Y	Y
PAK5	SGDRRRAGPEKRPKSS	148-163	KLH	Y	Y
PAK5	(C) RRKSLVGTPYWMAPE	471-485	KLH	Y	ND

ND=not done yet

STE20-related protein kinase GST fusion protein immunogens and their specificity in recognizing endogenous protein by Western blots or immunoprecipitations.

Protein	domain	Aa positions	West.	IP
ZC1	Coiled-coil/pro/B/C	350-867	Y	Y
ZC1	B	615-732	Y	Y
ZC2	Coiled-coil /pro/B	348-762	ND	ND
ZC2	B	658-762	Y	Y
PAK4	Nterm	252-426	ND	ND
PAK4	Kinase/Cterm	350-681	ND	Y
PAK5	A/ Nterm	53-330	ND	ND
PAK5	A/Nterm	53-309	ND	ND

ND=not done yet

The 50kD STLK2 protein was expressed highly in several hematopoietic cell lines including Jurkat, pGL10, Ramos, A20, WEHI-231, K562, HEL and freshly isolated thymocytes from C57/BL6 mice. High levels of STLK2 expression were also detected in several tumor cell lines including Calu6, Colo205, LS180, MDAM231 and A549.

The 160 kD ZC1 protein was detected in Jurkat T cells, Colo205, HCT116, RIE-1, 293T, MDAMB231, and SK-MEL28.

The 170 kD ZC2 protein was detected in SK-Mel28 and UACC-62.

Elevated levels of the 64 kD PAK5 protein were confirmed in the breast cancer cell lines MDA-231 and MCF-7, and in the lung cancer cell line A549.

Example 5: Recombinant Expression and Biological Assays
for STE20-related Protein Kinases

Materials and Methods

Transient Expression of the Ste20-related Kinases in
Mammalian Cells

The pcDNA expression plasmids (10 µg DNA/100 mm plate) containing the STE20-related kinase constructs are introduced into 293 cells with lipofectamine (Gibco BRL). After 72 hours, the cells are harvested in 0.5 mL solubilization buffer (20 mM HEPES, pH 7.35, 150 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 1% Triton X-100, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM EGTA, 2 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 1 µg/mL aprotinin). Sample aliquots were resolved by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) on 6% acrylamide/0.5% bis-acrylamide gels and electrophoretically transferred to nitrocellulose. Non-specific binding was blocked by preincubating blots in Blotto (phosphate buffered saline containing 5% w/v non-fat dried milk and 0.2% v/v nonidet P-40 (Sigma)), and recombinant protein was detected using the various anti-peptide or anti-GST-fusion specific antisera.

In Vitro Kinase Assays

Three days after transfection with the STE20-related kinase expression constructs, a 10 cm plate of 293 cells was washed with PBS and solubilized on ice with 2 mL PBSTDS containing phosphatase inhibitors (10 mM NaHPO₄, pH 7.25, 150 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 0.5% deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, 0.2% sodium azide, 1 mM NaF, 1 mM EGTA, 4 mM sodium orthovanadate, 1% aprotinin, 5 µg/mL leupeptin). Cell debris was removed by centrifugation (12000 x g, 15 min, 4 °C) and the lysate was precleared by two successive incubations with 50 µL of a 1:1 slurry of protein A sepharose for 1 hour each. One-half mL of the cleared

supernatant was reacted with 10 μ L of protein A purified kinase-specific antisera (generated from the GST fusion protein or antipeptide antisera) plus 50 μ L of a 1:1 slurry of protein A-sepharose for 2 hr at 4 °C. The beads were
5 then washed 2 times in PBSTDS, and 2 times in HNTG (20 mM HEPES, pH 7.5/150 mM NaCl, 0.1% Triton X-100, 10% glycerol).

The immunopurified kinases on sepharose beads were resuspended in 20 μ L HNTG plus 30 mM $MgCl_2$, 10 mM $MnCl_2$, and
10 20 μ Ci [$\alpha^{32}P$]ATP (3000 Ci/mmol). The kinase reactions were run for 30 min at room temperature, and stopped by addition of HNTG supplemented with 50 mM EDTA. The samples were washed 6 times in HNTG, boiled 5 min in SDS sample buffer and analyzed by 6% SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography.
15 Phosphoamino acid analysis was performed by standard 2D methods on ^{32}P -labeled bands excised from the SDS-PAGE gel.

Similar assays were performed on bacterially expressed GST-fusion constructs of the kinases.

20 ZC1 Assay buffer: 20 mM Tris pH 7.4, 200 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM DTT, 3 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.3 mM $MnCl_2$, 100 μ M ^{32}P ATP.

Substrates: myelin basic protein (MBP) at 0.28 mg/mL and phosphorylated ZC1 peptide RTVGRRNTFIGT-PPYWMAPE at 17 μ M (bold underlined residue shows site of phosphorylation).

25 At higher concentrations of $MgCl_2$ (3 mM), the activity of ZC1 (both full-length and recombinant kinase domain) is up to 10-fold greater towards exogenous substrate MBP. In contrast, the autophosphorylation and the phosphorylation of the activation loop peptide substrate are both inhibited.
30 Mn^{++} does not inhibit the autophosphorylation and the peptide phosphorylation by the truncated kinase domain form. However, both the MBP phosphorylation, Mn^{++} -preferring activity AND the autophosphorylating, Mg^{++} -preferring

activity are eliminated with mutation of the ATP-binding lysine in ZC1 (Lys54Ala) indicating that both activities are attributable to the ZC1 kinase domain.

5 SULU1 Assay buffer: This buffer is identical to that for ZC1, except for 5 mM MgCl₂. Under these conditions, other STE20 family members (PAK4, ZC1) were inhibited for autophosphorylation and required reducing the [Mn] to <0.3 mM for an efficient autophosphorylation reaction.

10 Substrates: MBP, phosvitin, or α -casein at 0.28 mg/mL.

PAK4, PAK5 Assay Buffer: 20mM Hepes pH 7.2, 130 mM KCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM NaF, 20 mM B-glycerolphosphate, 0.5 mM DTT, 50 μ M ATP, 0.5 μ Ci ³²PyATP.

15 Substrates: MBP at 0.28 mg/mL and peptide substrates derived from PAK5 activation loop at 2.5 μ M.

STLK2 Assay buffer: Similar to that described above, except for the inclusion of 5 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM MnCl₂, and 5 μ Ci ³²PyATP.

20 Transformation (PAK experiments)

 Low-passage NIH3T3 fibroblasts displaying normal morphology (flat, non-refractile cellular morphology), as well as low rates of spontaneous transformation, were used in transformation assays. NIH3T3 cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal calf serum, penicillin (100 U/mL) and streptomycin (100 U/mL) and kept in an humidified incubator at 37 °C and 5% CO₂.

30 Cells were transfected with DNA-lipid complexes. As per manufacturer instructions, lipofectamine was utilized to transfect NIH3T3 cells. All transfections were with equal

amounts of plasmid DNA (DNA from the appropriate expression vector without insert was used to give equivalent amounts of DNA per transfection). 1 μ g of activated allele of H-Ras was co-transfected with increasing amounts of various alleles of PAK5.

Foci were scored after 3 weeks by fixing 10 min in 10% methanol, 10% acetic acid for 10 min, followed by staining with 0.4% (w/v) crystal violet in 10% methanol for 10 min, and washing with deionized water and drying at room temperature.

Transfections, stimulations, and luciferase assays (ZC1 experiments)

Cells (10^7) were transiently transfected by electroporation using a Gene Pulser (Bio-Rad Labs) with the setting of 960 μ F and 250 V. 20-40 hours later, transfected cells (about 10^5) were stimulated with various stimuli. After a 6-hour stimulation, cells were lysed, and luciferase activities were measured using the MicroLumatPlus (EG&G Berthold). (J. Exp. Med. 183:611-620, 1996, hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety including any drawings, tables, or figures.)

RESULTS

Protein expression and kinase activity of novel STE20-related protein kinases

Protein	Observed size (kD)	Predicted Size (kD)	In vitro Kinase activity	Endogenous Kinase activity
STLK2	50	46	Y	Y
STLK4	55	50	Y	ND
ZC1	160	140	Y	Y
ZC2	170	150	Y	Y
KHS2	ND	101	ND	ND
SULU1	119	105	Y	Y
SULU3	140	115	ND	Y

PAK4	80	75	y	y
PAK5	64	64	y	y

ZC1: Regulation of kinase activity

ZC1 is constitutively active as a full-length kinase when expressed either *in vitro* (TNT rabbit reticulocyte system) or in NIH 3T3, 293T, or H1299 tissue culture cells. The endogenously expressed kinase is also active when immunoprecipitated from carcinoma cell lines.

ZC1 signaling Pathways

Using human leukemic T cell line Jurkat as a model system, the impact of cotransfected wild-type ZC1 on the activation of two reporter genes, RE/AP-luciferase and NFkB luciferase, was examined. RE/AP is a composite in the IL-2 gene promoter containing both a NFkB-like site and an AP-1 site.

Optimal activation of both RE/AP-luciferase and NFkB-luciferase reporter genes in Jurkat T cells requires signals generated from stimulation of both T cell receptor and the costimulator receptor CD28. Cotransfection of wild-type ZC1 with either the RE/AP-luciferase or the NFkB-luciferase reporter results in the activation of RE/AP or NFkB when costimulated with the anti-T cell receptor monoclonal antibody or the pharmacological reagents PMA and ionomycin that bypass proximal T cell receptor. No activation was seen when costimulated with an anti-CD28 monoclonal antibody.

These results suggest that wild-type ZC1, when overexpressed, was replacing a CD28-specific signal to activate RE/AP or NFkB. These results imply that ZC1 is involved in the CD28 signaling pathway. Since NFkB is one of the major pathways also activated by the pro-inflammatory

cytokine TNF- α signaling, it is also likely that ZC1 may be a component in the TNF- α signaling pathways.

PAK5: Design of specific peptide substrates

To aid in the development of *in vitro* kinase assays for screening small molecule libraries to identify specific inhibitors, the search for specific peptide substrates for PAK5 was undertaken.

The rationale used to design such peptides is based on the hypothesis that upon binding activated small G protein, PAK5 undergoes a conformational change that results in derepression of its kinase activity followed by autophosphorylation on the activation loop resulting in a fully active kinase. The site of autophosphorylation for related family members has been identified by biochemical and/or genetic means (e.g. Wu, C, et al. J.Biol.Chem 270:15984-15992 and Szczepanowska, et al. Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci 94, 8503-8508, 1997). Specific peptide substrates for PAK5 were designed from the sequence of the activation loop of this kinase.

An activation loop PAK5 peptide phosphorylated on the Thr residue of the TPY motif served as a high-affinity substrate for PAK5.

PAK5 activation loop peptides as kinase substrates

Peptide #	Kinase	Sequence	Aa	SEQ ID	Kinase	substrate
1	PAK5	(C)RRKSLVG T PYWMAPE	471-485	102	PAK5	yes
2	PAK5	(C)RRKSLVG T PYWMAPE	471-485	102	PAK5	yes
3	PAK5	(C)RRKSLVG T PYWMAPE	471-485	102	PAK5	no
4	KHS1	KRK S FIGTPYWMAPE	171-185	U77129	PAK5	yes
5	STLK2	KRNTFVG T PFWMAPE	175-189	5	PAK5	poor
6	SULU1	PANSFVG T PYWMAPE	174-188	22	PAK5	poor
7	ZC1	RRNTFIG T PYWMAPE	184-198	13	PAK5	poor
8	ZC1	RRNTFIG T PYWMAPE	184-198	13	PAK5	poor
9	STLK4	RNKVRK T FGTPCWMAPE	66-83	7	PAK5	poor
10	PAK5	(C)RRKSLVG T PYWMAPE	471-485	102	PAK4	yes

Note: underlined/ bold residue was phosphorylated

Peptide #	Kinase	Notes
1	PAK5	Equally well as MBB
2	PAK5	High Km for PAK5 (1-10 μ M)
3	PAK5	S is the site of phosphorylation
4	KHS1	Similar to peptide 1
5	STLK2	
6	SULU1	
7	ZC1	
8	ZC1	Better than 7
9	STLK4	
10	PAK5	Same Km as phosph. by PAK5

PAK5: Transformation

5 Transformation of low-passage NIH3T3 cells by ras in the presence or absence of various alleles of PAK5 showed that the dominant negative, kinase-dead allele of PAK5 was able to block ras transformation of NIH3T3 cells. Thus, PAK5 activity is required for ras transformation of NIH3T3 cells.

10 Inhibition of PAK5 activity may have therapeutic value as an anti-proliferative agent for treating cancer.

PAK4 and PAK5: interaction with Cdc42

15 PAK 4 interacts with CDC42 small G-protein but not Rac, RhoA, or Ras as determined by co-transfection of recombinant genes and detection by kinase assays. PAK5 also interacts with Cdc42. Coding sequences of activated alleles of small G proteins (ras, Cdc42, Rac, Rho) tagged with a Myc epitope were transiently expressed in 293T cells, various alleles of
20 35S-labeled PAK5 tagged with HA epitope were expressed in vitro with the reticulocyte (TNT) system.

Example 6: Chromosomal Localization of Ste20-Related Protein Kinases

Materials And Methods

STE20 protein kinases STLK3, STLK4, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, KHS2, SULU1, PAK4, and PAK5 were mapped using the GeneBridge 4 Radiation Hybrid Panel, RH02.05 (Research Genetics). The GeneBridge 4 Panel consists of 91 hybrid panel samples, in addition to one human positive control (HFL), and one hamster negative control (A23). The standard reaction conditions used to test and conduct PCR reactions using the GeneBridge 4 Panel are available from Research Genetics.

Oligonucleotide sequences (all 5' to 3') used for PCR mapping were:

STLK3:	CTCCCATTTCTAGCAAAATCA,	AGAGGCAGTATTGTCAGATGTA
STLK4:	CCACACATGCGTATCTCTGTTG,	TTGCTAGAATTACATCAGGTACA
ZC1:	ATCCCTGGATCACACTGCTTCT,	CAAGGTGTTCTTTGCCTCTGTT
ZC2:	AGATGGACTGTACTGGGAGGG,	AGAAGAGCACTTGGCACTTATC
ZC3:	CATCATGAACTGGTGACGGG,	CCAGTGAAATCAAACCAGTAAAA
SULU1:	CAAAACCTGGCCGTCTCTTCTATT,	ATTTGTGCTACTGGGATTCTGTG
KHS2:	GAATAGCGGTACCATGATAGAATA,	TACCAAAAAGAGCCAAAAGTGTG
PAK4:	CTCAGTATTCTCTCCAAAGATTG,	GATGTTCTCTCCATTCTGTAAAG
PAK5:	CATCACTGGAAGTCTGCAGTG,	CAGGTGCAGTAGTCATTGTC

Positive reactions were assigned a score of "1", negative reactions are assigned a score of "0", and ambiguous reactions are assigned a score of "2". Results were submitted to the Whitehead Institute (www@genome.wi.mit.edu) for position analysis. Chromosomal localizations for ZC4, SULU3, STLK2, STLK5 and STLK6 were available publicly (for example, from Unigene). The chromosomal locations of GEK2 and STLK7 have not been determined.

STLK2_h	Xq25-27.1	(Public)
STLK3	2q31.3	(Sugen)
STLK4_h	3p22.3-p22.2	(Sugen)
STLK5_h	17q23.2-24.2	(Public)

STLK6_h	2q32.2 -q33.3	(Public)
STLK7_h	NA	
ZC1_h	2p11.2	(Sugen)
ZC2_h	3q26.31-3q26.32	(Sugen)
ZC3_h	17p13.2-13.3	(Sugen)
ZC4_h	Xq22	(Public)
KHS2_h	2p22-2p22.2	(Sugen)
SULU1_h	12q24.21	(Sugen)
SULU3_h	17p11.2	(Public)
GEK2_h	NA	
PAK4_h	15q14	(Sugen)
PAK5_h	19q13.2-q13.3	(Sugen)

Many of the STE 20 kinases were mapped to regions associated with various human cancers, as shown below.

The regions were also cross-checked with the Mendelian Inheritance in Man database, which tracks genetic information for many human diseases, including cancer. References for association of the mapped sites with chromosomal abnormalities found in human cancer can be found in: Knuutila, et al., Am J Pathol, 1998, 152:1107-1123, hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety including any figures, tables, or drawings. Association of these mapped regions with other diseases is documented in the Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM) (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/htbin-post/Omim>).

STLK2_h, Xq25-27.1, (Public)

Osteosarcoma, Xq25-qter, 2 of 31.

Lymphoproliferative syndrome, X-linked (OMIM No. 308240)

human STLK3, 2q31.3, (Sugen)

Squamous cell carcinoma of Head and Neck, 3 of 30.

STLK4_h, 3p22.3-p22.2, (Sugen)

Mantle cell lymphoma 3p14-p22 1 of 27

Squamous cell carcinoma of Head and Neck 3p22-p24 1 of 14

Cardiomyopathy, dilated (OMIM 601154)

STLK5_h, 17q23.2-24.2, (Public)

Cervical cancer, 17q, 1 of 30

Gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma xenograft, 17q, 1
5 of 5

Breast carcinoma, 17q12-qter, 1 of 16

Bladder carcinoma, 17q22-q23, 1 of 14

Breast carcinoma, 17q22-q25, 8 of 101

Non-small cell lung cancer, 17q24-q25, 6 of 50

10 Testis, 17q24-qter, 2 of 11

Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors, 17q24-qter, 5 of 7

Alzheimer disease, susceptibility to (OMIM 106180)

STLK6_h, 2q32.2 -q33.3, (Public)

15 Non-small cell lung cancer, 2q31-q32, 1 of 50

Squamous cell carcinoma of Head and Neck, 2q31-q33, 3 of 30

Small cell lung cancer, 2q32-q35, 1 of 22

ZC1_h, 2p11.2, (Sugen)

20 non-small cell lung cancer, 2pter-q13, 1 of 10

non-small cell lung cancer, 2pter-q21, 1 of 10

Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, congenital (OMIM 178640).

ZC2_h, 3q26.31-3q26.32, (Sugen)

25 Non-small cell lung cancer, 3q26.1-q26.3, 26 of 103

Cervical cancer, 3q26.1-q27, 4 of 30

Small cell lung cancer, 3q26.3-qter, 3 of 35

Squamous cell carcinoma of Head and Neck, 3q26.3-qter, 3 of
13

30 Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, 3q26-q27, 1 of 25

Parosteal osteosarcoma, 3q26-q28, 1 of 1

Gastrointestinal stromal tumor, 3q26-q29, 1 of 16

Mantle cell lymphoma, 3q26-q29, 1 of 5

ZC3_h 17p13.2-13.3 (Sugen)

Malignant fibrous histiocyctoma of soft tissue, 17p, 2 of 58
Leiomyosarcoma, 17p, 7 of 29

5 Non-small cell lung cancer, 17p, 1 of 50

ZC4_h, Xq22, (Public)

Diffuse large cell lymphoma, Xq22-ter, 1 of 32
Deafness, X-linked 1, progressive. (OMIM 304700).

10

KHS2_h, 2p22-2p22.2, (Sugen)

Synovial sarcoma, 2p21-q14, 1_of_67

Follicular lymphoma, 2p22-p24, 1_of_46

15 Colorectal cancer, hereditary, nonpolyposis, type 1, Ovarian
cancer (MSH2, COCA1, FCC1). (OMIM 120435).

SULU1_h, 12q24.21 (Sugen)

Neuroglial tumors, 12q22-qter, 1_of_15

20 Gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma, 12q23-qter, 1 of
5.

Non-small cell lung cancer, 12q24.1-24.3, 2 of 50.

SULU3_h 17p11.2 (Public)

25 Malignant fibrous histiocyctoma of soft tissue, 17p, 2_of_58
Leiomyosarcoma, 17p, 7_of_29

non-small cell lung cancer, 17p, 1_of_50

Diffuse large cell lymphoma, 17p11.2, 1_of_32

Osteosarcoma, 17p11.2-pl2, 4_of_31

30 PAK4_h: 15q14 (Sugen)

Schizophrenia, (OMIM 118511).

PAK5_h: 19q13.2-q13.3 (Sugen)

Follicular lymphoma, 19q13, 1 of 46*

Mantle cell lymphoma, 19q13, 1 of 5

Hepatocellular carcinoma, 19q13.1, 2 of 50

5 Small cell lung cancer, 19q13.1, 10 of 35

Breast carcinoma, 19q13.1-qter, 1 of 33

cervical cancer, 19q13.1-qter, 1 of 30

Testis, 19q13.1-qter, 1 of 11

Chondrosarcoma, 19q13.2, 1 of 29.

10 Malignant fibrous histiocytoma of soft tissue, 19q13.2-qter,
2 of 58

Non-small cell lung cancer, 19qcen-q13.3, 6 of 104

15 Example 7: Demonstration Of Gene Amplification By
Southern Blotting

Materials and Methods

Nylon membranes were purchased from Boehringer Mannheim. Denaturing solution contains 0.4 M NaOH and 0.6 M NaCl. Neutralization solution contains 0.5 M Tris-HCL, pH 7.5 and 1.5 M NaCl. Hybridization solution contains 50% formamide, 6X SSPE, 2.5X Denhardt's solution, 0.2 mg/mL denatured salmon DNA, 0.1 mg/mL yeast tRNA, and 0.2 % sodium dodecyl sulfate. Restriction enzymes were purchased from Boehringer Mannheim. Radiolabeled probes were prepared using the Prime-it II kit by Stratagene. The beta actin DNA fragment used for a probe template was purchased from Clontech.

Genomic DNA was isolated from 20 different tumor cell lines: MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, Calu-6, A549, HCT-15, HT-29, Colo 205, LS-180, DLD-1, HCT-116, PC3, CAPAN-2, MIA-PaCa-2, PANC-1, AsPc-1, BxPC-3, OVCAR-3, SKOV3, SW 626 and PA-1, and from two normal cell lines: human mammary epithelial cells and human umbilical vein endothelial cells.

A 10 µg aliquot of each genomic DNA sample was digested with EcoR I restriction enzyme and a separate 10 µg sample was digested with Hind III restriction enzyme. The restriction-digested DNA samples were loaded onto a 0.7% agarose gel and, following electrophoretic separation, the DNA was capillary-transferred to a nylon membrane by standard methods (Sambrook, J. et al (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory).

PAK5 Amplicon:

A 600 base pair fragment (EcoR I - Sac I) of the PAK5 gene was used as a template for a radiolabeled DNA probe which was hybridized to the blots at 42 °C for 48 hours in hybridization solution using standard methods (supra). The blots were exposed to a phosphorimager screen for 4 days, then scanned and analyzed using a Molecular Dynamics Storm 840 phosphorimager. The relative mass and gene copy number values of the PAK5 DNA fragments were calculated from the band density values obtained. The blots were re-hybridized with a radiolabeled probe copied from a fragment of human beta actin DNA and developed as above to confirm the sample mass loading equivalency.

RESULTS

The PAK5 gene was determined to exhibit 3-fold amplification compared to the normal DNA copy number in PANC-1 (pancreatic epithelioid carcinoma) and OVCAR-3 (ovarian adenocarcinoma) human cell lines, and approximately 2 times the normal copy number in the BxPC-3 (primary pancreatic adenocarcinoma) human cell line.

Similar Southern analyses can be performed for other STE20 kinases.

Example 8: Detection Of Protein-Protein Interaction Through Phage Display

Materials And Methods

5 Phage display provides a method for isolating molecular
interactions based on affinity for a desired bait. cDNA
fragments cloned as fusions to phage coat proteins are
displayed on the surface of the phage. Phage(s) interacting
with a bait are enriched by affinity purification and the
10 insert DNA from individual clones is analyzed.

T7 Phage Display Libraries

15 All libraries were constructed in the T7Select1-1b
vector (Novagen) according to the manufacturer's directions.

Bait Presentation

 Protein domains to be used as baits were generated as
C-terminal fusions to GST and expressed in *E. coli*.
Peptides were chemically synthesized and biotinylated at the
20 N-terminus using a long chain spacer biotin reagent.

Selection

 Aliquots of refreshed libraries (10^{10} - 10^{12} pfu)
supplemented with PanMix and a cocktail of *E. coli*
inhibitors (Sigma P-8465) were incubated for 1-2 hrs at room
25 temperature with the immobilized baits. Unbound phage was
extensively washed (at least 4 times) with wash buffer.

 After 3-4 rounds of selection, bound phage was eluted
in 100 μ L of 1% SDS and plated on agarose plates to obtain
single plaques.

30

Identification of insert DNAs

 Individual plaques were picked into 25 μ L of 10 mM EDTA
and the phage was disrupted by heating at 70 °C for 10 min.

2 μ L of the disrupted phage were added to 50 μ L PCR reaction mix. The insert DNA was amplified by 35 rounds of thermal cycling (94°C, 50sec; 50°C, 1min; 72°C, 1min).

5 Composition of Buffer

10x PanMix

5% Triton X100

10% non-fat dry milk (Carnation)

10 mM EGTA

10 250 mM NaF

250 μ g/mL Heparin (sigma)

250 μ g/mL sheared, boiled salmon sperm DNA (sigma)

0.05% Na azide

Prepared in PBS

15

Wash Buffer

PBS supplemented with:

0.5% NP-40

25 μ l g/mL heparin

20

PCR reaction mix

1.0 mL 10x PCR buffer (Perkin-Elmer, with 15 mM Mg)

0.2 mL each dNTPs (10 mM stock)

0.1 mL T7UP primer (15 pmol/ μ L) GGAGCTGTCGTATTCCAGTC

25 0.1 mL T7DN primer (15 pmol/ μ L) AACCCCTCAAGACCCGTTTAG

0.2 mL 25 mM MgCl₂ or MgSO₄ to compensate for EDTA

Q.S. to 10 mL with distilled water

Add 1 unit of Taq polymerase per 50 μ L reaction

30 LIBRARY: T7 Select1-H441

RESULTS

Phage display baits and interactors

Bait	Domain	Aa	Patent SEQ ID	CDNA library	Interactor	Sequence Range & SEQ ID
SULU1	Coiled-coil2	752-898	22	H441	GEK2 cc dom (1)	677-820 SEQ #26
SULU3	Coiled-coil2	755-898	23	H441	SLK isoform	M83780

(1) SULU1 ccl also interacted to a lesser extent with the coiled-coil domain of an SLK isoform.

The phage display data suggest potential interactions of SULU3 with SLK and SULU1 with GEK2 through their coiled-coil domains. Therefore two members of the SULU subfamily of STE20 kinases interact with two members of a separate STE20 family, the prototype being SLK.

These results suggest a specificity in the interaction, and imply that these STE20 kinases may interact with each other through homo- and hetero-dimerization. Alternatively SULU-related kinases could act immediately up- or downstream of the SLK-related kinases in a signaling cascade.

One skilled in the art would readily appreciate that the present invention is well adapted to carry out the objects and obtain the ends and advantages mentioned, as well as those inherent therein. The molecular complexes and the methods, procedures, treatments, molecules, specific compounds described herein are presently representative of preferred embodiments are exemplary and are not intended as limitations on the scope of the invention. Changes therein and other uses will occur to those skilled in the art which are encompassed within the spirit of the invention are defined by the scope of the claims.

It will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art that varying substitutions and modifications may be made to

the invention disclosed herein without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

All patents and publications mentioned in the specification are indicative of the levels of those skilled
5 in the art to which the invention pertains.

The invention illustratively described herein suitably may be practiced in the absence of any element or elements, limitation or limitations which is not specifically disclosed herein. Thus, for example, in each instance
10 herein any of the terms "comprising", "consisting essentially of" and "consisting of" may be replaced with either of the other two terms. The terms and expressions which have been employed are used as terms of description and not of limitation, and there is no intention that in the
15 use of such terms and expressions of excluding any equivalents of the features shown and described or portions thereof, but it is recognized that various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention claimed.

In particular, although some formulations described
20 herein have been identified by the excipients added to the formulations, the invention is meant to also cover the final formulation formed by the combination of these excipients. Specifically, the invention includes formulations in which one to all of the added excipients undergo a reaction during
25 formulation and are no longer present in the final formulation, or are present in modified forms.

In addition, where features or aspects of the invention are described in terms of Markush groups, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention is also thereby
30 described in terms of any individual member or subgroup of members of the Markush group. For example, if X is described as selected from the group consisting of bromine,

chlorine, and iodine, claims for X being bromine and claims for X being bromine and chlorine are fully described.

Other embodiments are within the following claims.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

5 1. An isolated, enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecule encoding a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5.

10 2. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence that:

15 (a) encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, or SEQ ID NO:107;

20 (b) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (a);

 (c) hybridizes under highly stringent conditions to the nucleotide molecule of (a) and encodes a naturally occurring kinase polypeptide;

25 (d) encodes a kinase polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:103, or SEQ ID NO:107, except that it lacks one or more, but not all, of
30 the following segments of amino acid residues: 1-21, 22-274, or 275-416 of SEQ ID NO:5, 1-31, 32-308, 309-489 or 490-516 of SEQ ID NO:6, 1-178 or 179-414 of SEQ ID NO:7, 1-22, 23-289, 290-526, 527-640, 641-896, or 897-1239 of SEQ ID NO:13, 1-255, 256-442, 443-626, 627-954, or 955-1297 of SEQ ID

NO:14, 1-255, 256-476, 477-680, 681-983, or 984-1326 of SEQ
ID NO:15, 1-13, 14-273, 274-346, 347-534, or 535-894 of SEQ
ID NO:18, 1-21, 22-277, 278-427, 428-637, 638-751, or 752-
898 of SEQ ID NO:22, 1-66, 67-215, 216-425, 426-539, 540-
5 786, or 787-887 of SEQ ID NO:23, 1-25, 26-273, 274-422, 423-
632, or 633-748 of SEQ ID NO:24, 1-51, 52-224, 225-393, 394-
658, or 659-681 of SEQ ID NO:29, 1-25, 26-281, 282-430, 431-
640, 641-754, 755-901, or 902-1001 of SEQ ID NO:31, 1-10,
11-321, or 322-373 of SEQ ID NO:97, 1-57, 58-369, or 370-418
10 of SEQ ID NO:99, 1-52, 53-173, 174-307, 308-572, or 573-591
of SEQ ID NO:103, or 1-33, 34-294, 295-337, 338-472, 473-
724, or 725-968 of SEQ ID NO:107;

(e) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence of
(d);

15 (f) encodes a polypeptide having the amino acid
sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7,
SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ
ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID
NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:103, or SEQ ID
20 NO:107 from amino acid residues 1-21, 22-274, or 275-416 of
SEQ ID NO:5, 1-31, 32-308, 309-489 or 490-516 of SEQ ID
NO:6, 1-178 or 179-414 of SEQ ID NO:7, 23-289, 290-526, 527-
640, 641-896, or 897-1239 of SEQ ID NO:13, 1-255, 256-442,
443-626, 627-954, or 955-1297 of SEQ ID NO:14, 1-255, 256-
25 476, 477-680, 681-983, or 984-1326 of SEQ ID NO:15, 1-13,
14-273, 274-346, 347-534, or 535-894 of SEQ ID NO:18, 1-21,
22-277, 278-427, 428-637, 638-751, or 752-898 of SEQ ID
NO:22, 1-66, 67-215, 216-425, 426-539, 540-786, or 787-887
of SEQ ID NO:23, 1-25, 26-273, 274-422, 423-632, or 633-748
30 of SEQ ID NO:24, 1-51, 52-224, 225-393, 394-658, or 659-681
of SEQ ID NO:29, 1-25, 26-281, 282-430, 431-640, 641-754,
755-901, or 902-1001 of SEQ ID NO:31, 1-10, 11-321, or 322-
373 of SEQ ID NO:97, 1-57, 58-369, or 370-418 of SEQ ID

NO:99, 1-52, 53-173, 174-307, 308-572, or 573-591 of SEQ ID NO:103, or 34-294, 295-337, 338-472, 473-724, or 725-968 of SEQ ID NO:107;

(g) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (f);

(h) encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, or SEQ ID NO:107, except that it lacks one or more, but not all, of the domains selected from the group consisting of a C-terminal domain, a catalytic domain, an N-terminal domain, a spacer region, a proline-rich region, a coiled-coil structure region, and a C-terminal tail; or

(i) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (h).

3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, further comprising a vector or promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell.

4. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is isolated, enriched, or purified from a mammal.

5. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 4, wherein said mammal is a human.

6. A nucleic acid probe for the detection of nucleic acid encoding a kinase polypeptide in a sample, wherein said polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of STLK2,

STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5.

5 7. The probe of claim 6, wherein said polypeptide is a fragment of the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID
10 NO:103, or SEQ ID NO:107.

 8. A recombinant cell comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6,
15 STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5.

 9. The cell of claim 8, wherein said polypeptide is a fragment of the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID
20 NO:103, or SEQ ID NO:107.

 10. An isolated, enriched, or purified kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5.
25

 11. The polypeptide of claim 10, wherein said polypeptide is a fragment of the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6,
30

SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107.

5

12. The polypeptide of claim 10, wherein said polypeptide comprises:

10 (a) the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107;

15 (b) the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, except that it lacks one or more, but not all, of the
20 following segments of amino acid residues: 1-21, 22-274, or 275-416 of SEQ ID NO:5, 1-31, 32-308, 309-489 or 490-516 of SEQ ID NO:6, 1-178 or 179-414 of SEQ ID NO:7, 1-22, 23-289, 290-526, 527-640, 641-896, or 897-1239 of SEQ ID NO:13, 1-255, 256-442, 443-626, 627-954, or 955-1297 of SEQ ID NO:14,
25 1-255, 256-476, 477-680, 681-983, or 984-1326 of SEQ ID NO:15, 1-13, 14-273, 274-346, 347-534, or 535-894 of SEQ ID NO:18, 1-21, 22-277, 278-427, 428-637, 638-751, or 752-898 of SEQ ID NO:22, 1-66, 67-215, 216-425, 426-539, 540-786, or 787-887 of SEQ ID NO:23, 1-25, 26-273, 274-422, 423-632, or
30 633-748 of SEQ ID NO:24, 1-51, 52-224, 225-393, 394-658, or 659-681 of SEQ ID NO:29, 1-25, 26-281, 282-430, 431-640, 641-754, 755-901, or 902-1001 of SEQ ID NO:31, 1-10, 11-321, or 322-373 of SEQ ID NO:97, 1-57, 58-369, or 370-418 of SEQ

ID NO:99, 1-52, 53-173, 174-307, 308-572, or 573-591 of SEQ ID NO:103, 1-24, 25-289, 290-397, 398-628, 629-668, 669-872, or 873-1227 of SEQ ID NO:105, or 1-33, 34-294, 295-337, 338-472, 473-724, or 725-968 of SEQ ID NO:107;

5 (c) the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107 from
10 amino acid residues 1-21, 22-274, or 275-416 of SEQ ID NO:5, 1-31, 32-308, 309-489, or 490-516 of SEQ ID NO:6, 1-178 or 179-414 of SEQ ID NO:7, 23-289, 290-526, 527-640, 641-896, or 897-1239 of SEQ ID NO:13, 1-255, 256-442, 443-626, 627-954, or 955-1297 of SEQ ID NO:14, 1-255, 256-476, 477-680,
15 681-983, or 984-1326 of SEQ ID NO:15, 1-13, 14-273, 274-346, 347-534, or 535-894 of SEQ ID NO:18, 1-21, 22-277, 278-427, 428-637, 638-751, or 752-898 of SEQ ID NO:22, 1-66, 67-215, 216-425, 426-539, 540-786, or 787-887 of SEQ ID NO:23, 1-25, 26-273, 274-422, 423-632, or 633-748 of SEQ ID NO:24, 1-51,
20 52-224, 225-393, 394-658, or 659-681 of SEQ ID NO:29, 1-25, 26-281, 282-430, 431-640, 641-754, 755-901, or 902-1001 of SEQ ID NO:31, 1-10, 11-321, or 322-373 of SEQ ID NO:97, 1-57, 58-369, or 370-418 of SEQ ID NO:99, 1-52, 53-173, 174-307, 308-572, or 573-591 of SEQ ID NO:103, 1-24, 25-289,
25 290-397, 398-628, 629-668, 669-872, or 873-1227 of SEQ ID NO:105, or 34-294, 295-337, 338-472, 473-724, or 725-968 of SEQ ID NO:107; or

(d) the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID
30 NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:97, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, or SEQ ID NO:107, except that it

lacks one or more, but not all, of the domains selected from the group consisting of a C-terminal domain, a catalytic domain, an N-terminal domain, a spacer region, a proline-rich region, a coiled-coil structure region, and a C-terminal tail.

13. The kinase polypeptide of claim 10, wherein said polypeptide is isolated, purified, or enriched from a mammal.

14. The kinase polypeptide of claim 13, wherein said mammal is a human.

15. The kinase polypeptide of claim 10, wherein said polypeptide is a STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7 polypeptide.

16. The kinase polypeptide of claim 10, wherein said polypeptide is a ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, or ZC4 polypeptide.

17. The kinase polypeptide of claim 10, wherein said polypeptide is a KHS2 polypeptide.

18. The kinase polypeptide of claim 10, wherein said polypeptide is a SULU1 or SULU3 polypeptide.

19. The kinase polypeptide of claim 10, wherein said polypeptide is a GEK2 polypeptide.

20. The kinase polypeptide of claim 10, wherein said polypeptide is a PAK4 or PAK5 polypeptide.

21. An antibody or antibody fragment having specific binding affinity to a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5 or a kinase domain polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5.

22. A hybridoma which produces an antibody having specific binding affinity to a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5.

23. A method for identifying a substance that modulates kinase activity comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5 with a test substance;

(b) measuring the activity of said polypeptide; and

(c) determining whether said substance modulates the activity of said polypeptide.

24. A method for identifying a substance that modulates kinase activity in a cell comprising the steps of:

(a) expressing a kinase polypeptide in a cell, wherein said polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5;

(b) adding a test substance to said cell; and

(c) monitoring a change in cell phenotype or the interaction between said polypeptide and a natural binding partner.

5 25. A method for treating a disease or disorder by administering to a patient in need of such treatment a substance that modulates the activity of a kinase selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2,
10 PAK4, and PAK5.

 26. The method of claim 25, wherein said disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of immune-related diseases and disorders, organ transplantation,
15 myocardial infarction, cardiovascular disease, stroke, renal failure, oxidative stress-related neurodegenerative disorders, and cancer.

 27. The method of claim 25, wherein said substance
20 modulates kinase activity *in vitro*.

 28. The method of claim 27, wherein said substance is a kinase inhibitor.

25 29. A method for detection of a kinase polypeptide in a sample as a diagnostic tool for a disease or disorder, wherein said method comprises:

 (a) contacting said sample with a nucleic acid probe which hybridizes under hybridization assay conditions to a
30 nucleic acid target region of a kinase polypeptide selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5, said probe comprising the nucleic acid

sequence encoding said polypeptide, fragments thereof, or the complements of said sequences and fragments; and

(b) detecting the presence or amount of the probe:target region hybrid as an indication of said disease.

5

30. The method of claim 29, wherein said disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of immune-related diseases and disorders, organ transplantation, myocardial infarction, cardiovascular disease, stroke, renal failure, oxidative stress-related neurodegenerative disorders, and cancer.

10

31. A method for detection of a kinase polypeptide in a sample as a diagnostic tool for a disease or disorder, wherein said method comprises:

15

(a) comparing a nucleic acid target region encoding said kinase polypeptide in a sample, wherein said kinase polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5, or one or more fragments thereof, with a control nucleic acid target region encoding said kinase polypeptide, or one or more fragments thereof; and

20

(b) detecting differences in sequence or amount between said target region and said control target region, as an indication of said disease or disorder.

25

32. The method of claim 31, wherein said disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of immune-related diseases and disorders, organ transplantation, myocardial infarction, cardiovascular disease, stroke, renal failure, oxidative stress-related neurodegenerative disorders, and cancer.

30

STE20_h	-----MAHLRGFANQHSRV-----DPEELFTKLDRIGKGSFGEVYKGINHITK	43
MST3_h	-----MAHSPVQSGLPQMQLKADPEELFTKLEKIGKGSFGEVFKGINRTQ	47
STLK2_h	-----MAHSPVAVQVPGMQNNIADPEELFTKLEKIGKGSFGEVFKGINRTQ	47
STLK3_h	TAAPAAPAAPAPAPAAQAVGWPICRDAYELQEVIGSGATAVVQAALCKPRQ	57
STE20_h	EVVAIKIIDLEEADEIEDIQEITVLSQLSPYITRYFGSYLKSTKLWIIIMEYLG	100
MST3_h	KVVAIKIIDLEEADEIEDIQEITVLSQLSPYVTKYYGSYLKDTKLWIIIMEYLG	104
STLK2_h	QVVAIKIIDLEEADEIEDIQEITVLSQLSPYVTKYYGSYLKGSKLWIIIMEYLG	104
STLK3_h	ERVAIKRINLEKQTSMDLEIKELQAMSQLSHPNVVTYYTSFVVKDELWLVIMKLLSG	114
STE20_h	GSALDLLKPGP-----LEETYYIATILREILKGLDYLHSEKIHHRDIKAANVLL	148
MST3_h	GSALDLLKPGP-----LDETQYIATILREILKGLDYLHSEKIHHRDIKAANVLL	152
STLK2_h	GSALDLLKPGP-----FDEFQYIATILREILKGLDYLHSEKIHHRDIKAANVLL	152
STLK3_h	GSMLDIKIYIVNRGEHKNGVLEEAIIATILKEVLEGLDYLHRNGQIHHRDLKAGNILL	171
STLK4_h	-----KSGVLDXSTIATILREVLEGLDYLHSEKIHHRDIKAANVLLX	41
STE20_h	SEQGDDVKKLADFGV-A-----GQLTDTQIKRNTFVGTPFWMAPEVIKQSA-	198
MST3_h	SEHGEVKKLADFGV-A-----GQLTDTQIKRNTFVGTPFWMAPEVIKQSA-	202
STLK2_h	SEQGDDVKKLADFGV-A-----GQLTDTQIKRNTFVGTPFWMAPEVIKQSA-	202
STLK3_h	GEDGSDVQIADFGVSAFLATGGDVTRNKV-RKKTFFVGTPCWMMAPEVMEQVVRG	227
STLK4_h	GEDGSDVQIADFGVSAFLATGGDI TRNKV-RKKTFFVGTPCWMMAPEVMEQVVRG	97

Fig. 1A

STE20_h WSLGITAIIEIA KGEPPNSDLHPMRVLFILPKNSPPTLE-G - - - - - QHSKPFEKEF 246
 MST3_h WSLGITAIIEIARGEPPHSELHPMKVLFILPKNNPPTLE-G - - - - - NYSKPLKEF 250
 STLK2_h WSLGITAIIEIAKGEPPNSDMHPMRVLFILPKNNPPTLV-G - - - - - DFTKSFKEF 250
 STLK3_h WSLGITAIIEIATGAAPYHKYPPMKVLMTLQNDPPTLETGVEDKEMMKKYGKSFRLK 284
 STLK4_h WSLGITAIIEIATGAAPYHKYPPMKVLMTLQNDPPTLVGVEDKEMMKKYGKSFRLKM 154

STE20_h VEAACLNKDPFRPTAKELLKHKFI TRYTKKTSF LTELIDRYKR - - - - - 289
 MST3_h VEAACLNKEPSFRPTAKELLKHKFI LRNAKKTSY LTELIDRYKR - - - - - 293
 STLK2_h IDAACLNKDPFRPTAKELLKHKFI VKN SKKTSY LTELIDRYKR - - - - - 293
 STLK3_h LSLCLQKDP SKRPTAAELLKCKFFQKAKNREYLLIEKLLTRTPDIAQRAKKVRRVPGS 341
 STLK4_h ISLCLQKDP EKRPTAAELLRHKFFQKAKNKEFLQEKTQLQRAPTISERAKKVRRVPGS 211

STE20_h - - - - - WKSEEGHGEES - SEDSDIDGEAEDGEQGPIW - - - - - 319
 MST3_h - - - - - WKAEQSHDDSS - SEDSDAETDGAAGGSDSG - - - - - 323
 STLK2_h - - - - - WKAEHGHSDDES - SEDSESTSRNNTHPEW - - - - - 324
 STLK3_h SGHLHKTEDGDWEWSDDEMDK - SEEGKAAFSQEKSRRVKEE - - - - - 382
 STLK4_h SGRLHKTEDGGWEWSDDEFDEE - SEEGKAAISQLRSPRVKEESISNSELFPTTDPVGT 267

STE20_h - - - - - TFPP TIRPSPHSHKLG TALHSSQKPAEPVK 350
 MST3_h - - - - - DWIFF TIREKDPKNLENGALQPSDLDRNKMKD 354
 STLK2_h - - - - - SFTTVRKKPDPPKKVQNGAEQDLVQTL - - - - - 351
 STLK3_h - - - - - NPEIAVSASTIPEIQISLVHDSQGPPNANE 413
 STLK4_h LLQVPEQISAHLPQPAGQIATQPTQVSLPPTAEPAKTAQALSSGSGSQETKIP - - - - - 320

Fig. 1B

STE20_h	RQ--PRSQ	CL	ST	LV	R	P	V	F	G	E	L	K	E	K	H	K	Q	S	G	G	S	V	G	A	L	E	E	S	C	P	G	I	S	D	K	L	M	405											
MST3_h	IPKRPFSQ	CL	ST	I	I	S	P	L	F	A	E	L	K	E	K	S	Q	A	C	G	G	N	L	G	S	I	E	E	L	R	G	A	I	Y	L	A	E	E	A	C	P	G	I	S	D	T	M	V	411
STLK2_h	-----	CL	S	M	I	I	T	P	A	F	A	E	L	K	Q	Q	D	E	N	N	A	S	R	N	Q	A	I	E	E	L	E	K	S	I	A	V	A	E	A	C	P	G	I	T	D	K	M	V	400
STLK3_h	DY--REASSCA	V	N	L	V	L	R	L	R	N	S	R	K	E	L	N	D	I	R	F	E	F	T	P	G	R	D	T	A	D	G	V	S	Q	E	L	F	S	A	G	L	V	D	G	H	D	V	468	
STLK4_h	-----	I	S	L	V	L	R	L	R	N	S	K	E	L	N	D	I	R	F	E	F	T	P	G	R	D	T	A	E	G	V	S	Q	E	L	I	S	A	G	L	V	D	G	R	D	L	366		

STE20_h	V	H	L	V	E	R	V	Q	R	F	S	H	N	R	N	H	L	T	S	T	R	426																											
MST3_h	A	Q	L	V	Q	R	L	Q	R	Y	S	L	S	G	G	T	S	S	H		431																												
STLK2_h	K	K	L	I	E	K	F	Q	K	C	S	A	D	E	S	P					416																												
STLK3_h	V	I	V	A	A	N	L	Q	K	I	V	D	D	P	K	A	L	K	T	L	T	F	K	L	A	S	G	C	D	G	S	E	I	P	D	E	V	K	L	I	G	F	A	Q	L	S	V	516	
STLK4_h	V	I	V	A	A	N	L	Q	K	I	V	E	E	P	Q	S	N	R	S	V	T	F	K	L	A	S	G	V	E	G	S	D	I	P	D	D	G	K	L	I	G	F	A	Q	L	S	I	S	414

Fig. 1C

Fig. 2A

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Fig. 2B

ZC504.4_ce
 NIK_m
 ZC1_h
 ZC2_h
 ZC3_h

MSSSGEDE
 IDLN
 SLRDPAGIFEL
 IEVVGNGTYGQVYK
 GRHVKT
 QLA
 AIAIKIMNINE
 58
 MANDSPAKSLVD
 IDLS
 SLRDPAGIFEL
 VEVVGNGTYGQVYK
 GRHVKT
 VT
 -AAIKVMDVTE
 69
 MANDSPAKSLVD
 IDLS
 SLRDPAGIFEL
 VEVVGNGTYGQVYK
 GRHVKT
 QLA
 AIAIKVMDVTE
 60
 MANDSPAKSLVD
 IDLS
 SLRDPAGIFEL
 VEVVGNGTYGQVYK
 GRHVKT
 QLA
 AIAIKVMDVTE
 28
 -----AFGEVYEGRHKVTGQLAAIAIKVMDVTE
 28
 -----AFGEVYEGRHKVTGQLAAIAIKVMDVTE
 28

ZC504.4_ce
 NIK_m
 ZC1_h
 ZC2_h
 ZC3_h

DEEDEIKLEINMLKKHSHHRNVATYYGAFIKKLPSSSTGKH
 DQLWLVMFCGSGSITDLVK
 116
 DEEEETLEINMLKKYSHHRNIATYYGAFIKKSPPGHD
 DQLWLVMFCGSGSITDLVK
 117
 DEEEETLEINMLKKYSHHRNIATYYGAFIKKSPPGHD
 DQLWLVMFCGSGSITDLVK
 118
 DEEEETLEINMLKKYSHHRNIATYYGAFIKKSPPGMD
 DQLWLVMFCGSGSITDLVK
 84
 DEEEETLEINMLKKYSHHRNIATYYGAFIKKSPPGND
 DQLWLVMFCGSGSITDLVK
 84

ZC504.4_ce
 NIK_m
 ZC1_h
 ZC2_h
 ZC3_h

NTKGSLKEEWIAYICREILRGLYHLHQSKVTHRDIKQNVLLTDSAEVKLVDFGVSAQL
 176
 NTKGNTLKEDWIAIYISREILRGLAHLHIHVTHRDIKQNVLLTENAELVDFGVSAQL
 177
 NTKGNTLKEDWIAIYISREILRGLAHLHIHVTHRDIKQNVLLTENAELVDFGVSAQL
 178
 NTKGNTLKEDWIAIYICREILRGLSHLHQHKVTHRDIKQNVLLTENAELVDFGVSAQL
 144
 NTKGNTLKEDCIAIYICREILRGLAHLHAHKVTHRDIKQNVLLTENAELVDFGVSAQL
 144

ZC504.4_ce
 NIK_m
 ZC1_h
 ZC2_h
 ZC3_h

DKTVGRRNTFIGTPYWMapeVIAcDESPeATYDSRSDLWSLGITALEMAEGHPPLCDMHP
 236
 DRTVGRRNTFIGTPYWMapeVIAcDENPDATYDYSDLWSGGITAIEMAEGHPPLCDMHP
 237
 DRTVGRRNTFIGTPYWMapeVIAcDENPDATYDYSDLWSGGITAIEMAEGAPPLCDMHP
 238
 DRTVGRRNTFIGTPYWMapeVIAcDENPDATYDFKSDLSLWSLGITAIEMAEGAPPLCDMHP
 204
 DRTVGRRNTFIGTPYWMapeVIAcDENPDATYDYSDTWSLGITAIEMAEGAPPLCDMHP
 204

Fig. 3A

ZC504.4_ce

NIK_m

ZC1_h

ZC2_h

ZC3_h

MRALFLIPRNPPLKLRNKKWTTKKFFETFFIETVLVKDYHQRPIYTGALLRHPFFIKEQPHQET 296
 MRALFLIPRNPPLRLK-SKKWSKKFFFSFIEGCLVKNYMQRPSTEQLLKHPFFIRDQPNERQ 296
 MRALFLIPRNPPLRLK-SKKWSKKFFFSFIEGCLVKNYMQRPSTEQLLKHPFFIRDQPNERQ 297
 MRALFLIPRNPAPRLK-SKKWSKKFQSFIESCLVKNHSDQRPATEQLMKHPFFIRDQPNERQ 263
 MRALFLIPRNPPLRLK-SKKWSKKFTDFIDTCLIKITYLSRPPTEQLLKFPPFFIRDQPTTERQ 263

ZC504.4_ce

NIK_m

ZC1_h

ZC2_h

ZC3_h

IRHSIKIEHIDRNRVRVKKQDADYEYSGSEDDDEPSPNNRDDSESS--SMIPMDNTRLKGFQ 353
 VRIQLKDHIDRTRKKRGEKDETEYYSGSEEEEEVEPEQEGEPSSIVNVPGESTLRRDFFL 356
 VRIQLKDHIDRTRKKRGEKDETEYYSGSEEEEEVEPEQEGEPSSIVNVPGESTLRRDFFL 357
 VRIQLKDHIDRTKKRGEKDETEYYSGSEEEEE--NDSGEPSSILNLPRESTLRRDFFL 321
 VRIQLKDHIDRSRKKRGEKEETEYYSGS-EEEDDSHGEGEPSSIMNVPGESTLRRFFL 322

ZC504.4_ce

NIK_m

ZC1_h

ZC2_h

ZC3_h

KLQESSRGFAEPGAQQLRRLPQQPAPAPFYQQSRYVEPRRESSSEVKLRAVSSRGAADGP 413
 RLQQENKERSEALRRQQLLQEQQ-L-REQEYKRLLAERQKRI-- 398
 RLQQENKERSEALRRQQLLQEQQ-L-REQEYKRLLAERQKRI-- 399
 RLQLANKERSEALRRQQL-LEQQQ-RENEEHKROLLAERQKRI-- 361
 RLQQENKSNSEALKQQQQLLQEQQL-REQEYKRLLAERQKRI-- 364

ZC504.4_ce

NIK_m

ZC1_h

ZC2_h

ZC3_h

RHSPA SRPRSPQQSHPAAPHLADLANYEKRRRSEEREERERERQAHHAMPIARVSA SV 473
 EQQKEQRRRLLEEQQRRREARRRQQEREQRRREEQEKKRRLEELERRRKKEEEEEERARRAEKKR 458
 EQQKEQRRRLLEEQQRRREARRRQQEREQRRREEQEKKRRLEELERRRKKEEEEEERARRAEKKR 459
 EEQKEQRRRLLEEQQRRREKELRKQEREQRRHYEEQMRR-EEERR-EEERR 404
 EEQKEQRRRLVEEQRRREERQKLQEKELRRLEDMQAL-REERREER 409

Fig. 3B

ZC504.4_ce P A P Q Q S R K M S E P L L I T H V K P E D L D V L A S E L S K M G G --- 508
 NIK_m R V E R E Q E Y I R R Q L E E E E Q R H L E T L Q Q Q L L Q E Q A M L L --- 493
 ZC1_h R V E R E Q E Y I R R Q L E E E E Q R H L E V L Q Q Q L L Q E Q A M L L E C R W R E M E E H R Q A E R L Q R Q L Q Q E Q A 519
 ZC2_h R A E H E Q E Y K R K Q L E E Q --- R Q A E R L Q R Q L K Q E R D 435
 ZC3_h Q A E R E Q E Y I R R L E E E E Q R Q L E I L Q Q Q L L Q E Q A L L E Y K R K Q L E E Q R Q S E R L Q R Q L Q Q E H A 469

ZC504.4_ce --- H H N G R S R E E S - M S P P P P A P P P R E A S I S S I T D T I D V G E L D N G A Q A E W D D L K D I M M 561
 NIK_m --- H D H R R P H A Q - Q Q P P P P Q Q Q D R S K P S F H A P E P K P H Y D P A D R A R E V Q W S H L A S L K N 548
 ZC1_h Y L L S L Q H D H R R P H P Q H S Q Q P P P P Q Q E R S K P S F H A P E P K A H Y E P A D R A R E V E D R F R K T N H S 579
 ZC2_h Y L V S L Q H Q R --- Q E Q R P V E K K P L Y H Y K E G M S P S E K P A W A K E V E E R S R L N R Q S 484
 ZC3_h Y L K S L Q Q Q Q Q Q L Q K - Q Q Q Q Q L L P G D R K P L Y H Y G R G M N P A D K P A W A R E V E E R T R M N K Q Q 528

ZC504.4_ce N G E G T L R G --- P N K P L P P T P T D G E N T L V S D V R R N G N G --- 595
 NIK_m N Y S P V S R S H S F S D P S P K F A H H L R S Q D P C P P S R S E G L S Q S S D S K S E V P E P T Q K --- 599
 ZC1_h S P E A Q S K Q --- T G R V L E P P V P S R S E S F S N G N S E S V H P A L Q R P A E --- 620
 ZC2_h S P A M P H K V --- A N R L S D P N L P P R S E S F S I S G V Q P A R T P P M L R P V D P Q I P H 531
 ZC3_h N S P L A K S K --- P G S - T G P E P P I P Q A S P G P P G P L S Q T P P M Q R P V E P Q E G P H 574

ZC504.4_ce --- --- --- --- --- 595
 NIK_m --- --- --- --- --- 599
 ZC1_h --- --- --- --- --- 620
 ZC2_h L V A V K S Q G P A L T A S Q S V --- H E Q P T K G L S G F Q E A L N V T --- S H R V E M P R Q 575
 ZC3_h K S L V A H R V P L K P Y A A P V P R S Q S L Q D Q P T R N L A A F P A S H D P D P A I P A T P T S A R G A V I R Q 634

Fig. 3C

ZC504.4_ce	-----NSGHGAYKGKKIPEIRPGIISL-DDDDSD	623
NIK_m	-----AWSRSDSEVPVRVVRTTSRSPVL	639
ZC1_h	-----PQVPVRTTSRSPVL	648
ZC2_h	NSDPTSENPPPTRIEKFDRSSWLREQEEDIPPKVPQRTTSSIPALARKNSP	635
ZC3_h	NSDPTSEGGPSPNPP-----AWVRPD-NEAPPKVPQRTSSIAATALNTSGAGGSRPAQAVR	689

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ZC504.4_ce SDNE-----EGNEPLMFKPIVRCPFISIFFWFLS-- 651
ZC504.4_ce QAGQ-----RNSTSSIEPRLLWERVEKLVPRPG-- 667
ZC504.4_ce SQAG-----QRNSTSIEPRLLWERVEKLVPRPG-- 676
ZC504.4_ce LGSQ-----PIRASNPDLRRTEPILESPLQRTSSG 665
ZC504.4_ce ARPRNSAWQIYLQRRRAERGTPKPPGPPAQPPGPPNASSNPDLRRSDPG--WERS-- 742

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ZC504.4_ce  -- ANVIHSVDGSIPLVKHLIWFQNASSSRRGALPDL L PKSPCLRRQINDQTRQMSDDRADE 709
-- SSSSGSSINSGSQPGSNPGSQSGSGERFVRRSSSKSEGGSPSPRQESSAAKKPPDDKKKEVF 725
-- SSSSGSSINSGSQPGSHPGSQSGSGERFVRRSSSKSEGGSPSQRL ENAVKKPEDDKKKEVF 734
SSSSSTPSSQPSOGGSQPGSQAGSSERTVRANSSKSEGGSPVLPHEPAAKVKPEESRDIT 725
-- DSVLPASHGHLP-----QAGSLERNRVGVSSKPPDSSPVLSPGNKAKPPDDHRSRPG 792

```

ZC504.4_ce	Q	P	N	G	F	Q	---	---	---	N	S	D	S	R	---	---	S	S	I	Q	H	S	F	S	N	R	D	R	E	K	S	F	V	G	Y	F	G	G	G	A	G	G	G	T	V	N	R	P	G	---	---	755				
NIK_m	R	S	L	K	P	A	G	E	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	A	K	E	L	R	A	V	E	D	V	R	P	P	H	K	V	T	D	Y	S	S	S	S	E	S	G	T	T	D	E	E	E	E	E	D	V	E	777		
ZC1_h	R	P	L	K	P	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	A	K	E	L	R	A	V	E	D	V	R	P	P	H	K	V	T	D	Y	S	S	S	S	E	S	G	T	T	D	E	E	D	D	V	E	Q	783			
ZC2_h	R	P	S	R	P	A	S	Y	K	K	A	I	D	E	D	L	T	A	L	A	K	E	L	R	E	L	I	E	E	T	N	R	P	M	K	K	V	T	D	Y	S	S	S	S	E	S	E	S	E	E	E	D	G	E	S	785
ZC3_h	R	P	A	D	F	V	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	L	---	---	L	K	E	R	T	L	D	E	A	P	R	P	P	K	K	A	M	D	Y	S	S	S	S	E	E	V	E	S	S	E	D	E	E	E	G	837	

Fig. 3D

ZC504.4_ce 755
 NIK_m 831
 ZC1_h 837
 ZC2_h 845
 ZC3_h 885

EGADDSSTSGPEDTRAASSPNLSNGETESVKTMIVHDDVESEPA^{MT}P--SKEGTLIV--
 EGADDESSTSGPEDTRAASSNLNSNGETESVKTMIVHDDVESEPA^{MT}P--SKEGTLIV--
 ETHDGTVAVSDIPRLIPTGAPGSNEQYNVGMVGTHTGLETSHADSFSGISREGTLMIRET
 GPAEGS--RDTPGGRDGD^{TD}DSVSTMVVHHDVEEITGTQP^P--YGGGTMVV^VQRT

ZC504.4_ce 755
 NIK_m 845
 ZC1_h 851
 ZC2_h 905
 ZC3_h 941

---RQTQ^SASSTLQKHK
 ---RRTQ^SASSTLQKHK
 SGEKKRSGHSDSNGFAGHINLPDLVQQSHSPAGTPTTEGLGRVSTHSQEMD^SGTEYGMGSS
 PEEERNLLHADSNGYT--NLPDVVQPSHSPSTENSKGQSPPSKDGSGDY^QSRGLVKAPG-

ZC504.4_ce 772
 NIK_m 901
 ZC1_h 907
 ZC2_h 965
 ZC3_h 994
 ZC4_h 5

---RPQDI---NQVQVNV^{TP}N^{SN}
 SSSSFTPFIDPRL^{LQ}ISPS^SSGTTVTSVVGFSCDGLRPEAIRQDPT---RKGSVVNVNPT
 SSSSFTPFIDPRL^{LQ}ISPS^SSGTTVTSVVGFSCDGM^{RPE}AIRQDPT---RKGSVVNVNPT
 TKASFTPFVDP^{RV}YQT^{SP}ITDEDEEDESAAALFTGELLRQEAKLNEARK^ISVNVNPT
 -KSSFT^{MF}EV^DLGIYQ^PGG^SGDSIPITALVGGEGTRLDQLQYDV---RKGSVVNVNPT
 ---NVNPL

ZC504.4_ce 832
 NIK_m 961
 ZC1_h 967
 ZC2_h 1025
 ZC3_h 1054
 ZC4_h 65

GTPAEND^APEIRKYKK^KK^FISG^EILCAALWGVNLL^{IG}T^DSGLMLLDRSGQGK^{VY}PL^IISRRRF
 NTRPQ^{SD}TPEIRKYKK^RFNSEILCAALWGVNLL^{VG}T^{ES}GLMLLDRSGQGK^{VY}PL^IISRRRF
 NTRPQ^{SD}TPEIRKYKK^RFNSEILCAALWGVNLL^{VG}T^{ES}GLMLLDRSGQGK^{VY}PL^IINRRRF
 NTRPH^{SD}TPEIRKYKK^RFNSEILCAALWGVNLL^{VG}T^{EN}GLMLLDRSGQGK^{YY}N^LINRRRF
 NTRAH^{SE}TPEIRKYKK^RFNSEILCAALWGVNLL^{VG}T^{EN}GLMLLDRSGQGK^{VY}GL^IIGRRRF
 YVSPACK^KPL^IHM^YE^KE^FTSEIC^{CG}SLWGVNLL^{LG}TR^{SN}L^{YL}MDRSGKADIT^KLIRRR^{PF}

Fig. 3E

ZC504.4_ce DQM TVLEG QNI LIA TISGR KRR IIR VYYSW LRSQ KIL RTEGAGSANTT EKRNGWVNVGD --- 889
 NIK_m QQMDVLEGLNVLVTISGKKDKLRVYYSWLRNKKILHNDPEV --- EKKGWTTVGD --- 1013
 ZC1_h QQMDVLEGLNVLVTISGKKDKLRVYYSWLRNKKILHNDPEV --- EKKGWTTVGD --- 1019
 ZC2_h QQMDVLEGLNVLVTISGKKDKLRVYYSWLRNKKILHNDPEV --- EKKGWTTVGD --- 1077
 ZC3_h QQMDVLEGLNVLVTISGKKDKLRVYYSWLRNKKILHNDPEV --- EKKGWTTVGD --- 1106
 ZC4_h RQLQVLEPLNLLITISGKHNR LRVYHL TWLRNKKILNNDPES --- KRRQEEMLKTEEAC 120

ZC504.4_ce --- LQGA IHFKI VR YER IKFLVVGLESSIEI IYAWAPKPYHKFM S FKSFGSLSHVPLIV 944
 NIK_m --- LEGCVHYKVVKYERIKFLVIALKSSVEVYAWAPKPYHKFMAFKSFGEL LHKPLLV 1068
 ZC1_h --- LEGCVHYKVVKYERIKFLVIALKSSVEVYAWAPKPYHKFMAFKSFGEL LHKPLLV 1074
 ZC2_h --- LEGC IHYKVVKYERIKFLVIALKNAVEI IYAWAPKPYHKFMAFKSFDLQHKPLLV 1132
 ZC3_h --- MEGCGHYRVVKYERIKFLVIALKSSVEVYAWAPKPYHKFMAFKSFDLPHRPLLV 1161
 ZC4_h KAIDKLTGCEHFSVLQHEETTYIALKSSIHLYAWAPKSFDESTAIKVFPTLDHKPVTIV 180

ZC504.4_ce DLTVEDNARLKVLYGSTGGFHAIDLD SAAVYDIYTPAQSGQTTITPHCIVVLPNSNGMQLL 1004
 NIK_m DLTVEEGQRLKVIYGS CAGFHAVD VDSG SVYDIYLP THIQCSITKPHAI IILPNTDGMELL 1128
 ZC1_h DLTVEEGQRLKVIYGS CAGFHAVD VDSG SVYDIYLP THIQCSITKPHAI IILPNTDGMELL 1134
 ZC2_h DLTVEEGQRLKVIYGS HTGFHV IDVD SGN SYDIYTP SHIQGNITPHAI IILPKTDGMEML 1192
 ZC3_h DLTVEEGQRLKVIYGS SAGFHAVD VDSG SGN SYDIYTP VHIQSQITPHAI IILPNTDGMEMML 1221
 ZC4_h DLAIGSEKRLKIFFSSADGYHL IDAESEVMSDVTLPKNPLEI IIPQNI IILPDCIGIGMM 240

Fig. 3F

ZC504.4_ce 1064
 NIK_m 1188
 ZC1_h 1194
 ZC2_h 1252
 ZC3_h 1281
 ZC4_h 300

LCYDNEGVYVNTYGRMTKNVVLQWGEMPSVAYISTGQIMGWGNKAIEIRSVDTGHL DGV
 VCYEDEGVYVNTYGRITKDVVLQWGEMPTSVAYIRSNQTMGWGEKAIEIRSVETGHL DGV
 VCYEDEGVYVNTYGRITKDVVLQWGEMPTSVAYIRSNQTMGWGEKAIEIRSVETGHL DGV
 VCYEDEGVYVNTYGRITKDVVLQWGEMPTSVAYIRSNQTMGWGEKAIEIRSVETGHL DGV
 VCYEDEGVYVNTYGRITKDVVLQWGEMPTSVAYIRSNQTMGWGEKAIEIRSVETGHL DGV
 LTFNAEALSV EANEQLFKKILEMWDIPIPSSTIAFECDRTTTCGWGQKAIEVRSLQSRVLESE

ZC504.4_ce 1109
 NIK_m 1233
 ZC1_h 1239
 ZC2_h 1297
 ZC3_h 1326
 ZC4_h 349

FMHKKAQK LKFLCERN DKVFFSSIAKGGSCQIYFMTL NKPGLTNW
 FMHKRAQRLKFLCGRNDK VFFSSVRS GGSSQVYFMTLGR TSLLSW
 FMHKRAQRLKFLCERN DKVFFFAVRS GGSSQVYFMTLGR TSLLSW
 FMHKRAQRLKFLCERN DKVFFFAVRS GGSSQVFFMTLNRN SMMNW
 FMHKRAQRLKFLCERN DKVFFFAVRS GGSSQVYFMTLNRN RIMNW
 LKRRSIKKLRFLCTRGDKLLEFTSTLRNHHHSRIVYFMTL GKLEELQSNYDV

Fig. 3G

```

KHS1_h 305 EADDDDFEPAIIRHTIRSTNRNARAERTASEINFDKLQFEPLRKETEARDMGLS --- 361
KHS2_h 299 DFDDDDPEPLVAVPHRIHSTSRNVREEKTRSEITFGQVKFDPLRKETEPHHELDPDSDGF 358

```

Fig. 4A

```

* . . . * . . . *
KHS1_h 362 -----SDPNFMLQWNP-----FV-----D 375
KHS2_h 359 LDSSEEIYYTARSNLDLQLEYGQHGGYFLGANKSLLKSVEEELHQRGHVAHLEDEGD 418

* . . . * . . . *
KHS1_h 376 GANTGKSTSKRAIPPLPPKPRISSYPED-NFPDEEKASTIKHCP--DSESRAQIILRRQ 432
KHS2_h 419 DDESKHSTLKAKIPPLPPKPSIFIPQEMHSTEDENQGTIKRCPMMSGSPAKPSQVPPRP 478

* . . . * . . . *
KHS1_h 433 SSPSCGPVAETSSIGNGDGISKL-MSENTEGSA-----QAPQLPRKNDKRDFFPKPAIN 484
KHS2_h 479 PPPR--LPPHKPVALGNMGSSFLMGERDGSLLCQQQNEHRGTNLSRK-EKKDVPKPISN 534

* . . . * . . . *
KHS1_h 485 GLPPTPKVLMGACFSKVFDGCCPLKINCATSWIHPDTKDQYIIFGTEDGIYTLNLNELHEA 544
KHS2_h 535 GLPPTPKVHMGACFSKVFNCGCPLKIHCASSWINPDTRDQYLIIFGAEEGIYTLNLNELHET 594

* . . . * . . . *
KHS1_h 545 TMEQLFPRKCTWLYVINNTLMSLSEKTFQLYSHNLIALFEHAK-KPGLAAHIQTHRFPD 603
KHS2_h 595 SMEQLFPRRCTWLYVMNCLLSIS-GKASQLYSHNLPGLFDYARQMQLPVAIPAHKLPD 653

* . . . * . . . *
KHS1_h 604 RILPRKFALTTKIPDTKGCHKCCIVRNPTYTGHKYLCCGALQSGIVLLQWYEPMQKFMLIKH 663
KHS2_h 654 RILPRKFSVSAKIPETKWCQKCCVVRNPTYTGHKYLCCGALQTSIVLLEWVEPMQKFMLIKH 713

```

Fig. 4B

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Fig. 4C

SULU_ce ASSRSASLTFRSMQSSGGAGLLVSTNTTGAMDNVHGSNGSSSTSSARRRPPIPS 420
 SULU1_h ----- QETRNGLNES 324
 SULU3_m ----- QEAHNGPAVEA 320
 SULU3_h ----- QEAHNGPAVEA 114

SULU_ce QMLSSSTSTSGVGTMPSHGSVGA SITAIAVNPTPSPEPIPTSQPTSKSESS-SILETAHD 479
 SULU1_h QEDDEEDSEHGTSLNREMDSLG SNHSIPSMISVSTGSSSSSVNSMQEVMDESSSELVMMHDD 384
 SULU3_m QEEEEEQDHGVGRGTGTVNSVGSNQSIIPSMISVSA SSSSSSVNSLPDASDDKS-ELDMMEGD 379
 SULU3_h QEEEEEQDHGVGRGTGTVNSVGSNQSIIPSMISVSA SSSSSSVNSLPDVSDDKS-ELDMMEGD 173

SULU_ce DPLDTSI-----RAPVKDLHMPHRAVKERIAATLQNHKFATLRISQRRII 521
 SULU1_h ESTINSSSVVHKKDHVFTRD EAGHGDPPEPRPTQSVQSQALHYRNRERFATIKSASLV 444
 SULU3_m HTVMSNSSVVIHLKPEEENYQEEGDPRTASDPQSPQVSRHKS HYRNRERH FATI RTASLV 439
 SULU3_h HTVMSNSSVVIHLKPEEENYREEGDPRTASDPQSPQVSRHKS HYRNRERH FATI RTASLV 233

SULU_ce NQEEIYTKENNMYEQMSKYKHLRQAHIHKEIQQFEERCALDREQLRVKMDRELEQLTTTY 581
 SULU1_h TRQIHEHEQENELREQMSGYKRRMRRRQHQQQLIALENKLLKAEMDEHRLKLQKEVETHANN 504
 SULU3_m TRQM QEHEQDSELREQMSGYKRRMRRRQHQQQLMTLENKLLKAEMDEHRLRLDKDLETQRNNF 499
 SULU3_h TRQM QEHEQDSELREQMSGYKRRMRRRQHQQQLMTLENKLLKAEMDEHRLRLDKDLETQRNNF 293

SULU_ce SKEKMRVRC SQNNELDKRKKDIEDGEEKMMKKTNSQINQQQMKLYSAQQQLKEYKYNKEAQK 641
 SULU1_h SIEL EKLAKKQVAII EKEAKVA AAD EKKFQQQIILAQQKKDDLTTFLESQKKQYKICK EKI 564
 SULU3_m AAEMEKL IKKHQAAMEKEAKVMA NE EKKFQQQHIQAQQKKELNSFLESQKKREYKLRKEQLK 559
 SULU3_h AAEMEKL IKKHQAAMEKEAKVMSNE EKKFQQQHIQAQQKKELNSFLESQKKREYKLRKEQLK 353

Fig. 5B

SULU_ce	T	R	L	R	S	L	N	M	-	P	R	S	T	Y	E	N	A	M	K	E	V	K	A	D	L	N	R	V	K	D	A	R	E	N	D	F	D	E	K	L	R	A	E	L	E	D	E	I	V	R	R	Q	Q	L	S	N	L	H	700			
SULU1_h	E	E	M	N	E	D	H	S	T	P	K	K	E	K	Q	E	R	I	S	K	H	K	E	N	L	Q	H	T	Q	A	E	E	E	A	H	L	L	T	Q	R	L	Y	Y	D	K	N	C	R	F	F	K	R	K	I	M	I	K	R	H	624		
SULU3_m	E	E	L	N	E	N	Q	S	T	P	K	K	E	K	Q	E	W	L	S	K	Q	K	E	N	I	Q	H	F	Q	A	E	E	E	A	N	L	L	R	R	Q	R	Q	Y	L	E	L	E	C	R	R	F	K	R	M	L	L	G	R	H	619		
SULU3_h	E	E	L	N	E	N	Q	S	T	P	K	K	E	K	Q	E	W	L	S	K	Q	K	E	N	I	Q	H	F	Q	A	E	E	E	A	N	L	L	R	R	Q	R	Q	Y	L	E	L	E	C	R	R	F	K	R	M	L	L	G	R	H	413		
SULU_ce	Q	L	E	E	Q	L	D	D	E	D	V	N	V	Q	E	R	Q	M	D	T	R	H	G	L	L	S	K	Q	H	E	M	T	R	D	L	E	I	Q	H	L	N	E	L	H	A	M	K	K	R	H	L	E	T	Q	H	E	A	E	S	A	760	
SULU1_h	E	V	E	Q	Q	N	I	R	E	E	L	N	K	K	R	T	Q	K	E	M	E	H	A	M	L	I	R	H	D	E	S	T	R	E	L	E	Y	R	Q	L	H	T	L	Q	K	L	R	M	D	L	I	R	L	Q	H	Q	T	E	L	E	684	
SULU3_m	N	L	E	Q	D	L	V	R	E	E	L	N	K	R	Q	T	Q	K	D	L	E	H	A	M	L	L	R	Q	H	E	S	M	Q	E	L	E	F	R	H	L	N	T	I	Q	K	M	R	C	E	L	I	R	L	Q	H	Q	T	E	L	T	679	
SULU3_h	N	L	E	Q	D	L	V	R	E	E	L	N	K	R	Q	T	Q	K	D	L	E	H	A	M	L	L	R	Q	H	E	S	M	Q	E	L	E	F	R	H	L	N	T	I	Q	K	M	R	C	E	L	I	R	L	Q	H	Q	T	E	L	T	473	
SULU_ce	S	Q	N	E	Y	T	Q	R	Q	Q	D	E	L	R	K	K	H	A	M	Q	S	R	Q	P	R	D	L	K	I	Q	E	A	Q	I	R	K	Q	Y	R	Q	V	V	K	T	Q	T	R	Q	F	K	L	Y	L	T	Q	M	V	Q	V	820		
SULU1_h	N	Q	L	E	Y	N	K	R	R	E	R	E	L	H	R	K	H	V	M	G	L	R	Q	Q	P	K	N	L	K	A	M	E	Q	I	K	K	Q	F	Q	D	T	C	K	V	Q	T	K	Q	Y	K	A	L	K	N	H	Q	L	E	V	744		
SULU3_m	N	Q	L	E	Y	N	K	R	R	E	R	E	L	R	R	K	H	V	M	E	V	R	Q	Q	P	K	S	L	K	S	K	E	L	Q	I	K	K	Q	F	Q	D	T	C	K	I	Q	T	R	Q	Y	K	A	L	R	N	H	L	E	T	739		
SULU3_h	N	Q	L	E	Y	N	K	R	R	E	R	E	L	R	R	K	H	V	M	E	V	R	Q	Q	P	K	S	L	K	S	K	E	L	Q	I	K	K	Q	F	Q	D	T	C	K	I	Q	T	R	Q	Y	K	A	L	R	N	H	L	E	T	533		
SULU_ce	V	P	K	D	E	Q	K	E	L	T	S	R	L	K	Q	Q	D	Q	M	Q	K	V	A	L	L	A	S	Q	Y	E	S	Q	I	K	K	M	V	Q	D	K	T	V	K	L	E	S	W	Q	E	D	E	Q	R	V	L	S	E	K	L	E	K	880
SULU1_h	T	P	K	N	E	H	K	T	I	L	K	T	L	K	D	E	Q	T	R	K	L	A	I	L	A	E	Q	Y	E	Q	S	I	N	E	M	M	A	S	Q	A	L	R	L	D	E	A	Q	E	A	E	C	Q	A	L	R	L	Q	L	Q	Q	804	
SULU3_m	T	P	K	N	E	H	K	A	I	748																																																				
SULU3_h	T	P	K	S	E	H	K	A	V	L	K	R	L	K	E	E	Q	T	R	K	L	A	I	L	A	E	Q	Y	D	H	S	I	N	E	M	L	S	T	Q	A	L	R	L	D	E	A	Q	E	A	E	C	Q	V	L	K	M	Q	L	Q	Q	593	
SULU_ce	E	L	E	L	I	A	Y	Q	K	K	T	R	A	T	L	E	E	Q	I	K	K	E	R	T	A	L	E	E	R	I	G	T	R	R	A	M	L	E	Q	K	I	I	E	E	R	E	Q	M	G	E	M	R	R	L	K	K	E	Q	I	940		
SULU1_h	E	M	E	L	L	N	A	Y	Q	S	K	I	K	M	Q	T	E	A	Q	H	E	R	E	L	Q	K	L	E	Q	R	V	S	L	R	R	A	H	L	E	Q	K	I	E	E	E	L	A	A	L	Q	K	E	R	S	E	R	I	K	N	L	864	
SULU3_h	E	L	E	L	N	A	Y	Q	S	K	I	K	M	Q	A	E	A	Q	H	D	R	E	L	R	E	L	E	Q	R	V	S	L	R	R	A	L	L	E	Q	K	I	E	E	E	M	L	A	L	Q	N	E	R	I	R	S	L	653					

Fig. 5C

SULU_ce RDRHSQERHRLLENHFVRTGSTSRSSGGIAPGVGNSSSIQMAM 982
SULU1_h LERQEREIETFDMESLRMGFGNLTLDFFPKEDYR 898
SULU3_h LERQAREIEAFDSESMRLGFSNMVLSNLSPEAFSHSYPGASGWSHNPTGGPGPHWGHPMG 713
SULU3_h GPPQAWGHPMQGGPQPWGHPSGPMQGVPRGSSMGVRNSPQALRRRTASGGRTEQGMSRSTS 773
SULU3_h VTSQISNGSHMSYT 787

Fig. 5D

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***
1  MAFANFRRIILRLSTFEKRKSREYEHVRRDLDPNDVWEIVGELGDGAFGKVYKAKNKETGA 60
1  MAFANFRRIILRLSTFEKRKSREYEHVRRDLDPNEVWEIVGELGDGAFGKVYKAKNKETGA 60
***

***
61  LAAAKVIETKSEEELEDYIVEIEILATCDHPYIVKLLGAYYDGLWIMIEFCPPGGAVDA 120
61  LAAAKVIETKSEEELEDYIVEIEILATCDHPYIVKLLGAYYHDGLWIMIEFCPPGGAVDA 120
***

***
121  IMLELDRGLTEPQIQVVCRQMLEALNFLHGKRIIHRDLKAGNVLMTLEGDIRLADFGVSA 180
121  IMLELDRGLTEPQIQVVCRQMLEALNFLHSKRIIHRDLKAGNVLMTLEGDIRLADFGVSA 180
***

***
181  KNLKTLQKRDSFIGTPYWMAPVVLCETMKDAPYDYKADIWSLGITLIEMAQIEPPHHEL 240
181  KNLKTLQKRDSFIGTPYWMAPVVCMETMKDTPYDYKADIWSLGITLIEMAQIEPPHHEL 240
***

***
241  NPMRVLLKIAKSDPPTLLTPSKWSVEFRDFLKIALDKNPETRPSAAQLLQHPFVSRVTSN 300
241  NPMRVLLKIAKSDPPTLLTPSKWSVEFRDFLKIALDKNPETRPSAAQLLEHPFVSSITSN 300
***

***
301  KALRELVAEAKAEVMEEIEDGREDEEEDAVDAVPPLVNHTQDSANVTQPSLDSNKKLLQD 360
301  KALRELVAEAKAEVMEEIEDGREDEEEDAVDAASTLENHTQNSSEVSPPSLNADKPLEE 360

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Fig. 6A

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Fig. 6B

LOK_m	720	ICDKERDCLSKKQELLRDREAALWEMEEHQLQERHQLVKQQLKDQYFLQRRHDLLRKHEKE	779
GEK2_h	721	ICDKERECMLKKQELLRDREAALWEMEEHQLQERHQLVKQQLKDQYFLQRRHELLRKHEKE	780
LOK_m	780	REQMQRYNQRMMEQLKVRQQQEKARLPKIQRSDGETRMAMYKKSLHINGAGSASEQREKI	839
GEK2_h	781	REQMQRYNQRMIEQLKVRQQQEKARLPKIQRSEGKTRMAMYKKSLHINGGGSAAEQREKI	840
LOK_m	840	KQFSQQEEKRQKAERLQQQKKHEHQMRDMVAQCESNMSELQQQNEKCYLLVEHETQKLK	899
GEK2_h	841	KQFSQQEEKRQKSERLQQQKKHENQMRDMLAQCESNMSELQQQNEKCHLLVEHETQKLK	900
LOK_m	900	ALDESHNQSLKE	911
GEK2_h	901	ALDESHNQNLKE	912

Fig. 6C

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Fig. 7A

PAK1_h	G	Q	G	A	S	G	T	V	Y	T	A	M	D	V	A	T	G	Q	E	V	A	I	K	Q	M	N	L	Q	Q	P	K	K	E	L	I	N	E	I	L	V	M	R	E	N	K	N	P	N	I	V	N	Y	L	D	S	Y	L	V	336	
PAK65_h	G	Q	G	A	S	G	T	V	F	T	A	T	D	V	A	L	G	Q	E	V	A	I	K	Q	I	N	L	Q	Q	P	K	K	E	L	I	N	E	I	L	V	M	K	E	L	K	N	P	N	I	V	N	F	L	D	S	Y	L	V	297	
PAK3_m	G	Q	G	A	S	G	T	V	Y	T	A	L	D	I	A	T	G	Q	E	V	A	I	K	Q	M	N	L	Q	Q	P	K	K	E	L	I	N	E	I	L	V	M	R	E	N	K	N	P	N	I	V	N	Y	L	D	S	Y	L	V	334	
PAK4_h	G	E	G	S	T	G	I	V	C	L	A	R	E	K	H	S	G	R	Q	V	A	V	K	M	M	D	L	R	K	Q	Q	R	R	E	L	F	N	E	V	V	I	M	R	D	Y	Q	H	F	N	V	V	E	M	Y	K	S	Y	L	V	473
PAK5_h	G	E	G	S	T	G	I	V	C	I	A	T	V	R	S	S	G	K	L	V	A	V	K	K	M	D	L	R	K	Q	Q	R	R	E	L	F	N	E	V	V	I	M	R	D	Y	Q	H	E	N	V	V	E	M	Y	N	S	Y	L	V	194

Fig. 7B

PAK1_h GDELWVVM EYLAGGSLTDVVTETETCMDEGQIAAVCRECLQALIESLSNQVIHRDIKSDN I L 396
 PAK65_h GDEL[F]VVM EYLAG[R]SLTDVVTETETCMDEAQIAAVCRECLQALIEFLHANQVIHRDIKSDN[V]L 357
 PAK3_m GDELWVVM EYLAGGSLTDVVTETETCMDVGGQIAAVCRECLQALDFLHSNQVIHRDIKSDN I L 394
 PAK4_h G[E]ELWV[L]M[E]F[L]Q[G]A[L]TDIV[SQVRLN[E]EQIATVCEAVLQALAYLHAQQGV IHRDIKSD[S] I L 533
 PAK5_h GDELWVVM EYLAGGSLTDIV[TH]TRMNEEQIAAVCLAVLQALSVLHAQQGV IHRDIKSD[S] I L 254

PAK1_h LGMDGSVKLTDFGFCQAQITPEQSKRSTMVGTPTYWMAPEVVTRKAYGPKVDIWSLGI MA I E 456
 PAK65_h LGME[GSVKLTDFGFCQAQITPEQSKRSTMVGTPTYWMAPEVVTRKAYGPKVDIWSLGI MA I E 417
 PAK3_m LGMDGSVKLTDFGFCQAQITPEQSKRSTMVGTPTYWMAPEVVTRKAYGPKVDIWSLGI MA I E 454
 PAK4_h L[T]LDGRV[KL]SDFGFCQAQISKDVP[KRKSLVGTPTYWMAPEV I SRSLYATEVDIWSLGI MV I E 593
 PAK5_h L[THDGRV[KL]SDFGFCQAQVSK[E]VPRR[KKSLVGTPTYWMAPEL I SR L PYGP EVDIWSLGI MV I E 314

PAK1_h M I EGEPPYLNENPLRALYLIATNGTPELQNPEKLSA IFRDFLNRCL EMDVEKRGSAKELL 516
 PAK65_h MVEGEPPYLNENPLRALYLIATNGTPELQNPEKLSPI IFRDFLNRCL EMDVEKRGSAKELL 477
 PAK3_m MVEGEPPYLNENPLRALYLIATNGTPELQNPEL[S]A V[H]DFLNRCL EMDVDRRGSAKELL 514
 PAK4_h MVDGEPPY[FSDS]PVQAMKRLRDSPP[KL]KN[SHKVSPVLRD]FLER[MLVRDP]QERATTAQ I E L L 653
 PAK5_h MVDGEPPY[FNE]PP[LK]AMKM I RD[N]LP PRL[KN]LHKVSPSLKGF LDR L LVRDP A Q R A T A E L L 374

PAK1_h QH[Q]FLKI AKPLSSLTPLIAA AKEATKNNH 545
 PAK65_h QHPFLKL AKPLSSLTPLIAA AKEAMKSNR 506
 PAK3_m QHPFLKL AKPLSSLTPLIAA AKEAIKNSR 544
 PAK4_h DHPFL[LQ]TGLPECL[VPL]IQLYRKQTSTC 681
 PAK5_h KHPFLAK[A]G[P]A[S]IVPLMRQNRTR 398

Fig. 7C

SEQ ID NO: 5 STLK2 human Nterm=1-21 kin=22-274
Cterm=275-416

MAHSPVAVQVPGMQNNIADPEELFTKLERIGKGSFGEVFKGIDNRTQQVVAIKIIDLEEA
EDEIEDIQEITVLSQCDSSYVTKEYG SYLKGSKLWIIMEYLG GGSALDLLRAGPFDEFQ
IATMLKEILKGLDYHSEKKIHRDIKAANVLLSEQGDVKLADFGVAGQLTDTQIKRNTFV
GTPFWMAPEVIQQSAYDSKADIWSLGITAIELAKGEPPNSDMHPMRVFLIPKNNPPTLV
GDFTKSFKEFIDACLNKDPSFRPTAKELLKHKFIVKNSKKTSYLTTELIDRFKRWKAEGHS
DDES DSEGSDSESTSRENNTHPEWSFTTVRKKPDPKKVQNGAEQDLVQTLSCLSMIITPA
FAELKQQDENNASRNQAIEELEKSI AVAEAACPGITDKMVKKLIEKFQKCSADESP

SEQ ID NO: 6 STLK3 human Nterm=1-31 kin=32-308 Cterm=309-489
(insert=327-352) tail=490-516

TAAPAPAAPAAPAPAPAPAPAAQAVGWPICRDAYELQEVI GSGATAVVQAALCKPRQERV
AIKRINLEKCQTSMDLLKEIQAMSQC SHPNVVTTYTSFVVKDELWLVMKLLSGGSM LDI
IKYIVNRGEHKNGVLEEAI IATILKEVLEGLDYLRHNGQIHRDLKAGNILLGEDG SVQIA
DFGVSAFLATGGDVTRNKVRKTFVGTPCWMAPEVMEQVRGYDFKADMWSFGITAI ELATG
AAPYHKYPPMKVLM LTLQNDPPTLETGVEDKEMMKKYGKSFRKLLSLCLQKDPSKRPTAA
ELLKCKFFQKAKNREYLIEKLLTRTPDIAQRAKKVRRVPGSSGHLHKTEDGGW EWSDDEM
DEKSEEGKA AFSQEKSRVKEENPEIAVSASTIPEQIQSLSVHDSQGPPNANEDYREASS
CAVNLVLR LRSRKELNDIRFEFTPGRDTADGVSQELFSAGLVDGHDVVIVAANLQKIVD
DPKALKTLTFKLASGCDGSEIPDEVKLIGFAQLSVS

SEQ ID NO: 7 STLK4 human Nterm=absent, kin=1-178, Ctail=179-414,
insert1=198-222, insert2=253-293

KSGVL DXSTIATILREVLEGLEYLHKXGQIHRDVKAGNILXGEDG SVQIADFGVSAFLAT
GGDITRNKVRKTFVGTPCWMAPEVMEQVRGYDFKADIWSFGITAI ELATGAAPYHKYPPM
KVLMLTLQNDPPSLETGVQDK EMLKKYGKSFRKMISLCLQKDPEKRPTAAELLRHKFFQK
AKNKEFLQEKT LRAPTISERAKK VRRVPGSSGRLHKTEDGGW EWSDDEFDEESEEGKAA
ISQLRSPRVKESISNSELFPTTDPVGTLLQVPEQISAHLPQPAQGIATQPTQVSLPPTAE
PAKTAQALSSGSGSQETKIPISLVLR LRSKKE LNDIRFEFTPGRDTAEGVSQELISAGL
VDGRDLVIVAANLQKIVEEPQSNRSVTFKLASGVEGSDIPDDGKLIGFAQLSIS

SEQ ID NO: 8 STLK5 human Nterm=absent, kin=1-222(lacks N-term),
Ctail=224-274

LICTHFMDGMNELAIAYILQGV LKALDYIHHMGYVHRSVKASHILISVDGKVYLSGLRSN
LSMISHGQRQRVVHDFPKYSVKVLPWLSPEVLQQNLQGYDAKSDIYSVGITACELANGHV
PFKDMPATQMLLEKLN GTVPCLLD TSTIPAEELTMSPSRSVANSGLSDSLTTSTPRPSNG
DSPSHPHYHRTFSPHFHHFVEQCLQRNP DARPSASTLLNHSFFKQIKRRASEALPELLRPV

Fig. 8A
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TPITNFEGSQSQDHSGIFGLVTNLEELEVDDWEF

SEQ ID NO: 13 ZC1 human 1/5/98 Nterm=1-22 kin=23-289

coiled-coil=290-526 pro=527-640 B=641-896 Rab/Rac-BD=897-1239

MANDSPAKSLVDIDLSSLRDPAGIFELVEVVGNGTYGQVYKGRHVKTGQLAAIKVMDVTE
DEEEEIKLEINMLKKYSHHRNIATYYGAFIKKSPPGHDDQLWLVMFCGAGSITDLVKNT
KGNTLKEDWIAYISREILRGLAHLHHVHHRDIKGQNVLLTENA EVKLVD FGVSAQLDR
TVGRRNTFIGTPYWMAPEVIACDENPDATYDYRSDLWSCGITAIEMAEGAPPLCDMHPMR
ALFLIPRNPPRLKSKKWSKKFFSFIEGCLVKNYMQRPSTEQLLKHPFIRDQPNERQVRI
QLKDHIDRTRKKRGEKDETEYEYSGSEEEEEVPEQEGEPSSIVNVPGESTLRRDFLRLQ
QENKERSEALRRQQLLEQQQLREQEEYKRQLLAERQKRIEQQKEQRRRLEEQQRREREAR
RQQEREQRRREQEEKRRLEELERRRKEEEERRRAEEKRRVEREQEYIRRLQEEEQRHLE
VLQQLLEQEQAMLECRWREMEHRQAERLQRQLQQEQAYLLSLQHDHRRPHPQHSQQPP
PPQQERSKPSFHAPPEKHAHYEPADRAREVEDRFRKTNHSSPEAQSKQTGRVLEPPVPSRS
ESFSNGNSESVHPALQRPAEPQVPVRTTSRSPVLSRRDSPLQSGSQNSQAGQRNSTSIE
PRLWERVEKLVPRPGSGSSSGSSNSGSQPGSHPGSQSGSGERFRVRSSSKSEGSPSQR
ENAVKKPEDKKEVFRPLKPADLTALAKELRAVEDVRPPHKVTDYSSSSEESGTTDEEDDD
VEQEGADESTSGPEDTRAASSLNLNGETESVKTMIVHDDVESEPAMTPSKEGTLIVRRT
QSASSTLQKHKSSSSFTPFIDPRLQISPSSGTTVTSVVGFSCDGM RPEAIRQDPTRKGS
VVNVNPTNTRPQSDTPEIRKYKKRFNSEILCAALWGVNLLVGTESGLMLLDRSGQGKVYP
LINRRRFQQMDVLEGLNVLVLTISGKKDKLRVYYLSWLRNKILHNDPEVEKKQGWTTVGDL
EGCVHYKVVKYERIKFLVIALKSSVEVYAWAPKPYHKFMAFKSFGELVHKPLLVDLTVEE
GQRLKVIYIGSCAGFHAVD VDSGSVYDIYLP THIQCSIKPHAIILPNTDGMELLVCYED
GVYVNTYGRITKDVVLQWGEMPTSVAYIRSNQTMGWGEKAIEIRSVETGHL DGVFMHKRA
QRLKFLCERN DKVFFASVRSGGSSQVYFMTLGRTSLLSW

SEQ ID NO: 14 ZC2 human Nterm=missing kin=1-255 coiled-coil=256-442
pro=443-626 B=627-954 Rab/RacBD=955-1297

AFGEVYEGRHVKTGQLAAIKVMDVTGDEEEEIKQINMLKKYSHHRNIATYYGAFIKKNP
PGMDDQLWLVMFCGAGSVTDLIKNTKGNTLKEEWIAYICREILRGLSHLHQHKVHHRDI
KGQNVLLTENA EVKLVD FGVSAQLDR TVGRRNTFIGTPYWMAPEVIACDENPDATYDFKS
DLWSLGITAIEMAEGAPPLCDMHPMRALFLIPRNPA PRLKSKKWSKKFQSFIESCLVKNH
SQRPA TEQLMKHPFIRDQPNERQVRIQLKDHIDRTRKKRGEKDETEYEYSGSEEEEEEND
SGEPSSILNLPRESTLRRDFLRLQLANKERSEALRRQQLLEQQQRENEEHKRQLLAERQKR
IEEQKEQRRRLEEQQRRREKELRKQQEREQRRHYEEQMRREEERRRAEHEQEYKRKQLEEQ
RQAERLQRQLKQERDYLVS LQHQRQEQR PVEKKPLYHYKEGMSPSEKPAWAKEVEERSRL
NRQSSPAMPHKVANRISDPNLP PRSESFISGVQPARTPPMLRPVDPQIPHLVAVKSQGP
ALTASQSVHEQPTKGLSGFQEALNVTSHR VEMPRQNSDPTSENPLPTRIEKFDRSSWL

Fig. 8B

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QEEDIPPKVPQRTTSSISPALARKNSPGNGSALGPRLGSQPIRASNPDLRRTEPILESPLO
RTSSGSSSSSSSTPSSQPSSQGGSQPGSQAGSSERTRVRANSKSEGSPVLPHEPAKVKPEE
SRDITRPSRPASYKKAIDEDLTALAKELRELRIEETNRPMKKVTDYSSSSSEESSESEEEE
EDGESETHDGTAVASDIPRLIPTGAPGSNEQYNVGMVGTHGLETSHADSFSGSISREGTL
MIRETSGEKKRSGHSDSNGFAGHINLPDLVQQSHSPAGTPTEGLGRVSTHSQEMDSGTEY
GMGSSTKASFTPFDPRVYQTSPTDEDEDEEESAAALFTGELLRQEQAKLNEARKISVV
NVNPTNIRPHSDTPEIRKYKKRFNSEILCAALWGVNLLVGTENGLMLLDRSGQGKVNLI
NRRRFQQMDVLEGLNVLVTISGKKNKLRVYYLSWLRNRILHNDPEVEKKQGWITVGDLEG
CIHYKVVKYERIKFLVIALKNAVEIYAWAPKPYHKFMAFKSFADLQHKPLLVDLTVEEGQ
RLKVIFGSHTGFHVIDVDSGNSYDIYTPSHIQGNITPHAIVILPKTDGMEMLVCYEDEGV
YVNTYGRITKDVVLQWGEMPTSVAYIHSNQIMGWGEKAIEIRSVETGHLDGVFMHKRAQR
LKFLCERNDKVFFASVRSGGSSQVFFMTLNRNSMMNW

SEQ ID NO: 15 ZC3 human kin=1-255 coiled-coil=256-476 pro=477-680

B=681-983 Rab/RacBD =984-1326

AFGEVYEGRHVKTGQLAAIKVMDVTEDEEEEIKQEINMLKKYSHHRNIATYYGAFIKKSP
PGNDDQLWLVMFCGAGSVTDLVKNTKGNALKEDCIAYICREILRGLAHLHAHKVIHRDI
KGQNVLLTENAIEVKLVDFGVSAQLDRTVGRRNTFIGTPYWMAPEVIACDENPDATYDYS
DIWSLGITAIEMAEGAPPLCDMHPMRALFLIPRNPPLKSKKWSKKFIDFIDTCLIKTY
LSRPPTTEQLLKFPFIRDQPTERQVRIQLKDHIDRSRKKRGEKEETEYEYSGSEEEEDDSHG
EEGEPSSIMNVPGESTLRREFLRLQQENKSNSEALKQQQQQLQQQQQRDPEAHIKHLLHQR
QRRIEEQKEERRRVEEQQRREEREQRKLQEKEQQRRLQEDMQALRREEERRQAEREQEYIRH
RLEEEQRQLEILQQQLLQEQALLLEYKRKQLEEQRQSERLQRQLQEQEHAYLKSLLQQQQQ
QQLQKQQQQQLLPGDRKPLYHYGRGMNPADKPAWAREVEERTRMNKQQNSPLAKSKPGST
GPEPPIPQASPGPPGPLSQTTPMQRVPEPQEGPHKSLVAHRVPLKPYAAPVPRSQSLQDQ
PTRNLAAFPASHDPDPAIPAPTATPSARGAVIRQNSDPTSEGPGPSNPAPAWVRPDNEAP
PKVPQRTSSSIATANTSGAGGSRAQAVRARPRSNSAWQIYLQRRRAERGTPKPPGPPAQP
PGPPNASSNPDLRRSDPGWERSDSVLPASHGHLPLQAGSLERNRVGVSSKPDSSPVLSPGN
KAKPDDHRSRPGRPADFVLLKERTLDEAPRPPKKAMDYSSSSSEEVESSEDEEEEGEGGA
EGSRDTPGGRDGDTSVSTMVVDVEEITGTQPPYGGGTMMVVQRTPEEERNLLHADSNKY
TNLPDVVQPSHSPTENSKGQSPPSKDGSGDYQSRGLVKAPGKSSFTMFVDLGIYQPGGSG
DSIPITALVGGEGTRLDQLQYDVRKGSVVNVNPTNTRAHSETPEIRKYKKRFNSEILCAA
LWGVNLLVGTENGLMLLDRSGQGKVGGLIGRRRFQQMDVLEGLNLLITISGKRNLKRVYY
LSWLRNKLHNDPEVEKKQGWTTVGDMEGCGHYRVVKYERIKFLVIALKSSVEVYAWAPK
PYHKFMAFKSFADLPHRPLLVDLTVEEGQRLKVIYIGSSAGFHAVDVDSGNSYDIYIPVHI
QSQITPHAIIFLPNTDGMEMLLCYEDEGVYVNTYGRIKDVVLQWGEMPTSVAYICSNQI
MGWGEKAIEIRSVETGHLDGVFMHKRAQRLKFLCERNDKVFFASVRSGGSSQVYFMTLNR
NRIMNW

Fig. 8C
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SEQ ID NO: 16 ZC4 human Nterm kin coiled-coil pro B=missing
Rab/RacBD=1-349

NVNPLYVSPACKKPLIHMYEKEFTSEICCGSLWGVNLLLGTRSNLYLMDRSGKADITKLI
RRRPFRQIQVLEPLNLLITISGHKNRLRVYHLTWLRNKILNNDPESKRRQEEMLKTEEAC
KAIDKLTGCEHFSVLQHEETTYIAIALKSSIHLYAWAPKSFDESTAIKVFPPTLDHKPVTV
DLAIGSEKRLKIFFSSADGYHLIDAESEVMSDVTLPKNPLEIIIPQNIILPDCLGIGMM
LTFNAEALSVEANEQLFKKILEMWKDIPSSIAFECTQRTTGWGQKAIEVRSLQSRVLESE
LKRRSIKKLRFLCTRGDKLFFTSTLRNHHSRVYFMTLGKLEELQSNYDV

SEQ ID NO: 18 KHS2 human Nterm=1-13 kin=14-273 A=274-346
Pro=347-534 RabBD =535-894

MNPGFDLSRRNPQEDFELIQRIGSGTYGDVYKARNVNTGELAAIKVIKLEPGEDFAVVQQ
EIIMMKDCKHPNIVAYFGSYLRDKLWICMEFCGGGSLQDIYHVTGPLSELQIAYVSRET
LQGLYYLHSGKGMHRDIKGANILLTDNGHVKLADFGVSAQITATIARKRSFIGTPYWMA
EVAVERKGGYNQLCDLWAVGITAIELAEQPPMFDLHPMRALFLMTKSNFQPPKCLKDKM
KWSNSFHHFVKMALTKNPKKRPTAEKLLQHPFVTQHLTRSLAIELLDKVNNPDHSTYHDF
DDDDPEPLVAVPHRIHSTSRNVREEKTRSEITFGQVKFDPPLRKETEPHHELPDSOGFLD
SSEIIYYTARSNLDLQLEYGQGHQGGYFLGANKSLLKSVEEELHQRGHVAHLEDDEGDDD
ESKHSTLKAKIPPLPPKPKSIFIPQEMHSTEDENQGTIKRCPMMSGSPAKPSQVPPRPPP
PRLPPHKPVALGNGMSSFQLNGERDGSQCQQNEHRGTNLSRKEKKDVPKPI SNGLPPTP
KVHMGACFSKVFNGCPLKIHCASSWINPDTRDQYLIFGAEEGIYTLNLNELHETSMEQLF
PRRCTWLYVMNCLLSISGKASQLYSHNLPGLFDYARQMQLPVAIPAHKLPDRILPRKF
SVSAKIPETKWCQKCCVVRNPYTGHKYL CGALQTSIVLLEWVEPMQKFMLIKHIDFPIPC
PLRMFEMLVVPEQEYPLVCVGVSRGRDFNQVVRFETVNPNSTSSWFTESDTPQTNVTHVT
QLERDTILVCLDCCIKIVNLQGRLLKSSRKLSSSELTDFDQIESIVCLQDSVLAFWKHGMQG
RSFRSNEVTQEISDSTRIFRLGSDRVVLESRPTDNPTANSNLYILAGHENSY

SEQ ID NO: 22 SULU1 human N=1-21 kin=22-277 A=278-427
coiled-coil1=428-637 B=638-751 coiled-coil2=752-898

MRKGVLDKPEIDDLFYKDDPEELFIGLHEIGHGSFGAVYFATNAHTNEVVAIKKMSYSGK
QTHEKWQDILKEVKFLRQLKHPNTIEYKGCYLKEHTAWLVMYCLGSASDLLEVHKKPLQ
EVEIAAITHGALHGLAYLHSHALIHRDIKAGNILLTEPGQVKLADFGSASMASPANSFVG
TPYWMAPEVILAMDEGQYDGKVDIWSLGITCIELAERKPPLFNMNAMSALYHIAQNDSP
LQSNEWTD SFRRFVDYCLQKIPQERPTSAELLRHDFVRRDRPLRVLIDLIQRTKDAVREL
DNLQYRKMKKILFQETRNGPLNESQEDEEDSEHGTSLNREMSLGSNHSIPMSVSTGSQ
SSSVNSMQEVMDESSSELVMMHDESTINSSSVVHKKDHVFTRDEAGHGDPPEPRPTQ
SVQSQUALHYRNRERFATIKSASLVTRQIHEHEQENELREQMSGYKRMRRQHQQQLIALEN
KLKAEMDEHRLKLQKEVETHANSSIELEKLAKKQVAIIIEKEAKVAAADEKKFQQQILAQ

Fig. 8D
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QKKDLTTFLESQKKQYKICKEKIKEEMNEDHSTPKKEKQERISKHKENLQHTQAEEEAHL
LTQQRLYYDKNCRFFKRKIMIKRHEVEQQNIREELNKKRTQKEMEHAMLIRHDESTRELE
YRQLHTLQKLRLMDLIRLQHQTELENQLEYNKRRERELHRKHVMGLRQQPKNLKAMEMQIK
KQFQDTCKVQTKQYKALKNHQLEVTPKNEHKTILKTLKDEQTRKLAILAEQYEQSINEMM
ASQALRLDEAQEAECQALRLQLQQEMELLNAYQSKIKMQTEAQHERELQKLEQRVSLRRA
HLEQKIEEELAALQKERSERIKNLLERQEREIETFDMESLRMGFGNLVTLDFPKEDYR

SEQ ID NO: 23 SULU3 human Nterm=missing kin partial=1-66 A=67-215
coiled-coil1=216-425 B=426-539 coiled-coil2=540-786 Ctail=687-786
IELAERKPPLFNMNAMSALYHIAQNESPTLQSNESDYFRNFVDSCLQKIPQDRPTSEEL
LKHIFVLRERPETVLIDLIQRTKDAVRELDNLQYRKMKKLLFQEAHNGPAVEAQEEEEEQ
DHGVGRTGTVNSVGSNQSIPSMSISASSQSSSVNSLPDVSDDKSELDMMEGDHTVMSNSS
VIHLKPEEENYREEGDPRTASDPQSPQVSRHKSHYRNREHFATIRTASLVTRQMQEHE
QDSELREQMSGYKRMRRQHQQKQMTLENKLKAEMDEHRLRLDKDLETQRNNFAAEMEKL
KKHQAAMEKEAKVMSNEEKKFQQHIQAQQKELNSFLESQKREYKLRKEQLKEELNENQS
TPKKEKQEWLSKQKENIQHFQAEEEANLLRRQRQYLELECRRFKRRMLLGRHNLEQDLVR
EELNKRQTQKDLEHAMLLRQHESMQELEFRHLNTIQKMRCELIRLQHQTTEL TNQLEYNKR
RERELRRKHVMEVRQQPKSLKSKELQIKKQFQDTCKIQTRQYKALRNHLLETTPKSEHKA
VLKRLKEEQTRKLAILAEQYDHSINEMLSTQALRLDEAQEAECQVLKMLQQLQEELELLNAY
QSKIKMQAEAQHDRELRELEQRVSLRRALLEQKIEEEMLALQNERTERIRSLLERQAREI
EAFDSESMRLGFSNMVLSNLSPEAFSHSYPGASGWSHNPTGGPGPHWGHMGGPPQAWGH
PMQGGPQPWGHPSGPMQGVPRGSSMGVRNSPQALRRRTASGGRTAQGMSRSTSVTSQISNG
SHMSYT

SEQ ID NO: 24 SULU3 murine Nterm=1-25 kin=26-273 A=274-422
cc1=423-632 B=633-748 cc2=missing
MPSTNRAGSLKDPEIAELFFKEDPEKLFTDLREIGHGSFGAVYFARDVRTNEVVAIKKMS
YSGKQSTEKWQDIIKEVKFLQRIKHPNSIEYKGCYLREHTAWLVMYCLGSASDLLLEVHK
KPLQEVEIAAITHGALQGLAYLHSHTMIHRDIKAGNILLTEPGQVKLADFGSASMASPAN
SFVGTPYWMapevILAMDEGQYDGKVDVWSLGITCIELAERKPPLFNMNAMSALYHIAQN
ESPTLQSNMNDSCCLQKIPQDRPTSEELLKHMFLRERPETVLIDLIQRTKDAVRELDNLQ
YRKMKKLLFQEAHNGPAVEAQEEEEEQDHGVGRTGTVNSVGSNQSIPSMSISASSQSSSV
NSLPDASDDKSELDMMEGDHTVMSNSSVIHLKPEEENYQEEGDPRTASDPQSPQVSRH
KSHYRNREHFATIRTASLVTRQMQEHEQDSELREQMSGYKRMRRQHQQKQMTLENKLKAE
MDEHRLRLDKDLETQRNNFAAEMEKLKKHQAAMEKEAKVMANEEKKFQQHIQAQQKEL
NSFLESQKREYKLRKEQLKEELNENQSTPKKEKQEWLSKQKENIQHFQAEEEANLLRRQR
QYLELECRRFKRRMLLGRHNLEQDLVREELNKRQTQKDLEHAMLLRQHESMQELEFRHLN
TIQKMRCELIRLQHQTTEL TNQLEYNKRRERELRRKHVMEVRQQPKSLKSKELQIKKQFQD

Fig. 8E

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TCKIQTRQYKALRNHLLLETPKNEHKAI

SEQ ID NO: 26 GEK2 human N=1-33 kin=34-294 A=295-337 B=338-472 215
coiled-coil1=473-724 215 coiled-coil2=725-912

MAFANFRRILRLSTFEKRKSREYEHVRRDLDPNEVWEIVGELGDGAFGKVYKAKNKETGA
LAAAKVIETKSEEELEDYIVEIEILATCDHPYIVKLLGAYYHDGKLWIMIEFCPPGGAVDA
IMLELDRGLTEPQIQVVCQMLEALNFLHSKRIIHRDLKAGNVLMTLEGDIRLADFGVSA
KNLKTLOKRDSFIGTPYWMAPEVVMCETMKDTPYDYKADIWSLGITLIEMAQIEPPHHEL
NPMRVLLKIAKSDPPTLLTPSKWSVEFRDFLKIALDKNPETRPSAAQLLEHPFVSSITSN
KALRELVAEAKAEVMEEIEDGRDEGEEEDAVDAASTLENHTQNSSEVSPPSLNADKPLEE
SPSTPLAPSQSQDSVNEPCSQPSGDRSLQTTSPPVVAPGNENGLAVPVPLRKSRPVSMDA
RIQVAQEKQVAEQGGDLSPAANRSQKASQSRPNSSALETLGGEKLANGSLEPPAQAAPGP
SKRSDCSSLCTSESMDYGTNLSTDLSLNKEMGSLSIKDPKLYKKTLKRTRKFVVDGVEV
SITTSKIISEDEKKDEEMRFLRRQELRELRLQLKEEHRNQTQLSNKHELQLEQMHRFEQ
EINAKKKFFDTELENLERQQKQQVEKMEQDHAVRRREEARRIRLEQDRDYTRFQEQLKLM
KKEVKNEVEKLPRQQRKESMKQKMEEHTQKKQLLDRDFVAKQKEDLELAMKRLTTDNRE
ICDKERECLMKKQELLRDREAALWEMEEHQLQERHQLVKQQLKDQYFLQRHELLRKHEKE
REQMQRYNQRMIEQLKVRQQQEKARLPKIQRSEGKTRMAMYKKSLLHINGGGSAAEQREKI
KQFSQQEEKRQKSERLQQQQKHENQMRDMLAQCESNMSELQQLQNEKCHLLVEHETQKLK
ALDESHNQNKE

SEQ ID NO: 29 PAK4 human Rac=1-51 A=52-224 Nterm=225-393
kin=394-658 Ctail=659-681 residues 13-23

(SAPQNFQHRVH)= Cdc42 /Rac-binding motif

MFRKKKKKRPEISAPQNFQHRVHTSFDPKEGKFVGLPPQWQNILDTLRRPKPVVDPSRIT
RVQLQPMKTVVRGSAMPVDGYISGLLNDIQKLSVISSNTLRGRSPTSRRRAQSLGLLGDE
HWATDPDMYLQSPQSERDTPHGLYLSCNGGTPAGHKQMPWPEPQSPRVLPNGLAACAQSL
GPAEFQGASQRCLQLGACLQSSPPGASPTGTNRHGMKAAKHGSEEARPQSCLVGSATGR
PGGEGSPSPKTRESSLKRRLFRSMFLSTAATAPPSSSKPGPPPQSKPNSSFRPPQKDNPP
SLVAKAQSLPSDQPVGTFSPLTTSSTSPQKSLRTAPATGQLPGRSSPAGSPRTWHAQIS
TSNLYLPQDPTVAKGALAGEDTGVVTHEQFKAALRMVVDQGDPRLLLD SYVKIGEGSTGI
VCLAREKHSGRQVAVKMDLRKQQRRELLFNEVVIMRDYQHFNVEMYKSYLVGEELWVL
MEFLQGGALTDIVSQVRLNEEQIATVCEAVLQALAYLHAQGV IHRDIKSDSILLTLDGRV
KLSDFGFCQAISKDVPKRKSLVGTPYWMAPEVISRSLYATEVDIWSLGIMVIEMVDGEPP
YFSDSPVQAMKRLRDSPPPKLKNSHKVSPLRDFLERMLVRDPQERATAQELLDHPFLQ
TGLPECLVPLIQLYRKQTSTC

Fig. 8F
31/76

SEQ ID NO: 30 PAK5 human Rac A=missing Nterm partial=1-114
kin=115-379 Ctail=380-398

ASGAKLAAGRPFNTYPRADTDHPSRGAQGEPHDVAPNGPSAGGLAIPQSSSSSSRPPTRA
RGAPSPGVLGPHASEPQLAPPACTPAAPAVPGPPGPRSPQREPQRVSHEQFRAALQLVVD
PGDPRSYLDNFIKIGEGSTGIVCIATVRSSGKLVAVKKMDLRKQQRRELLFNEVVIMRDY
QHENVVEMYNSYLVGDELWVMEFLEGGALTDIVTHTRMNEEQIAAVCLAVLQALSVLHA
QGVIHARDIKSDSILLTHDGRVKLSDFGFCAQVSKEVPRRKSLVGTPYWMAPELISRLPYG
PEVDIWSLGIMVIEMVDGEPPYFNEPPLKAMKMIRDNLPPRLKNLHKVSPSLKGFLDRLL
VRDPAQRATAAEELLKHPFLAKAGPPASIVPLMRQNRTR

Fig. 8G

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TAACAGCCCACCTCCTAGCCCCGGGCTACGCGCCGCCAGCCCAGTAACCCCACCTTTTGTG
TGTCCTCCCAGGCCCCGATCGAAAAGCCTGGGAGGGCCGCCGAACCTACCCCCGGAGGGAG
GAGCCAGTCCGAACCCAAGGCGCCACCGCCGAGAAAGCGGAGCGAGGCAGCATTTCGCCTC
CATGGCCCACTCGCCGGTGGCTGTCCAAGTGCCTGGGATGCAGAATAACATAGCTGATCC
AGAAGAAGTGTTCACAAAATTAGAGCGCATTGGGAAAGGCTCATTGTTGGGGAAGTTTTCAA
AGGAATTGATAACCGTACCCAGCAAGTCGTTGCTATTAAAATCATAGACCTTGAGGAAGC
CGAAGATGAAATAGAAGACATTCAGCAAGAAATAACTGTCTTGAGTCAATGTGACAGCTC
ATATGTAACAAAATACTATGGGTCATATTTAAAGGGGTCTAAATTATGGATAATAATGGA
ATACCTGGGCGGTGGTTCAGCACTGGATCTTCTTCGAGCTGGTCCATTTGATGAGTTCCA
GATTGCTACCATGCTAAAGGAAATTTTAAAGGTCTGGACTATCTGCATTCAGAAAAGAA
AATTCACCGAGACATAAAAGCTGCCAATGTCTTGCTCTCAGAACAAGGAGATGTTAAACT
TGCTGATTTTGGAGTTGCTGGTCAGCTGACAGATACACAGATTAAGAAAGAAATACCTTTGT
GGGAACTCCATTTTGGATGGCTCCTGAAGTTATTCAACAGTCAGCTTATGACTCAAAAGC
TGACATTTGGTCATTGGGAATTACTGCTATTGAACTAGCCAAGGGAGAGCCACCTAACTC
CGATATGCATCCAATGAGAGTTCTGTTTCTTATTCCCAAAAACAATCCTCCAACCTCTTGT
TGGAGACTTTACTAAGTCTTTTAAGGAGTTTATTGATGCTTGCCTGAACAAAGATCCATC
ATTTTCGTCCTACAGCAAAAGAACTTCTGAAACACAAATTCATTGTAAAAAATTCAAAGAA
GACTTCTTATCTGACTGAACTGATAGATCGTTTTAAGAGATGGAAGGCAGAAGGACACAG
TGATGATGAATCTGATTCCGAGGGCTCTGATTCCGAATCTACCAGCAGGGAAAACAATAC
TCATCCTGAATGGAGCTTTACCACCGTACGAAAGAAGCCTGATCCAAAGAAAGTACAGAA
TGGGGCAGAGCAAGATCTTGTGCAAACCTGAGTTGTTTGTCTATGATAATCACACCTGC
ATTTGCTGAACTTAAACAGCAGGACGAGAATAACGCTAGCAGGAATCAGGCGATTGAAGA
ACTCGAGAAAAGTATTGCTGTGGCTGAAGCCGCCTGTCCCGGCATCACAGATAAAATGGT
GAAGAACTAATTGAAAAATTTCAAAAGTGTTGAGCAGACGAATCCCCCTAAGAACTTA
TTATTGGCTTCTGTTTCATATGGACCCAGAGAGCCCCACCAAACCTACGTCAAGATTAAC
AATGCTTAACCCATGAGCTCCATGTGCCTTTTGGATCTTTGCAACACTGAAGATTTGGAA
GAAGCTATTAACTATTTTGTGATGGCGTTTATCATTTTATATTTTGAAGGATTATTTT
GTAAGGAATAACTTTTAATACTATAGTTTACCTGTATTCTAGTAAATGTTGAGACACCG
TTTTGCTTTTAAGTATCCCTATTTCTTAAGTTACGAGGATGAATACCTTTACATTTTGA
TCTTTAGTTGACTCTACAGTCATGAAACATACAGGTCTTTCAAAGTCATTCTCAATATTC
AGCTTTTGTAAATTATCAAGCTTCAAAAAGCTTTTTTTTTTAAAAAATAACATGCATATT
CTAAAAATGACTATTGGTGGGGAGGTGTAAATAAGTCATACCTTCTTAAACAGAAAATT
TAAGTAAAGTCTTTTAAATGAAACCTGTAAAGTATTGACTCTTCTACCAAGTTGGTATG
ATATTCCAGGCAGCTCAATGATTATCACATTTGAGACCCTGTGTTTGAAGCATTTACAGG
CAATGTACAGCAACAGAGGTACCTCTTGGTGTATAGTATTTACATTCTCTTTTAGGTAGA
AGAGGCAATTTTACCCTTATTTACATGGTTAGAAATTTAAAGCAAGATCATTTACCCAA

Fig. 9A

33/76

GGATAGGTGTTTGGTAATGTTGAAGGAGTTAGTCTGGCTTCATGTTTTACATCTTCAACT
AAAATCCCACTATCTGCTTGGATTTGGAGAGCCAAAAAATAAAGCTGATTGTCATGTG
ATTAAATATCTGATCAACAGGTATGAATATAACTTAAATCAGCATATTTTTGCCATGGTA
ATAAATTGTCCTATAAACTATTTATATATTTTTGTTCTTCATAATTATCACTAATAAGCA
TCAGTTTGTGTTTTTAAAAGGATATTTAAGTGAGCATTCTTAGTTTCATATGAAAATAA
CCATAGTACAGGATGATTTCTGTCCACACAAAGGTTAAATTAGATTGCACAGTTAATTTT
CACTTATATTTATGGTACTATTATGTGGGTGATGCCTTTTTCTTTTAAGCCCAGTACATA
TATTATGCCTGCCTAAGTTCTGAACTGGGGCTGTATTTCAAGTAGTTGTAGAATTATTGAT
ATTTAGTTTTGATAGCTAATGTTTAATTGTTTGGATCTGCACAGTTTGGTTTTTGCACAA
AAGTCATTTAAAAAATCTGAGTAATTGTCAAATATTAAGAAAGATATTCTTCCTGTA
AGGAATACAGTTTTTAGTCAAAGTGGCCATTACATCCTCTTTTTAATTTACATAATACAG
ATACTTGAGAAAGTTGTTGTGGTGTGTATGCCAAGAAAATTCTTTTTATTGGTGCCTAT
ATTGTAACAATTATTTTTAATGCATTGTATTTTGAAGTAACGGTTCAGTTAAATTTTTCA
CCTGCTGTGTAACGAAACACAATTACAGTTTATAATCATCTGTAGAAGTCTGGAGATAA
TTTTGCAACTCATGTTATGGGTAAATGAATATTTTTGTAAAAGTAAAAGCAACAAATTT
ATAAATTGATTATTTGAACTTTACAACACAATTGCATCCCAAATACAAATTGTATTGCT
TATTCATTATAGCTATTCGTCTGTAATCTGTTTCTAGGTGAAGCATACTCCAGTGTTTT
AGGGGTTTTGAAAATAAATATTTAAATTTACAGTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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GACAGCAGCGCCGGCCCCGGCAGCTCCCGCGGCCCCGGCCCCGGCCCCGGCCCCGGCCCC
GGCGGCACAGGCTGTCGGCTGGCCCATCTGCAGGGACGCGTACGAGCTGCAGGAGGTTAT
CGGCAGTGGAGCTACTGCTGTGGTTCAGGCAGCCCTATGCAAACCCAGGCAAGAACGTGT
AGCAATAAAACGGATCAACTTGGAAAAATGCCAGACCAGTATGGATGAACTATTTAAAGA
AATTCAAGCCATGAGTCAGTGCAGCCATCCCAACGTAGTGACCTATTACACCTCTTTTGT
GGTCAAAGATGAACTTTGGCTGGTCATGAAATTACTAAGTGGAGGTTCAATGTTGGATAT
CATAAAATACATTGTCAACCGAGGAGAACACAAGAATGGAGTTCTGGAAGAGGCAATAAT
AGCAACAATTCTTAAAGAGGTTTTGGAAGGCTTAGACTATCTACACAGAAACGGTCAGAT
TCACAGGGATTTGAAAGCTGGTAATATTCTTCTGGGTGAGGATGGTTTCAGTACAAATAGC
AGATTTTGGGGTAAGTGC GTTCCTAGCAACAGGGGGTGATGTTACCCGAAATAAAGTAAG
AAAAACATTCGTTGGCACCCCATGTTGGATGGCTCCTGAAGTCATGGAACAGGTGAGAGG
CTATGACTTCAAGGCTGACATGTGGAGTTTTTGAATAACTGCCATTGAATTAGCAACAGG
AGCAGCGCCTTATCACAAATATCCTCCCATGAAAGTGTTAATGTTGACTTTGCAAAATGA
TCCACCCACTTTGGAACAGGGGTAGAGGATAAAGAAATGATGAAAAAGTACGGCAAGTC
CTTTAGAAAATTACTTTCACTGTGTCTTCAGAAAGATCCTTCCAAAAGGCCACAGCAGC
AGAACTTTTAAATGCAAATCTTCCAGAAAGCCAAGAACAGAGAGTACCTGATTGAGAA
GCTGCTTACAAGAACACCAGACATAGCCCAAAGAGCCAAAAAGGTAAGAAGAGTTCCTG

Fig. 9B

34/76

GTCAAGTGGTCACCTTCATAAAACCGAAGACGGGGACTGGGAGTGGAGTGACGACGAGAT
GGATGAGAAGAGCGAAGAAGGGAAAGCAGCTTTTTCTCAGGAAAAGTCACGAAGAGTAAA
AGAAGAAAATCCAGAGATTGCAGTGAGTGCCAGCACCATCCCCGAACAAATACAGTCCCT
CTCTGTGCACGACTCTCAGGGCCCCACCCAATGCTAATGAAGACTACAGAGAAGCTTCTTC
TTGTGCCGTGAACCTCGTTTTGAGATTAAGAACTCCAGAAAGGAACTTAATGACATACG
ATTTGAGTTTACTCCAGGAAGAGATACAGCAGATGGTGTATCTCAGGAGCTCTTCTCTGC
TGGCTTGGTGGATGGTCACGATGTAGTTATAGTGGCTGCTAATTTACAGAAGATTGTAGA
TGATCCCAAAGCTTTAAAAACATTGACATTTAAGTTGGCTTCTGGCTGTGATGGGTCGGA
GATTCCTGATGAAGTGAAGCTGATTGGGTTTGCTCAGTTGAGTGTCAGCTGATGTATGTC
CCTTGATGTCACCCTGATCTGTCATGCCCCACCGCCACCCCTACTCCCTTCAACCCTCCC
TCTTTCTGCCATTTCTCCACCCCTCACTCCCATTTCTAGCAAAATCAGAAGATTG
TGAAGAGGCCGGCTTCAACAAAATGGGATAAAAAAATAATTTTTTAAACTTACAACACT
CCGAGTTCTGCTTTATTCTCTAGCAATCCACAGTACAAGAACAAGCAAATGCCACAGCTG
CACGACTGTTGCTCATTTTTCCAAAAGCTATTTAATATTCTTAGCAATCAATTTGGATAT
CCCTTAAGTGAAAAGAATCTGAAATACACTCAGGTGGTCTTATTTATTGGCAACAAAAGG
AATTTTCTATCCAGAAGCCTATTTCTCCTTTCATTGTTGTTATTTCTGTTATAATACTTT
AATTGTACATCTGACAATACTGCCTCTTTTATGTTGTATTTAGAAATTAATATACTTATA
AAATTAAGATTTATTAGCCAACTTGAATTCTAGTTTTTAAACTGACTGTGAATTTTATT
TTTCATATATTTATGCATTACACACCTTAGCTATAAGAAAAAAGGGTTTTGATTATATG
CTTCTTGCAGTTAATCTCGTTATTTAAACAAAAGTTTTGGGTCTATCTTTGGAGTATTT
GTAAGTTCTAAATTTTGAATGACTGAATTAGGAATTTGGATGCTTATTCTTTTAGTCTG
TTTGCCTAAAAACCAATTTACAATCTGACTGTCTCTTGGGAGAGGGAGGTGCCTTGCAAA
CTTTCACATTAAGAATGTGCCTGAGGCTGCTTTACTCTGGAATAGTCTCAGATCTAAAAT
TTCCTCTATATAAGGTGGCATATGTTAAGTTTTGCTTCATTGGACCGTTTAGAATGCTAT
GTAAGTGTGTCATTCTGTTAGATTGCTAACTATATACCCATCTCTGATTTGGCTCTCC
TTAAGTGATAGGATTTGTTATTCTAAAGGTGATAAACTTGAAAATATCAGAATCTGAGTT
TTACTTGAAATTTTGCAGAATACCCAGGTGGAGTGAAAATTGGAAGGGTTTTGTGCAATG
ACTAAAAGGTAAAACGCTGTTAAGGTTCAAGAATCAATACTTTCAACCCAAGTAGCCCTC
TGCTTGACTGTATATTATGGAAGTAGTAAACCTTAGGATTTTGAAAATTGGAGTCTAATC
TTTCAAGGAGGTGGGCTCCCAGGATGGTACCATTGCTCTTTCCTAGCTAACCTAGATAT
GGCAGCTCTTTAATGTACTTCAAAAAGCAAATATATATTACTAAGGAAAAAAGTTATTT
ATAATTGCCTTGTACATAATTGTTAAGGTGTTCTAGAGCCATTTGCATACAATTTAATGTA
ATTTCAATCCATTCTATTGTTTACACAACGATTACTCGAAGATGACTGCAAAGGTAAAAG
GAAAATAAAAGTGTATTGCACAATGAAAAA

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CAAAAGTGGAGTCCTAGATGANTCTACCATTGCTACGATACTCCGAGAAGTACTGGAAGG
GCTGGAATATCTGCATAAAANTGGACAGATCCACAGAGATGTGAAAGCTGGAACATTCT

Fig. 9C
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TNTTGGAGAAGATGGCTCAGTACAGATTTTCACTTTGGGGTTAGTGCTTTTTTAGCAAC
TGGTGGTGATATTACCCGAAATAAAGTGAGAAAGACCTTTGTTGGCACCCCTTGTTGGAT
GGCACCTGAAGTTATGGAACAGGTCCGTGGTTATGATTTCAAAGCTGATATTTGGAGTTT
TGGAAATTACAGCAATTGAATTGGCTACAGGGGGCGGCTCCTTATCATAAATATCCACCAAT
GAAGGTTTTAATGCTGACACTGCAGAACGATCCTCCTTCTTTGGAACTGGTGTTCAAGA
TAAAGAAATGCTGAAAAAATATGGAAAATCATTTAGAAAAATGATTTTATTGTGCCTTCA
AAAAGATCCAGAAAAAAGACCAACAGCAGCAGAACTATTAAGGCACAAATTTTTCCAGAA
AGCAAAGAATAAAGAATTTCTTCAAGAAAAAACATTGCAGAGAGCACCAACCATTTCTGA
AAGAGCAAAAAAGGTTCCGGAGAGTACCAGGTTCCAGTGGGCGTCTTCATAAGACAGAGGA
TGGAGGCTGGGAGTGGAGTGATGATGAATTTGATGAAGAAAGTGAGGAAGGGAAAGCAGC
AATTTCACAACTCAGGTCTCCCCGAGTGAAAGAATCAATATCAAATTCTGAGCTCTTTCC
AACAACTGATCCTGTGGGTACTTTGCTCCAAGTTCCAGAACAGATCTCTGCTCATCTACC
TCAGCCAGCTGGGCAGATTGCTACACAGCCAACTCAAGTCTCTCTCCACCCACCGCAGA
GCCAGCAAAAAACAGCTCAGGCTTTGTCTTCAGGATCAGGTTCAAGAAACCAAGATCCC
AATCAGTCTAGTACTAAGATTAAGGAATTCAAAAAAGAACTAAATGATATTCGATTTGA
ATTTACTCCTGGGAGAGATACAGCAGAGGGTGTCTCTCAGGAACTCATTTCTGCTGGCCT
GGTCGACGGAAGGGATTTAGTAATAGTGGCAGCTAATTTGCAGAAAATTGTGGAAGAACC
TCAGTCAAATCGATCTGTCACTTTCAAACCTGGCATCTGGTGTGGAAGGCTCAGATATTCC
TGATGATGGTAAACTGATAGGATTTGCCAGCTCAGCATCAGCTAAACCACAACCCTGGA
AGAGGCGGCCTAAGGAGATTCACACATGCGTATCTCTGTTGCTTCTATTGGCCTAAACC
CACTACTGCCAAAGAACCAGCAACAAACCTCCCGGCTAGGAGCTTTAGAAGTCTTTATG
TTCTTCTGCCATCATTCTCTTTTCCACAGGGAAAGAAAAGTTGGATCACTAGTGGC
CAGCATCCCCAGAGTTCCGTTAGTAACTTACTTCATATGTCCCTGTCTTCTCCTCATCT
GAGAAGTGGCCCATGTGCTTCAAGGCCAGGAGGGAGATCTGTCAGCTCATTCTTGCTT
ACTCCAATGATGGCCCAGGTGGAAAAGTAGCAGCTGTATCGGGCTTCCTCATCCTGCCTG
TTCCCCCACACCTGCCAGGATATGGACATCTTGGGATATCTCTTTACCACTGAAGTAGAA
TTGATTGTTTCAGCTGGAGCCCAGAGAATTTAATTTAATGTTTTTTCTTTGTACCTGATGT
GAATTCTAGCAACCTTTGTTAGGAAAAAGCACAGCCTCAGATGGAGGCAGCCTAAACTGT
GTTCTTGTTTTGTTTCATGGTGTCTTAAGCGTTTTGCTGAAGCTGCTCTCAGGCACCCCC
TTCTTCATTGCTCTCTCCAGAAAGGGTTGCTAGCCTTAACTTCAGCTGGTGCAAAACATC
TGACTGTAGCCGAACCTTCAGCCATCAGATCCTTCAAAGTGGAACCTTTGGATTGTTTTTAC
AGACAACATCGAGTAATGGCTTGTAATGTGAATTTTGGCAGAGGTGGTTTTTGAACAGG
AAAATCATAATTCATATCATTGGAGAAGTATTTATTTTCAAATATCAAATTGAAGAAAAA
CTCAATCCTCCCATGAAAATCAGTTCGCCTGGCCTCCAAGTCGTGAGGAAATGGGTATGC
AAGGCTGAGATTTCTACAGCAATAAAGGAGACACACACTGGGCCAGAGAGGCCTGCCTTC
TGCCTGCTCTCTGCACTGACCTTTGGAGGGGGTCTCTGTGTGCTGAAGCTAACTCAAG
ATGGAAAGTGAAACCACATGTGCCGTGACCTTTAGGTTTTATGAGTAGACAGTGTTTATT
TGATTTTCTACAGAAATAATATAAATTATTCTTTAGGTTTAAAAAAGAGCACTCATAATG

Fig. 9D

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CAATATGTGAATAATCAGTGAGGTTGATTTTTCTTTTTCTACCGTTTCATAGTCTTTG
TCTAACTGCTAGTAACCCCTACCGAGTTTTATATATGAGTGGGATACTCAATCTGGCCTTA
AAAAGATACACAAAGATGGGCTGTGGGTCCCTGGAAAGGGGGAGAGTTGCCCTTTACAGA
ATCACTCGAGCCCTTTCCAGCACTGTTGGTCTGATGAACAAGGTTGTTTTACCTTATTTT
CTCTTGGAACATATCTGAAAACCTTCCCCACAAATAACTTGTACACCTTTTGTTTCATT
CTGAGTCTTTAGTTTTAGTCATGGGCTTTCTTCACCTGCTCTAGGTGCAAAGGCATGTTG
GGAAAGAGATGGATGTTGGGGAGGAAGAGAGGAGATGGATTTTCAGTTGGGAGTTAGGAGG
AGAGTAGGTGAGATGATCAGACACCGGAGTTCAACGTCCCAGCAGTCTTGGTAAAAGGAG
GGAGCCTGCTGAGCCAGGAGGGAGAAAAGAAGATTGACCAGCTTGCTAGAAAAATACTTA
GCTTTTCTTTTTCTTTTTTTGTGGAGGGGGGACGGAGAGGAACAAGGATGGGGAGGTAGG
AATGAGGTATAGAAAAGAGATAGCATCTTCTTTGGCACAAGACTAGTGGCTTACCGCTTA
CCTTAGAGTTTTGTTTTTTTTTTTTTCAAACCCATCAAAATCTACTTATTTATGAATCCAA
GGGTGGCAGCATCACTCTGTTCTAGCATTCTTTGTGGAGATGGTCTGGTGCCTAGCTGG
GAGTGAGCAGCAGCCCATCCCTGTTCACTTTCTCTAGCCCATCATTACCTGTGAACTGC
AGTGGGGCAGTCATGGCAAATAGAATTGGGCTGGGGTTTCTCCTTCTTTTCAGTTCATTG
TTTGCCCTGCTAGGAATTAGAAGACAGACACCATGTCCCAGGACAGTGTTACTTCTTCTG
CATGATGTGTGGTAGACTCCCTTTGCTGGCTTGTCAGTGATACTGAGAAAATACATGAA
CAGAACTGCCCAGGTGGAACAGCACGTAACCTAGTGAGTGACTGTACTCCTTTCTAGGA
ATGCTGATTGAGAGTGCACCTCTTTGACTAGGTCCCAGGATCCCTTGTCCTGGAGTAG
GGACTAACTATAGCACAAAGTAATATGTGCCAATGCTATTTGTGAAATGTTTGGTCTTTC
TAAACGACTAAAGGATTTGTTGGGTTTTTGCTTAAGTTTTGAACCAAATCCTAGAGCCAG
CTGATAATATTTAATAATCTGGAGGAGAGAATAATGATGTACCAATAAGTGGAGATTCTT
CCTTATGATGTATGCTAGGTTATGGAAGATGTAAAATATTCAACTTTTTCTCCTTTTTT
TGGACTTTGTATTTTACTGCATGTTTTCTTCATTTTTTAATCAATAAAGAGTAAATTGTCA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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CTCATCTGTACACACTTCATGGATGGCATGAATGAGCTGGCGATTGCTTACATCCTGCAG
GGGGTGCTGAAGGCCCTCGACTACATCCACCACATGGGATATGTACACAGGAGTGTCAAA
GCCAGCCACATCCTGATCTCTGTGGATGGGAAGGTCTACCTGTCTGGTTTGCGCAGCAAC
CTCAGCATGATAAGCCATGGGCAGCGGCAGCGAGTGGTCCACGATTTTCCCAAGTACAGT
GTCAAGGTTCTGCCGTGGCTCAGCCCCGAGGTCTCCAGCAGAATCTCCAGGGTTATGAT
GCCAAGTCTGACATCTACAGTGTGGGAATCACAGCCTGTGAACTGGCCAACGGCCATGTC
CCCTTTAAGGATATGCCTGCCACCCAGATGCTGCTAGAGAACTGAACGGCACAGTGCCC
TGCTGTGGGATACCAGCACCATCCCCGCTGAGGAGCTGACCATGAGCCCTTCGCGCTCA
GTGGCCAACCTCTGGCCTGAGTGACAGCCTGACCACCAGCACCCCCGGCCCTCCAACGGT
GACTCGCCCTCCACCCCTACCACCGAACCTTCTCCCCCACTTCCACCACTTTGTGGAG
CAGTGCCTTCAGCGCAACCCGGATGCCAGGCCAGTGCCAGCACCCCTCCTGAACCACTCT

Fig. 9E

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TTCTTCAAGCAGATCAAGCGACGTGCCTCAGAGGCTTTGCCCGAATTGCTTCGTCCTGTG
ACCCCATCACCAATTTTGAGGGCAGCCAGTCTCAGGACCACAGTGGAAATCTTTGGCCTG
GTAACAAACCTGGAAGAGCTGGAGGTGGACGATTGGGAGTTCTGAGCCTCTGCAAACTGT
GCGCATTCTCCAGCCAGGGATGCAGAGGCCACCCAGAGGCCCTTCTTGAGGGCCGGCCAC
ATTCCCGCCCTCCTGGGCAGATTGGGTAGAAAGGACATTCTTCCAGGAAAGTTGACTGCT
GACTGATTGGGAAAGAAAATCCTGGAGAGATACTTCACTGCTCCAAGGCTTTTGAGACAC
AAGGGAATCTCAACAACCAGGGATCAGGAGGGTCCAAAGCCGACATTCCCAGTCCTGTGA
GCTCAGGTGACCTCCTCCGCAGAAGAGAGATGCTGCTCTGGCCCTGGGAGCTGAATTCCA
AGCCAGGGTTTGGCTCCTTAAACCCGAGGACCGCCACCTCTTCCCAGTGCTTGCGACCA
GCCTCATTCTATTTAACTTTGCTCTCAGATGCCTCAGATGCTATAGGTCAGTGAAAGGGC
AAGTAGTAAGCTGCCTGCCTCCCTTCCCTCAGACCTCTCCCTCATAATTCCAGAGAAGGG
CATTTCTGTCTTTTTAAGCACAGACTAAGGCTGGAACAGTCCATCCTTATCCCTCTTCTG
GCTTGGGCCCTGACACCTAAGTCTTTCCACGGTTTATGTGTGTGCCTCATTCTTTCCC
ACCAAGAATCCATCTTAGCGCCTCCTGCCAGCTGCCCTGGTGCTTTCTCCAAGGGCCATC
AGTGTCTTGCTAGCTTGAGGGCTTAAGTCCTTATGCTGTGTTAGTTTCGTTGTCAGAAC
AAATTAATAATTTTCAGAGACGCTG

SEQ ID NO: 9 ZC1 HUMAN

GAGACCATGGCGAACGACTCTCCCGCGAAAAGTCTGGTGGACATCGACCTCTCCTCCCTG
CGGGATCCTGCTGGGATTTTTGAGCTGGTGGAAAGTGGTTGGAAATGGCACCTATGGACAA
GTCTATAAGGGTCGACATGTTAAAACGGGTGAGTTGGCAGCCATCAAAGTTATGGATGTC
ACTGAGGATGAAGAGGAAGAAATCAAACCTGGAGATAAATATGCTAAAGAAATACTCTCAT
CACAGAAACATTGCAACATATTATGGTGCTTTTCATCAAAAAGAGCCCTCCAGGACATGAT
GACCAACTCTGGCTTGTTATGGAGTTCTGTGGGGCTGGGTCCATTACAGACCTTGTAAG
AACACCAAAGGGAACACACTCAAAGAAGACTGGATCGCTTACATCTCCAGAGAAATCCTG
AGGGGACTGGCACATCTTCACATTCATCATGTGATTACCGGGATATCAAGGGCCAGAAT
GTGTTGCTGACTGAGAATGCAGAGGTGAACTTGTTGACTTTGGTGTGAGTGCTCAGCTG
GACAGGACTGTGGGGCGGAGAAATACGTTTCATAGGCACTCCCTACTGGATGGCTCCTGAG
GTCATCGCCTGTGATGAGAACCAGATGCCACCTATGATTACAGAAGTGATCTTTGGTCT
TGTGGCATTACAGCCATTGAGATGGCAGAAAGGTGCTCCCCCTCTCTGTGACATGCATCCA
ATGAGAGCACTGTTTCTCATTCCCAGAAACCCTCCTCCCCGGCTGAAGTCAAAAAAATGG
TCGAAGAAGTTTTTTAGTTTTATAGAAGGGTGCCTGGTGAAGAATTACATGCAGCGGCCC
TCTACAGAGCAGCTTTTGAAACATCCTTTTATAAGGGATCAGCCAAATGAAAGGCAAGTT
AGAATCCAGCTTAAGGATCATATAGATCGTACCAGGAAGAAGAGAGGCGAGAAAGATGAA
ACTGAGTATGAGTACAGTGGGAGTGAGGAAGAAGAGGAGGAAGTGCTGAACAGGAAGGA
GAGCCAAGTTCCATTGTGAACGTGCCTGGTGAGTCTACTCTTCGCCGAGATTTCTTGAGA
CTGCAGCAGGAGAACAAAGGAACGTTCCGAGGCTCTTCGGAGACAACAGTTACTACAGGAG
CAACAGCTCCGGGAGCAGGAAGAATATAAAAGGCAACTGCTGGCAGAGAGACAGAAGCGG

Fig. 9F
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ATTGAGCAGCAGAAAGAACAGAGGGCGACGGCTAGAAGAGCAACAAAGGAGAGAGCGGGAA
GCTAGAAGGCAGCAGGAACGTGAACAGCGAAGGAGAGAAACAAGAAGAAAAGAGGGCGTCTA
GAGGAGTTGGAGAGAAGGCGCAAAGAAGAAGAGGAGAGGAGACGGGCAGAAGAAGAAAAG
AGGAGAGTTGAAAGAGAACAGGAGTATATCAGGCGACAGCTAGAAGAGGAGCAGCGGCAC
TTGGAAGTCCTTCAGCAGCAGCTGCTCCAGGAGCAGGCCATGTTACTGGAGTGCCGATGG
CGGGAGATGGAGGAGCACCGGCAGGCAGAGAGGCTCCAGAGGCAGTTGCAACAAGAACAA
GCATATCTCCTGTCTCTACAGCATGACCATAGGAGGGCCGCACCCGCAGCACTCGCAGCAG
CCGCCACCACCGCAGCAGGAAAGGAGCAAGCCAAGCTTCCATGCTCCCGAGCCCAAAGCC
CACTACGAGCCTGCTGACCGAGCGCGAGAGGTGGAAGATAGATTTAGGAAAACCTAACCAC
AGCTCCCCTGAAGCCCAGTCTAAGCAGACAGGCAGAGTATTGGAGCCACCAGTGCCTTCC
CGATCAGAGTCTTTTTTCCAATGGCAACTCCGAGTCTGTGCATCCCGCCCTGCAGAGACCA
GCGGAGCCACAGGTTCTGTGAGAACAACATCTCGCTCCCCTGTTCTGTCCCGTCGAGAT
TCCCCACTGCAGGGCAGTGGGCAGCAGAATAGCCAGGCAGGACAGAGAAAACCTCCACCAGT
ATTGAGCCCAGGCTTCTGTGGGAGAGAGTGGAGAAGCTGGTGCCAGACCTGGCAGTGGC
AGCTCCTCAGGGTCCAGCAACTCAGGATCCCAGCCCCGGGTCTCACCCCTGGGTCTCAGAGT
GGCTCCGGGGAACGCTTCAGAGTGAGATCATCATCCAAGTCTGAAGGCTCTCCATCTCAG
CGCCTGGAAAATGCAGTGAAAAAACCTGAAGATAAAAAGGAAGTTTTTCAGACCCCTCAAG
CCTGCTGATCTGACCGCACTGGCCAAAGAGCTTCGAGCAGTGGAAGATGTACGGCCACCT
CACAAAGTAACGGACTACTCCTCATCCAGTGAGGAGTCGGGGACGACGGATGAGGAGGAC
GACGATGTGGAGCAGGAAGGGGCTGACGAGTCCACCTCAGGACCAGAGGACACCAGAGCA
GCGTCATCTCTGAATTTGAGCAATGGTGAAACGGAATCTGTGAAAACCATGATTGTCCAT
GATGATGTAGAAAGTGAGCCGGCCATGACCCCATCCAAGGAGGGCACTCTAATCGTCCGC
CGGACTCAGTCCGCTAGTAGCACACTCCAGAAACACAAATCTTCCTCCTCCTTTACACCT
TTTATAGACCCCAAGATTACTACAGATTTCTCCATCTAGCGGAACAACAGTGACATCTGTG
GTGGGATTTTCCTGTGATGGGATGAGACCAGAAGCCATAAGGCAAGATCCTACCCGGAAA
GGCTCAGTGGTCAATGTGAATCCTACCAACACTAGGCCACAGAGTGACACCCCGGAGATT
CGTAAATACAAGAAGAGGTTTAACTCTGAGATTCTGTGTGCTGCCTTATGGGGAGTGAAT
TTGCTAGTGGGTACAGAGAGTGGCCTGATGCTGCTGGACAGAAGTGGCCAAGGGAAGGTC
TATCCTCTTATCAACCGAAGACGATTTCAACAAATGGACGTACTTGAGGGGCTTGAATGTC
TTGGTGACAATATCTGGCAAAAAGGATAAGTTACGTGTCTACTATTTGTCCTGGTTAAGA
AATAAAATACTTCACAATGATCCAGAAGTTGAGAAGAAGCAGGGGATGGACAACCGTAGGG
GATTTGGAAGGATGTGTACATTATAAAGTTGTAAAATATGAAAGAATCAAATTTCTGGTG
ATTGCTTTGAAGAGTTCTGTGGAAGTCTATGCGTGGGCACCAAAGCCATATCACAAATTT
ATGGCCTTTAAGTCATTTGGAGAATTGGTACATAAGCCATTACTGGTGGATCTCACTGTT
GAGGAAGGCCAGAGGTTGAAAGTGATCTATGGATCCTGTGCTGGATTCCATGCTGTTGAT
GTGGATTCAGGATCAGTCTATGACATTTATCTACCAACACATATCCAGTGTAGCATCAAA
CCCCATGCAATCATCATCCTCCCCAATACAGATGGAATGGAGCTTCTGGTGTGCTATGAA
GATGAGGGGGTTTATGTAAACACATATGGAAGGATCACCAAGGATGTAGTTCTACAGTGG

Fig. 9G

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GGAGAGATGCCTACATCAGTAGCATATATTCGATCCAATCAGACAATGGGCTGGGGAGAG
AAGGCCATAGAGATCCGATCTGTGGAACTGGTCACTTGGATGGTGTGTTTCATGCACAAA
AGGGCTCAAAGACTAAAATTCTTGTGTGAACGCAATGACAAGGTGTTCTTTGCCTCTGTT
CGGTCTGGTGGCAGCAGTCAGGTTTATTTTCATGACCTTAGGCAGGACTTCTCTTCTGAGC
TGGTAGAAGCAGTGTGATCCAGGGATTACTGGCCTCCAGAGTCTTCAAGATCCTGAGAAC
TTGGAATTCCTTGTAAC

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GCTTTCGGGGAGGTCTATGAGGGTCGTCATGTCAAAACGGGCCAGCTTGCAGCCATCAAG
GTTATGGATGTACAGGGGATGAAGAGGAAGAAATCAAACAAGAAATTAACATGTTGAAG
AAATATTCTCATCACCGGAATATTGCTACATACTATGGTGCTTTTATCAAAAAGAACCCA
CCAGGCATGGATGACCAACTTTGGTTGGTGATGGAGTTTTGTGGTGCTGGCTCTGTCACC
GACCTGATCAAGAACACAAAAGGTAACACGTTGAAAGAGGAGTGGATTGCATACATCTGC
AGGGAAATCTTACGGGGGCTGAGTCACCTGCACCAGCATAAAGTGATTCATCGAGATATT
AAAGGGCAAAATGTCTTGCTGACTGAAAATGCAGAAGTTAACTAGTGGACTTTGGAGTC
AGTGCTCAGCTTGATCGAACAGTGGGCAGGAGGAATACTTTCATTGGAACCTCCCTACTGG
ATGGCACCAGAAGTTATTGCCTGTGATGAAAACCCAGATGCCACATATGATTTCAAGAGT
GACTTGTGGTCTTTGGGTATCACCGCCATTGAAATGGCAGAAGGTGCTCCCCCTCTCTGT
GACATGCACCCCATGAGAGCTCTCTTCCTCATCCCCCGGAATCCAGCGCCTCGGCTGAAG
TCTAAGAAGTGGTCAAAAAAATTCCAGTCATTTATTGAGAGCTGCTTGGTAAAGAATCAC
AGCCAGCGACCAGCAACAGAACAAATTGATGAAGCATCCATTTATACGAGACCAACCTAAT
GAGCGACAGGTCCGCATTCAACTCAAGGACCATATTGATAGAACAAGAAGAGGAGGAGGA
GAAAAAGATGAGACAGAGTATGAGTACAGTGGAAAGTGAGGAAGAAGAGGAGGAGAATGAC
TCAGGAGAGCCCAGCTCCATCCTGAATCTGCCAAGGGAGTCGACGCTGCGGAGGGACTTT
CTGAGGCTGCAGCTGGCCAACAAGGAGCGTTCTGAGGCCCTACGGAGGCAGCAGCTGGAG
CAGCAGCAGCGGGAGAATGAGGAGCACAAGCGGCAGCTGCTGGCCGAGCGTCAGAAGCGC
ATCGAGGAGCAGAAAGAGCAGAGGCGGCGGCTGGAGGAGCAACAAAGGCGAGAGAAGGAG
CTGCGGAAGCAGCAGGAGAGGGAGCAGCGCCGGCACTATGAGGAGCAGATGCGCCGGGAG
GAGGAGAGGAGGCGTGCGGAGCATGAACAGGAATATAAGCGCAAACAATTGGAAGAACAG
AGACAAGCAGAAAGACTGCAGAGGCAGCTAAAGCAAGAAAGAGACTACTTAGTTTCCCTT
CAGCATCAGCGGCAGGAGCAGAGGCCTGTGGAGAAGAAGCCACTGTACCATTACAAAGAA
GGAATGAGTCCTAGTGAGAAGCCAGCATGGGCCAAGGAGGTAGAAGAACGGTCAAGGCTC
AACCGGCAAAGTTCCCTGCCATGCCTCACAAGGTTGCCAACAGGATATCTGACCCCAAC
CTGCCCCCAAGGTCGGAGTCCTTCAGCATTAGTGGAGTTCAGCCTGCTCGAACACCCCCC
ATGCTCAGACCAGTCGATCCCCAGATCCACATCTGGTAGCTGTAAAATCCCAGGGACCT
GCCTTGACCGCCTCCCAGTCAGTGCACGAGCAGCCACAAAGGGCCTCTCTGGGTTTTAG
GAGGCTCTGAACGTGACCTCCCACCGCGTGGAGATGCCACGCCAGAACTCAGATCCCACC
TCGGAAAATCCTCCTCTCCCCACTCGCATTGAAAAGTTTGACCGAAGCTCTTGTTACGA

Fig. 9H

40/76

CAGGAAGAAGACATTCCACCAAAGGTGCCTCAAAGAACAACCTTCTATATCCCCAGCATTA
GCCAGAAAGAATTCTCCTGGGAATGGTAGTGCTCTGGGACCCAGACTAGGATCTCAACCC
ATCAGAGCAAGCAACCCTGATCTCCGGAGAACTGAGCCCATCTTGGAGAGCCCCCTTGAG
AGGACCAGCAGTGGCAGTTCCTCCAGCTCCAGCACCCCTAGCTCCCAGCCCAGCTCCCAA
GGAGGCTCCCAGCCTGGATCACAAGCAGGATCCAGTGAACGCACCAGAGTTTCGAGCCAAC
AGTAAGTCAGAAGGATCACCTGTGCTCCCCCATGAGCCTGCCAAGGTGAAACCAGAAGAA
TCCAGGGACATTACCCGGCCCAGTCGACCAGCTAGCTACAAAAAGCTATAGATGAGGAT
CTGACGGCATTAGCCAAAGAACTAAGAGAACTCCGGATTGAAGAAACAAACCGCCCAATG
AAGAAGGTGACTGATTACTCCTCCTCCAGTGAGGAGTCAGAAAGTAGCGAGGAAGAGGAG
GAAGATGGAGAGAGCGAGACCCATGATGGGACAGTGGCTGTCAGCGACATACCCAGACTG
ATACCAACAGGAGCTCCAGGCAGCAACGAGCAGTACAATGTGGGAATGGTGGGGACGCAT
GGGCTGGAGACCTCTCATGCGGACAGTTTCAGCGGCAGTATTTCAAGAGAAGGAACCTTG
ATGATTAGAGAGACGTCTGGAGAGAAGAAGCGATCTGGCCACAGTGACAGCAATGGCTTT
GCTGGCCACATCAACCTCCCTGACCTGGTGCAGCAGAGCCATTCTCCAGCTGGAACCCCG
ACTGAGGGACTGGGGCGCGTCTCAACCCATTCCCAGGAGATGGACTCTGGGACTGAATAT
GGCATGGGGAGCAGCACCAAAGCCTCCTTACCCCCCTTTGTGGACCCCAGAGTATACCAG
ACGTCTCCCACTGATGAAGATGAAGAGGATGAGGAATCATCAGCCGCAGCTCTGTTTACT
GGCGAACTTCTTAGGCAAGAACAGGCCAAACTCAATGAAGCAAGAAAGATTTCCGGTGGTA
AATGTAAACCCAACCAACATTTCGGCCTCATAGCGACACACCAGAAATCAGAAAATACAAG
AAACGATTCAACTCAGAAATACTTTGTGCAGCTCTGTGGGGTGTAACCTTCTGGTGGGG
ACTGAAAATGGCCTGATGCTTTTGGACCGAAGTGGGCAAGGCAAAAGTCTATAATCTGATC
AACCGGAGGCGATTTTCAGCAGATGGATGTGCTAGAGGGACTGAATGTCCTTGTGACAATT
TCAGGAAAGAAGAATAAGCTACGAGTTTACTATCTTTTCATGGTTAAGAAACAGAACTACTA
CATAATGACCCAGAAGTAGAAAAGAAACAAGGCTGGATCACTGTTGGGGACTTGGAAGGC
TGTATACATTATAAAGTTGTTAAATATGAAAGGATCAAATTTTTTGGTGATTGCCTTAAAG
AATGCTGTGGAAATATATGCTTGGGCTCCTAAACCGTATCATAAATTCATGGCATTTAAG
TCTTTTGCAGATCTCCAGCACAAAGCCTCTGCTAGTTGATCTCACGGTAGAAGAAGGTCAA
AGATTAAAGGTTATTTTTGTTTCACACACTGGTTTCCATGTAATTGATGTTGATTCAGGA
AACTCTTATGATATCTACACACCATCTCATATTCAGGGCAATATCACTCCTCATGCTATT
GTCATCTTGCCTAAACAGATGGAATGGAAATGCTTGTTTGCTATGAGGATGAGGGGGTG
TATGTAAACACCTATGGCCGGATAACTAAGGATGTGGTGCTCCAATGGGGAGAAATGCC
ACGTCTGTGGCCTACATTCATTCCAATCAGATAATGGGCTGGGGCGAGAAAGCTATTGAG
ATCCGGTCAGTGGAACAGGACATTTGGATGGAGTATTTATGCATAAGCGAGCTCAAAGG
TTAAAGTTTCTATGTGAAAGAAATGATAAGGTATTTTTTGCATCCGTGCGATCTGGAGGA
AGTAGCCAAGTGTTTTTTCATGACCCTCAACAGAAATTCATGATGAACTGGTAACAGAAG
AGCACTTGGCACTTATCTTCATGGCGTTATTTCTAATTTAAAGAACATAACTCATGTGG
ACTTATGCCAGTCTAGAGGCAGAATCAGAAGGCTTGTTGAACATATCGCTTTCCCTTTT
TCCTCTCCCTCCGCCCCCTCCAGTACAGTCCATCT

Fig. 9 I

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GCATTTGGGGAGGTGTATGAGGGTCGGCATGTCAAGACGGGGCAGCTGGCTGCCATCAAG
GTCATGGATGTCACGGAGGACGAGGAGGAAGAGATCAAACAGGAGATCAACATGCTGAAA
AAGTACTCTCACCACCGCAACATCGCCACCTACTACGGAGCCTTCATCAAGAAGAGCCCC
CCGGGAAACGATGACCAGCTCTGGCTGGTGATGGAGTTCTGTGGTGCTGGTTCAGTGACT
GACCTGGTAAAGAACACAAAAGGCAACGCCCTGAAGGAGGACTGTATCGCCTATATCTGC
AGGGAGATCCTCAGGGGTCTGGCCCATCTCCATGCCCACAAGGTGATCCATCGAGACATC
AAGGGGCAGAATGTGCTGCTGACAGAGAATGCTGAGGTCAAGCTAGTGGATTTTGGGGTG
AGTGCTCAGCTGGACCGCACCGTGGGCAGACGGAACACTTTCATTGGGACTCCCTACTGG
ATGGCTCCAGAGGTCATCGCCTGTGATGAGAACCCTGATGCCACCTATGATTACAGGAGT
GATATTTGGTCTCTAGGAATCACAGCCATCGAGATGGCAGAGGGAGCCCCCCTCTGTGT
GACATGCACCCCATGCGAGCCCTCTTCCTCATTCTCGGAACCCTCCGCCCAGGCTCAAG
TCCAAGAAGTGGTCTAAGAAGTTCATTGACTTCATTGACACATGTCTCATCAAGACTTAC
CTGAGCGCCCCACCCACGGAGCAGCTACTGAAGTTTCCCTTCATCCGGGACCAGCCCACG
GAGCGGCAGGTCCGCATCCAGCTTAAGGACCACATTGACCGATCCCGGAAGAAGCGGGGT
GAGAAAGAGGAGACAGAATATGAGTACAGCGGCAGCGAGGAGGAAGATGACAGCCATGGA
GAGGAAGGAGAGCCAAGCTCCATCATGAACGTGCCTGGAGAGTCGACTCTACGCCGGGAG
TTTCTCCGGCTCCAGCAGGAAAATAAGAGCAACTCAGAGGCTTTAAACAGCAGCAGCAG
CTGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGACCCCGAGGGCACACATCAAACACCTGCTGCACCAGCGG
CAGCGGCGCATAGAGGAGCAGAAGGAGGAGCGGCGCCGCGTGGAGGAGCAACAGCGGCGG
GAGCGGGAGCAGCGGAAGCTGCAGGAGAAGGAGCAGCAGCGGCGGCTGGAGGACATGCAG
GCTCTGCGGCGGGAGGAGGAGCGGCGGCAGGCGGAGCGCGAGCAGGAATATATTCTGCAC
AGGCTAGAGGAGGAGCAGCGACAGCTCGAGATCCTTCAGCAACAGCTGCTCCAGGAACAG
GCCCTGCTGCTGGAATACAAGCGGAAGCAGCTGGAGGAGCAGCGGCAGTCAGAACGTCTC
CAGAGGCAGCTGCAGCAGGAGCATGCCTACCTCAAGTCCCTGCAGCAGCAGCAACAGCAG
CAGCAGCTTCAGAAACAACAGCAGCAGCAGCTCCTGCCTGGGGACAGGAAGCCCCTGTAC
CATTATGGTCGGGGCATGAATCCCGCTGACAAACCAGCCTGGGCCCCGAGAGGTAGAAGAG
AGAACAAGGATGAACAAGCAGCAGAACTCTCCCTTGGCCAAGAGCAAGCCAGGCAGCAG
GGGCTGAGCCCCCATCCCCAGGCCTCCCCAGGGCCCCCAGGACCCCTTTCCCAGACT
CCTCCTATGCAGAGGCCGGTGGAGCCCCAGGAGGGACCGCACAAAGAGCCTGGTGGCACAC
CGGGTCCCCTGAAGCCATATGCAGCACCTGTACCCCGATCCCAGTCCCTGCAGGACCAG
CCCACCCGAAACCTGGCTGCCTTCCCAGCCTCCCATGACCCCGACCCTGCCATCCCCGCA
CCCACTGCCACGCCCAGTGCCCGAGGAGCTGTATCCGCCAGAATTCAGACCCACCTCT
GAAGGACCTGGCCCCAGCCCGAATCCCCAGCCTGGGTCCGCCCAGATAACGAGGCCCCA
CCCAAGGTGCCTCAGAGGACCTCATCTATCGCCACTGCCCTTAACACCAGTGGGGCCGGA
GGGTCCCGGCCAGCCCAGGCAGTCCGTGCCAGACCTCGCAGCAACTCCGCCTGGCAAATC
TATCTGCAAAGGCGGGCAGAGCGGGGCACCCCAAAGCCTCCAGGGCCCCCTGCTCAGCCC
CCTGGCCCCGCCAACGCCTCTAGTAACCCCGACCTCAGGAGGAGCGACCCTGGCTGGGAA

Fig. 9J
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CGCTCGGACAGCGTCCTTCCAGCCTCTCACGGGCACCTCCCCCAGGCTGGCTCACTGGAG
CGGAACCGCGTGGGAGTCTCTCCAAACCGGACAGCTCCCCCTGTGCTCTCCCCCTGGGAAT
AAAGCCAAGCCCGACGACCACCGCTCACGGCCAGGCCGGCCCGCAGACTTTGTGTTGCTG
AAAGAGCGGACTCTGGACGAGGCCCTCGGCCTCCCAAGAAGGCCATGGACTACTCGTCG
TCCAGCGAGGAGGTGGAAAGCAGTGAGGACGACGAGGAGGAAGGCCGAAGGCCGGGCCAGCA
GAGGGGAGCAGAGATACCCCTGGGGGGCCGCGATGGGGATACAGACAGCGTCAGCACCATG
GTGGTCCACGACGTCGAGGAGATCACCGGGACCCAGCCCCCATAACGGGGGGCGGCACCATG
GTGGTCCAGCGCACCCCTGAAGAGGAGCGGAACCTGCTGCATGCTGACAGCAATGGGTAC
ACAAACCTGCCTGACGTGGTCCAGCCCAGCCACTCACCCACCGAGAACAGCAAAGGCCAA
AGCCCCACCTCGAAGGATGGGAGTGGTGACTACCAAGTCTCGTGGGCTGGTAAAGGCCCT
GGCAAGAGCTCGTTCACGATGTTTGTGGATCTAGGGATCTACCAGCCTGGAGGCAGTGGG
GACAGCATCCCCATCACAGCCCTAGTGGGTGGAGAGGGCACTCGGCTCGACCAGCTGCAG
TACGACGTGAGGAAGGGTTCTGTGGTCAACGTGAATCCCACCAACACCCGGGCCACAGT
GAGACCCCTGAGATCCGGAAGTACAAGAAGCGATTCAACTCCGAGATCCTCTGTGCAGCC
CTTTGGGGGGTCAACCTGCTGGTGGGCACGGAGAACGGGCTGATGTTGCTGGACCGAAGT
GGGCAGGGCAAGGTGTATGGACTCATTGGGCGGGCAGCGTTCCAGCAGATGGATGTGCTG
GAGGGGCTCAACCTGCTCATCACCATCTCAGGGAAAAGGAACAACTGCGGGTGTATTAC
TTGTCTGGCTCCGGAACAAGATTCTGCACAATGACCCAGAAGTGGAGAAGAAGCAGGGC
TGGACCACCGTGGGGGACATGGAGGGCTGCGGGCACTACCGTGTTGTGAAATACGAGCGG
ATTAAGTTCCTGGTCATCGCCCTCAAGAGCTCCGTGGAGGTGTATGCCTGGGCCCCCAA
CCCTACCACAAATTCTATGGCCTTCAAGTCCTTTGCCGACCTCCCCCACCCECTCTGCTG
GTCGACCTGACAGTAGAGGAGGGGCAGCGGCTCAAGGTCATCTATGGCTCCAGTGCTGGC
TTCCATGCTGTGGATGTCGACTCGGGGAACAGCTATGACATCTACATCCCTGTGCACATC
CAGAGCCAGATCACGCCCCATGCCATCATCTTCTCCCCAACACCGACGGCATGGAGATG
CTGCTGTGCTACGAGGACGAGGGTGTCTACGTCAACACGTACGGGCGCATCATTAAGGAT
GTGGTGTGCTGAGTGGGGGGAGATGCCTACTTCTGTGGCTACATCTGCTCCAACCAGATA
ATGGGCTGGGGTGAGAAAGCCATTGAGATCCGCTCTGTGGAGACGGGCCACCTCGACGGG
GTCTTCATGCACAAACGAGCTCAGAGGCTCAAGTTCCTGTGTGAGCGGAATGACAAGGTG
TTTTTTGCCTCAGTCCGCTCTGGGGGCAGCAGCCAAGTTTACTTCATGACTCTGAACCGT
AACCGCATCATGAACTGGTGACGGGGCCCTGGGCTGGGGCTGTCCCACACTGGACCCAGC
TCTCCCCCTGCAGCCAGGCTTCCCGGGCCGCCCTCTTTCCCCCTCCCTGGGCTTTTGCTT
TACTGGTTTGATTTCACTGGAGCCTGCTGGGAACGTGACCTCTGACCCCTGA

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CAATGTAAACCACTCTATGTCTCTCCTGCATGTAAAAAACCACTAATCCACATGTATGA
AAAGGAGTTCACCTCTGAGATCTGCTGTGGTTCTTTGTGGGGAGTCAATTTGCTGTTGGG
AACCCGATCTAATCTATATCTGATGGACAGAAGTGGAAAGGCTGACATTACTAACTTAT
AAGGCGAAGACCATTCCGCCAGATTCAAGTCTTAGAGCCACTCAATTTGCTGATTACCAT

Fig. 9K
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CTCAGGTCATAAGAACAGACTTCGGGTGTATCATCTGACCTGGTTGAGGAACAAGATTTT
GAATAATGATCCAGAAAGTAAAAGAAGGCAAGAAGAAATGCTGAAGACAGAGGAAGCCTG
CAAAGCTATTGATAAGTTAACAGGCTGTGAACACTTCAGTGTCCTCCAACATGAAGAAAC
AACATATATTGCAATTGCTTTGAAATCATCAATTCACCTTTATGCATGGGCACCAAAGTC
CTTTGATGAAAGCACTGCTATTAAAGTATTTCCAACACTTGATCATAAGCCAGTGACAGT
TGACCTGGCTATTGGTTCTGAAAAAAGACTAAAGATTTTCTTCAGCTCAGCAGATGGATA
TCACCTCATCGATGCAGAATCTGAGGTTATGTCTGATGTGACCCTGCCAAAGAATCCCT
GGAAATCATTATACCACAGAATATCATCATTTTACCTGATTGCTTGGGAATTGGCATGAT
GCTCACCTTCAATGCTGAAGCCCTCTCTGTGGAAGCAAATGAACAACTCTTCAAGAAGAT
CCTTGAAATGTGGAAAGACATACCATCTTCTATAGCTTTTGAATGTACACAGCGAACCAC
AGGATGGGGCCAAAAGGCCATTGAAGTGCCTCTTTGCAATCCAGGGTTCTGGAAAGTGA
GCTGAAGCGCAGGTCAATTAAGAAGCTGAGATTCCTGTGCACCCGGGGTGACAAGCTGTT
CTTTACCTCTACCCTGCGCAATCACACAGCCGGGTTTACTTCATGACACTTGGAAAAC
TGAAGAGCTCCAAAGCAATTATGATGTCTAAAAGTTTCCAGTGATTTATTACCACATTAT
AAACATCATGTATAGGCAGTCTGCATCTTCAGATTTTCAGAGATTAAATGAGTATTCAGTT
TTATTTTTAGTAAAGATTAAATCCAAAACCTTTACTTTTAAATGTAGCACAGAATAGTTTTA
ATGAGAAATGCAGCTTTATGTATAAAATTAAGTATAGCAAGCTCTAGGTACTCCAATGGT
GTACAATGTCTTTTGCACAACTTTTGTAAGTCTTTGTTACTGTGAATTCAAACATTACTCT
TTGGACAGTTTGGACAGTATCTGTATTCAGATTTTACAACATGGAGTAAAGAAACCTGTT
ATGAATTAGATTACAAGCAGCCTTCAAAAGAATTGGCACTGGGATAAGATTTTTCAGAAA
AGAAAAACATCGGCAAAC

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CCGCCATGAACCCCGGCTTCGATTTGTCCCGCCGGAACCCGCAGGAGGACTTCGAGCTGA
TTCAGCGCATCGGCAGCGGCACCTACGGCGACGTCTACAAGGCACGGAATGTTAACACTG
GTGAATTAGCAGCAATTAAGTAATAAAATTGGAACCAGGAGAAGACTTTGCAGTTGTGC
AGCAAGAAATTATTATGATGAAAGACTGTAAACACCCAAATATTGTTGCTTATTTTGGAA
GCTATCTCAGGCGAGATAAGCTTTGGATTTGCATGGAGTTTTGTGGAGGTGGTTCTTTAC
AGGATATTTATCACGTAAGTGGACCTCTGTCAGAACTGCAAATTGCATATGTTAGCAGAG
AAACACTGCAGGGATTATATTATCTTCACAGTAAAGGAAAAATGCACAGAGATATAAAGG
GAGCTAACATTCTATTAACGGATAATGGTCATGTGAAATTGGCTGATTTTGGAGTATCTG
CACAGATAACAGCTACAATTGCCAAACGGAAGTCTTTCATTGGCACACCATATTGGATGG
CTCCAGAAGTTGCAGCTGTTGAGAGGAAGGGGGTTACAATCAACTCTGTGATCTCTGGG
CAGTGGGAATCACTGCCATAGAAGTTCAGAGCTTCAGCCTCCTATGTTTGACTTACACC
CAATGAGAGCATTATTTCTAATGACAAAAAGCAATTTTCAGCCTCCTAACTAAAGGATA
AAATGAAATGGTCAAATAGTTTTTCATCACTTTGTGAAAATGGCACTTACCAAAAATCCGA
AAAAAAGACCTACTGCTGAAAAATTATTACAGCATCCTTTTGTAACACAACATTTGACAC
GGTCTTTGGCAATCGAGCTGTTGGATAAAGTAAATAATCCAGATCATTCCACTTACCATG

Fig. 9L

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ATTTTCGATGATGATGATCCTGAGCCTCTTGTTGCTGTACCACATAGAATTCACTCAACAA
GTAGAAACGTGAGAGAAGAAAAACACGCTCAGAGATAACCTTTGGCCAAGTGAAATTTG
ATCCACCCTTAAGAAAGGAGACAGAACCACATCATGAACTTCCCGACAGTGATGGTTTTT
TGGACAGTTCAGAAGAAATATACTACACTGCAAGATCTAATCTGGATCTGCAACTGGAAT
ATGGACAAGGACACCAAGGTGGTTACTTTTTAGGTGCAACAAGAGTCTTCTCAAGTCTG
TTGAAGAAGAATTGCATCAGCGAGGACACGTCGCACATTTAGAAGATGATGAAGGAGATG
ATGATGAATCTAAACACTCAACTCTGAAAGCAAAAATTCCACCTCCTTTGCCACCAAAGC
CTAAGTCTATCTTCATACCACAGGAAATGCATTCTACTGAGGATGAAAATCAAGGAACAA
TCAAGAGATGTCCCATGTGAGGGAGCCAGCAAAAGCCATCCCAAGTTCCACCTAGACCAC
CACCTCCCAGATTACCCCCACACAAACCTGTTGCCTTAGGAAATGGAATGAGCTCCTTCC
AGTTAAATGGTGAACGAGATGGCTCATTATGTCAACAACAGAATGAACATAGAGGCACAA
ACCTTTCAAGAAAAGAAAAGAAAGATGTACCAAAGCCTATTAGTAATGGTCTTCCTCCAA
CACCTAAAGTGTCATATGGGTGCATGTTTTTCAAAAGTTTTTAATGGGTGTCCCTTGAAAA
TTCCTGTGTCATCATCATGGATAAACCAGATACAAGAGATCAGTACTTGATATTTGGTG
CCGAAGAAGGGATTTATACCCTCAATCTTAATGAACTTCATGAAACATCAATGGAACAGC
TATTCCTCGAAGGTGTACATGGTTGTATGTAATGAACAATTGCTTGCTATCAATATCTG
GTAAAGCTTCTCAGCTTTATTCCCATAATTTACCAGGGCTTTTTTGATTATGCAAGACAAA
TGCAAAAGTTACCTGTTGCTATTCCAGCACACAACTCCCTGACAGAATACTGCCAAGGA
AATTTTCTGTATCAGCAAAAATCCCTGAAACCAAATGGTGCCAGAAGTGTTGTGTTGTAA
GAAATCCTTACACGGGCCATAAATACCTATGTGGAGCACTTCAGACTAGCATTGTTCTAT
TAGAATGGGTTGAACCAATGCAGAAATTTATGTTAATTAAGCACATAGATTTTCTATAC
CATGTCCACTTAGAATGTTTGAAATGCTGGTAGTTCCTGAACAGGAGTACCCTTTAGTTT
GTGTTGGTGTGAGTAGAGGTAGAGACTTCAACCAAGTGGTTCGATTTGAGACGGTCAATC
CAAATTCTACCTCTTCATGGTTTACAGAATCAGATACCCACAGACAAATGTTACTCATG
TAACCCAACTGGAGAGAGATACCATCCTTGATGCTTGGACTGTTGTATAAAAATAGTAA
ATCTCCAAGGAAGATTAAAATCTAGCAGGAAATTGTCATCAGAACTCACCTTTGATTTCC
AGATTGAATCAATAGTGTGCCTACAAGACAGTGTGCTAGCTTTCTGGAAACATGGAATGC
AAGGTAGAAGTTTTAGATCTAATGAGGTAACACAAGAAATTTAGATAGCACAGAATTT
TCAGGCTGCTTGGATCTGACAGGGTCGTGGTTTTTGGAAAGTAGGCCAACTGATAACCCCA
CAGCAAATAGCAATTTGTACATCCTGGCGGGTCATGAAAACAGTTACTGAGAATTGTTGT
GCTTTGACAGTTAACTCTAGAAAGAAAGAACTACCACTGCAACATTAATGGATGCTTG
AAGCTGTACAAAAGCTGCAGTAACCTGTCTTCAGTTACTTTGTAATTTATTGTGGCATGA
GATAAGATGGGGAAAATTTTTGTTTTAAGTGGTATGGATATATTTAGCATATTGAACCACA
CAAGTGCTTAATTCATTGTTATGTAATCTTTGTACATATAGGCAGTATTTTTTCTGTGAA
ACTTCATATTGCTGAAGACATACTAAGAATTTATGTAGATAATGTACTTTTATGAGAT
GTACAAGTAAGTGTCTTATCTGTACAGATGTAAATGTTGATGAAAATGCAATTGGGGTTA
ATATTTTAAGAATCTTTAGTATATTCTTGGGTGTGGCTATATTACAAAATGGGATGCTG
GCAATGAAACAATACATTTAACACTATTGTATTTTTATTATATGTAATTTAGTAATATGA

Fig. 9M

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ATATAAATCTTGTAACCTTTTAAAATTGTAATGGAGGCTGTAATCATTTTATAATCTTTTT
AATTTTAATGCAAGTACACTGGTGTTTATATTTGCACAAAGTATTGATATGTGATGTATT
AAGTCACAAAAGTAAGCTGTGACATTGTCTATAAGCATTTGGCTCCACAAATGTATTTGG
ATTGTTTTCTATGTGAAGCAAACCAATTATAATTAACCACATGTTGTAGTAACTGGTCTT
TTTATATTTAAGCAGAATCCTGTAAGATTGCTTGTCTTTGCTTAAAAACAATACCTTTGA
ACATTTTTGAATCACAGAATAGCGGTACCATGATAGAATACTGCAATTGTGGTCAGAATT
ACAGTATGCACAAAGAATTAATTAGCATTATTAAGAGTCCTCACTAAACATTTTCATATG
ATCACACTGAAGAACTGTAACATTCCATAGAGTGAAGTGGTTCAAATTTCTCTTGAATT
TTTACTTTTGTTGGCCTTATTTTATGATCCTTTTCATATTTCTTTTGACTTAGAGTATTA
ATACATGGCCAAAATAATTTAGTTACTACCTCATACAAACAATATAATGGTTACTACACA
TCACAGGAACTTAGTTTTGGTTTTAAGTCATTTTTGATTGCTTTTTTCCAATGGAATATGT
ATATACCAGGTTTTAGCAAAATGCACACTTTTGGCTCTTTTTTGGTATATGTTCTTTTATAT
TTTAATGTGAGTATATACACTAAGAACAACTAAATTGTGATTTATGATCTTCATTTATT
TTAATGATAATGGTTTTAAAATATGTTCTGATTGTACATATTGTAAAATAAACATGTTT
TTT

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GGGAGGGTCCTTGTGGCGCCGGGCGGGGTCCTGCGTGGAGAGTGGGACGCAACGCCG
AGACCGCGAGCAGAGGCTGCGCACAGCCGGATCCGGCACTCAGCGACCGGACCCAAGGAT
CCGCCGGGGAACAAGCCACAGGAGAGCGACTCAGGAACAAGTGTGGGAGAGGAAGCGGCG
GCGGCGGCGCCGGGCCCCGGGGTGGTGACAGCAGGTCTGAGGTTGCATCATAAATACAAA
GGACTGAAGTTATAAAAGAGAAAAAGAGAAGTTTGCTGCTAAAATGAATCTGAGCAATATG
GAATATTTTGTGCCACACACAAAAAGGTACTGAAGATTTACCCCCCAAAAAAATTGTCA
ATGAGAAATAAAGCTAACTGATATCAAAAAGCAGAGCCTGCTCTACTGGCCATCATGCGT
AAAGGGGTGCTGAAGGACCCAGAGATTGACGATCTATTCTACAAAGATGATCCTGAGGAA
CTTTTTATTGGTTTGCATGAAATTGGACATGGAAGTTTTGGAGCAGTTTATTTTGCTACA
AATGCTCACACCAATGAGGTGGTGGCAATTAAGAAGATGTCCTATAGTGGGAAGCAGACC
CATGAGAAATGGCAAGATATTCTTAAGGAAGTTAAATTTTTACGACAATTGAAGCATCCT
AATACTATTGAGTACAAAGGCTGTTACTTGAAAGAACACACTGCTTGGTTGGTGATGGAA
TATTGCTTAGGCTCAGCCTCTGATTTATTAGAAGTTCATAAAAAACCACTTCAGGAAGTG
GAGATCGCTGCCATTACTCATGGAGCCTTGCATGGACTAGCCTACCTACATTCTCATGCA
TTGATTCATAGGGATATTAAGCAGGAAATATTCTTCTAACAGAGCCAGGTCAGGTAAAA
CTAGCTGATTTTGGATCTGCTTCAATGGCTTCTCCTGCCAACTCCTTCGTGGGCACACCT
TACTGGATGGCTCCAGAGGTGATCTTAGCTATGGATGAAGGACAGTATGATGGGAAAGTT
GATATTTGGTCACTTGGCATCACTTGTATTGAATTGGCGGAACGGAAGCCGCCCTTTTC
AACATGAATGCAATGAGTGCCTTATATCACATTGCCCAGAATGACTCCCCAACGTTACAG
TCTAATGAATGGACAGACTCCTTTAGGAGATTTGTTGATTACTGCTTGCAGAAAATACCT
CAGGAAAGGCCAACATCAGCAGAACTATTAAGGCATGACTTTGTTTCGACGAGACCGGCCA

Fig. 9N
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CTACGTGTCCTCATTGACCTCATAAGAGGACAAAAGATGCAGTTCGTGAGCTAGATAAC
CTACAGTACCGAAAAATGAAAAAATACTTTTCCAAGAGACACGGAATGGACCCTTGAAT
GAGTCACAGGAGGATGAGGAAGACAGTGAACATGGAACCAGCCTGAACAGGGGAAATGGAC
AGCCTGGGCAGCAACCATTCCATTCCAAGCATGTCCGTGAGCACAGGCAGCCAGAGCAGC
AGTGTGAACAGCATGCAGGAAGTCATGGACGAGAGCAGTTCGGAACCTTGTCATGATGCAC
GATGACGAAAGCACAATCAATTCCAGCTCCTCCGTGCTGCATAAGAAAGATCATGTATTC
ACAAGGGATGAGGCGGGCCACGGCGATCCCAGGCCTGAGCCGCGGCCTACCCAGTCAGTT
CAGAGCCAGGCCCTCCACTACCGGAACAGAGAGCGCTTTGCCACGATCAAATCAGCATCT
TTGGTTACACGACAGATCCATGAGCATGAGCAGGAGAACGAGTTGCGGGAACAGATGTCA
GGTTATAAGCGGATGCGGCGCCAGCACCAGAAGCAGCTGATCGCCCTGGAGAACAAGCTG
AAGGCTGAGATGGACGAGCACCGCCTCAAGCTACAGAAGGAGGTGGAGACGCATGCCAAC
AACTCGTCCATCGAGCTGGAGAAGCTGGCCAAGAAGCAAGTGGCTATCATAGAAAAGGAG
GCAAAGGTAGCTGCAGCAGATGAGAAGAAGTTCAGCAACAGATCTTGGCCCAGCAGAAG
AAAGATTTGACAACCTTTCTTAGAAAGTCAGAAGAAGCAGTATAAGATTTGTAAGGAAAAA
ATAAAAGAGGAAATGAATGAGGACCATAGCACACCCCAAGAAAGAGAAGCAAGAGCGGATC
TCCAAACATAAAGAGAACTTGCAGCACACACAGGCTGAAGAGGAAGCCCACCTTCTCACT
CAACAGAGACTGTACTACGACAAAAATTGTCGTTTCTTCAAGCGGAAAATAATGATCAAG
CGGCACGAGGTGGAGCAGCAGAACATTCGGGAGGAACTAAATAAAAAGAGGACCCAGAAG
GAGATGGAGCATGCCATGCTAATCCGGCACGACGAGTCCACCCGAGAGCTAGAGTACAGG
CAGCTGCACACGTTACAGAAGCTACGCATGGATCTGATCCGTTTACAGCACCAGACGGAA
CTGGAAAACCAGCTGGAGTACAATAAGAGGGCGAGAAAGAGAAGTGCACAGAAAGCATGTC
ATGGGACTTCGGCAACAGCCAAAAAACTTAAAGGCCATGGAAATGCAAATTAATAAACAG
TTTCAGGACACTTGCAAAGTACAGACCAAACAGTATAAAGCACTCAAGAATCACCAGTTG
GAAGTTACTCCAAGAATGAGCACAAAACAATCTTAAAGCACTGAAAGATGAGCAGACA
AGAAAACCTTGCCATTTTGGCAGAGCAGTATGAACAGAGTATAAATGAAATGATGGCCTCT
CAAGCGTTACGGCTAGATGAGGCTCAAGAAGCAGAAATGCCAGGCCTTGAGGCTACAGCTC
CAGCAGGAAATGGAGCTGCTCAACGCCTACCAGAGCAAAATCAAGATGCAAACAGAGGCA
CAACATGAACGTGAGCTCCAGAAGCTAGAGCAGAGAGTGTCTCTGCGCAGAGCACACCTT
GAGCAGAAGATTGAAGAGGAGCTGGCTGCCCTTCAAGAAGAACGCAGCGAGAGAATAAAG
AACCTATTGGAAAGGCAAGAGCGAGAGATTGAACTTTTGACATGGAGAGCCTCAGAATG
GGATTTGGGAATTTGGTTACATTAGATTTTCTAAGGAGGACTACAGATGAGATTAAATT
TTTTGCCATTTACAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAAAGAAAACAGAAAAAATTCAGACCCTGCAA
AACCACATTCCCCATTTTAACGGGCGTTGCTCTCACTCTCTCTCTCTCTTACTCTTACTG
ACATCGTGTGCGACTAGTGCCTGTTTATTCTTACTCCATCAGGGGCCCCCTTCCCTCCCC
CGTGTCAACTTTTCAGTGCTGGCCAAAACCTGGCCGTCTCTTCTATTACAGTACACGTCA
CAGTATTGATGTGATTCAAAATGTTTCAGTGAAAACCTTTGGAGACAGTTTAAACAAAACC
AATAAACCAACAACAAAAAAGTGGATGTATATTGCTTTAAGCAATCACTCATTACCACC
AATCTGTGAAAGTAAAGCAAAAAATAATAATAATAATGCCAAGGGGGAGAGAGACACAA

Fig. 9 O

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GAAGTCTAAAGAACTCCAAATAAAAAAGCAGTTTCAGGATACCTGCAAAATCCAAACCAG
ACAGTACAAAGCATTAAAGAAATCACCTGCTGGAGACTACACCAAAGAGTGAGCACAAAGC
TGTTCTGAAACGGCTCAAGGAGGAACAGACCCGGAATTAGCTATCTTGGCTGAGCAGTA
TGATCACAGCATTAAATGAAATGCTCTCCACACAAGCCCTGCGTTTGGATGAAGCACAGGA
AGCAGAGTGCCAGGTTTTGAAGATGCAGCTGCAGCAGGAACTGGAGCTGTTGAATGCGTA
TCAGAGCAAAATCAAGATGCAAGCTGAGGCACAACATGATCGAGAGCTTCGCGAGCTTGA
ACAGAGGGTCTCCCTCCGGAGGGCACTCTTAGAACAAAAGATTGAAGAAGAGATGTTGGC
TTTGCAGAATGAGCGCACAGAACGAATACGAAGCCTGTTGGAACGTCAAGCCAGAGAGAT
TGAAGCTTTTGA CTCTGAAAGCATGAGACTAGGTTTTAGTAATATGGTCCTTTCTAATCT
CTCCCCTGAGGCATTTCAGCCACAGCTACCCGGGAGCTTCTGGTTGGTCACACAACCCTAC
TGGGGGTCCAGGACCTCACTGGGGTCATCCCATGGGTGGCCCAACCACAAGCTTGGGGCCA
TCCAATGCAAGGTGGACCCCAAGCCATGGGGTCACCTTCAGGGCCAATGCAAGGGGTACC
TCGAGGTAGCAGTATGGGAGTCCGCAATAGCCCCAGGCTCTGAGGCGGACAGCTTCTGG
GGGACGGACGGAGCAGGGCATGAGCAGAAGCACGAGTGTCACTTCACAAATATCCAATGG
GTCACACATGTCTTATACATAACTTAATAATTGAGAGTGGCAATTCCGCTGGAGCTGTCT
GCCAAAAGAACTGCCTACAGACATCATCACAGCAGCCTCCTCACTTGGGTACTACAGTG
TGGAAGCTGAGTGCATATGGTATATTTTATTCATTTTTGTAAAGCGTTCTGTTTTGTGTT
TACTAATTGGGATGTCATAGTACTTGGCTGCCGGGTTTGTGTTTTGGGGAAATTTTG
AAAAGTGGAGTTGATATTAATAATAATGTGTATGTGTGTACATATATATACACACACAT
ACACATATATTATGCATGTGGTGAAAAGAATTGGCTAGATAGGGGATTTTTCTGAACACT
GCAAAAATAGAACGTAGCAAAATGGCTTCAGTTATCACTTTTGGGTGTCTGTATCCTAAG
AAGTTTCTGAAAAGATCTAAAGCCTTTTTATCCCATATCCCAAATTCTTATGAGCCACTC
ACAGCAGGCAGCATATGTTGAAATAAGTTATTACTGGTACACACCTGCATTGCCTCACCA
GTGTATTTATTTGTTATTAATTTGATCTGACTTCTCAGCCTCATTGGAATAAAAAAGA
AAGCAGAAATCCATGAACACATTGCTTCTCGGCCTTTTGGCTAAGATCAAGTGTAGAAAT
CCATGAACACTAAAGGACTTCATTGATTTTTTCAGAGAGTAGAAAACAACCTTAGTTTTTC
TTTTTTCCTGAATGCGTCATAGGCTTGTGAGTGATTTTTGTCCATTCAATTGTGCCTTCT
TTGTATTATGATAAGATGGGGTACTTAAGGAGATCACAAGTTGTGTGAGGATTGCATTA
ACAAACCTATGAGCCTTCAATGGGGAAGACCAGAAGGGTGAGAGGGGGCCCTGAAAGTTCA
TATGGTGGGTATGTCCCGCAGCAGAGTGAGGAGATGAAGCTTACGTGTCCTGACGTTTTG
TTGCTTATACTGTGATATCTCATCCTAGCTAAGCTCTATAATGCCCAAGACCCCAACAG
TACTTTTACTTTGTTTGTACAAAAACAAGACATATAGCCAATACAAATCAAATGCCGGA
GGTGTGTTGATGCCATATTTGCAAATTGCCATCTATTGAAATTCTCGTCACACTACATAGA
CATAATTGTTATCTCCTTTTGGCTTATGTGATTTTTCTGTTTACAAGTAGAATAGCCAATT
ATTTAAATGTTTAGTTGCCACAGTGAACCAGGAGTCACTGAGCCAATGACTTTACCAGCT
GCTGACTAATCTTCATCACCCTGTAGATTTTTGCTGCATGTGCAGGTCCTCTATTTTTAA
TTGCTGTTTTCGTTGCTGCAGTACTTTACAACTTCTAGTTCGTTGAGACTTAGTGACCA
TTTGGCATCAAGTTAACATCACACAATAGGAAACACCACTTCCACAAGTCTCAAGCCTCA

Fig. 9Q

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GTGCTAAAGTACTACTGAAAAGGAACTAGGAAGTTTGGCCAATT

SEQ ID NO: 21 SULU3 MURINE

GCAGGATGCCATCAACTAACAGAGCAGGCAGTCTAAAGGACCCTGAAATTGCAGAGCTCT
TCTTCAAAGAAGATCCGGAAAAGCTCTTCACAGATCTCAGAGAAATCGGCCATGGGAGCT
TTGGAGCAGTATATTTTGCACGAGATGTGCGTACTAATGAAGTGGTGGCCATCAAGAAAA
TGTCTTATAGTGGAAAGCAGTCTACTGAGAAATGGCAGGATATTATTAAGGAAGTCAAGT
TTCTACAAAGAATAAAACATCCCAACAGTATAGAATACAAAGGCTGCTATTTACGTGAAC
ACACAGCATGGCTTGTAATGGAATATTGTTTAGGATCTGCTTCAGATTTATTAGAAGTTC
ATAAAAAGCCATTACAAGAAGTGGAATAGCAGCAATTACACATGGTGTCTCTCCAGGGAC
TAGCTTATTTACATTCTCATACCATGATCCATAGAGATATCAAAGCAGGAAATATCCTTC
TGACAGAACCAGGCCAAGTGAACTTGCTGACTTTGGATCTGCTTCCATGGCTTCCCCTG
CCAATTCCTTTTGTGGGAACACCATATTGGATGGCCCCAGAAGTAATTTTAGCCATGGATG
AAGGACAGTATGATGGCAAAGTTGATGTATGGTCTCTTGGAATAACGTGTATTGAATTAG
CCGAGAGGAAGCCTCCTTTATTTAATATGAATGCAATGAGTGCCTTATATCACATAGCCC
AAAATGAATCCCCTACACTACAATCTAATATGAATGATTCTTGCCTCCAGAAAATCCCTC
AAGATCGCCCTACATCAGAGGAACTTTTAAAGCACATGTTTGTTCCTTCGAGAGCGCCCTG
AAACAGTGTTAATAGATCTTATTCAAAGGACAAAGGATGCAGTAAGAGAGCTGGACAATC
TGCAGTATCGAAAGATGAAGAACTCCTTTTCCAGGAGGCACATAATGGGCCAGCGGTAG
AAGCACAGGAAGAAGAGGAGGAGCAAGATCATGGTGTGGCCGAACAGGAACAGTGAATA
GTGTTGGAAGCAATCAGTCTATCCCTAGTATGTCTATCAGTGCCAGCAGTCAAAGCAGCA
GTGTTAATAGTCTTCCAGATGCATCAGATGACAAGAGTGAGCTAGACATGATGGAGGGAG
ACCATACAGTGATGTCTAACAGTTCTGTCATCCACTTAAACCTGAGGAGGAAAATTACC
AGGAAGAAGGAGATCCTAGAACAAGAGCATCAGACCCACAGTCTCCCCCTCAGGTGTCTC
GTCACAAGTCACATTATCGTAATAGAGAACACTTTGCAACCATACGAACAGCATCACTGG
TTACAAGACAGATGCAAGAACATGAGCAGGACTCTGAACTTAGAGAACAGATGTCTGGTT
ATAAGCGGATGAGGCGACAGCATCAAAAGCAGCTGATGACGCTGGAAAATAAACTGAAGG
CAGAGATGGACGAACATCGGCTCAGATTAGACAAAGATCTTGAAACTCAGCGTAACAATT
TCGCTGCAGAAATGGAGAACTTATTAAGAAACACCAAGCTGCTATGGAAAAAGAGGCTA
AAGTGATGGCCAATGAGGAGAAAAAATTCCAGCAACACATTCAGGCTCAACAGAAAAAAG
AACTGAATAGCTTTTTTGGAGTCTCAAAAAAGAGAATATAAACTTCGAAAGAGCAGCTTA
AGGAGGAGCTGAATGAAAACCAGAGCACACCTAAAAAAGAAAAGCAGGAATGGCTTTCAA
AGCAGAAGGAGAATATACAGCATTTTTCAGGCAGAAGAAGAAGCTAATCTTCTTCGACGTC
AAAGGCAGTATCTAGAGCTAGAATGTGCTGCTTCAAAGAAGAATGTTACTTGGGCGAC
ATAACTTGGAACAGGACCTTGTGAGGAGGAGTTAAACAAAAGGCAGACTCAAAAGGACT
TGGAACATGCAATGCTATTGCGACAGCATGAATCAATGCAAGAACTGGAGTTTCGCCATC
TCAACACTATTCAGAAGATGCGCTGTGAGTTGATCAGACTGCAGCATCAAAGTGAAGCTCA
CTAACCAGCTAGAGTACAATAAGAGAAGGGAACGGGAACTGAGGCGAAAACATGTCATGG

Fig. 9R
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AAGTTCGACAACAACCTAAGAGTCTGAAGTCTAAAGAACTCCAAATAAAAAAGCAGTTTC
AGGATACTTGCAAAATTCAAACCAGACAGTACAAAGCATTAAAGGAATCACCTACTGGAGA
CTACACCAAAGAATGAGCACAAAGCAATC

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CGAAGCCACAGCCCGAGCCCGAGCCCGAGCCCGAGCCGGCGCCACCGCGCCCCCGGCCAT
GGCTTTTGCCAATTTCCGCCGCATCCTGCGCCTGTCTACCTTCGAGAAGAGAAAGTCCCG
CGAATATGAGCACGTCCGCCCGGACCTGGACCCCAACGAGGTGTGGGAGATCGTGGGCGA
GCTGGGCGACGGCGCCTTCGGCAAGGTTTACAAGGCCAAGAATAAGGAGACGGGTGCTTT
GGCTGCGGCCAAAGTCATTGAAACCAAGAGTGAGGAGGAGCTGGAGGACTACATCGTGGA
GATTGAGATCCTGGCCACCTGCGACCACCCCTACATTGTGAAGCTCCTGGGAGCCTACTA
TCACGACGGGAAGCTGTGGATCATGATTGAGTTCTGTCCAGGGGGAGCCGTGGACGCCAT
CATGCTGGAGCTGGACAGAGGCCTCACGGAGCCCCAGATACAGGTGGTTTGCCGCCAGAT
GCTAGAAGCCCTCAACTTCCTGCACAGCAAGAGGATCATCCACCGAGATCTGAAAGCTGG
CAACGTGCTGATGACCCTCGAGGGAGACATCAGGCTGGCTGACTTTGGTGTGTCTGCCAA
GAATCTGAAGACTCTACAGAAACGAGATTCCCTTCATCGGCACGCCTTACTGGATGGCCCC
CGAGGTGGTCATGTGTGAGACCATGAAAGACACGCCCTACGACTACAAAGCCGACATCTG
GTCCCTGGGCATCACGCTGATTGAGATGGCCCAGATCGAGCCGCCACACCACGAGCTCAA
CCCCATGCGGGTCTGTCTAAAGATCGCCAAGTCGGACCCTCCCACGCTGCTCACGCCCTC
CAAGTGGTCTGTAGAGTTCCGTGACTTCCTGAAGATAGCCCTGGATAAGAACCCAGAAAC
CCGACCCAGTGCCGCGCAGCTGCTGGAGCATCCCTTCGTCAGCAGCATCACCAGTAACAA
GGCTCTGCGGGAGCTGGTGGCTGAGGCCAAGGCCGAGGTGATGGAAGAGATCGAAGACGG
CCGGGATGAGGGGGAAGAGGAGGACGCCGTGGATGCCGCCCTCCACCCTGGAGAACCATA
TCAGAACTCCTCTGAGGTGAGTCCGCCAAGCCTCAATGCTGACAAGCCTCTCGAGGAGTC
ACCTTCCACCCCGCTGGCACCCAGCCAGTCTCAGGACAGTGTGAATGAGCCCTGCAGCCA
GCCCTCTGGGGACAGATCCCTCCAAACCACAGTCCCCCAGTCGTGGCCCCCTGGAAATGA
GAACGGCCTGGCAGTGCCTGTGCCCTGCGGAAGTCCCGACCCGTGTCAATGGATGCCAG
AATTCAGGTAGCCCAGGAGAAGCAAGTTGCTGAGCAGGGTGGGGACCTCAGCCCAGCAGC
CAACAGATCTCAAAGGCCAGCCAGAGCCGGCCCAACAGCAGCGCCCTGGAGACCTTGGG
TGGGGAGAAGCTGGCCAATGGCAGCCTGGAGCCACCTGCCCAGGCAGCTCCAGGGCCTTC
CAAGAGGGACTCGGACTGCAGCAGCCTCTGCACCTCTGAGAGCATGGACTATGGTACCAA
TCTCTCCACTGACCTGTCGCTGAACAAAGAGATGGGCTCTCTGTCCATCAAGGACCCGAA
ACTGTACAAAAAACCTCAAGCGGACACGCAAATTTGTGGTGGATGGTGTGGAGGTGAG
CATCACCACCTCCAAGATCATCAGCGAAGATGAGAAGAAGGATGAGGAGATGAGATTTCT
CAGGCGCCAGGAACTCCGAGAGCTTCGGCTGCTCCAGAAAGAAGAGCATCGGAACCAGAC
CCAGCTGAGTAACAAGCATGAGCTGCAGCTGGAGCAAATGCATAAACGTTTTGAACAGGA
AATCAACGCCAAGAAGAAGTTCTTTGACACGGAATTAGAGAACCTGGAGCGTCAGCAAAA
GCAGCAAGTGGAGAAGATGGAGCAAGACCATGCCGTGCGCCGCCGGGAGGAGGCCAGGCG

Fig. 9S

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GATCCGCCTGGAGCAGGATCGGGACTACACCAGGTTCCAAGAGCAGCTCAAACCTGATGAA
GAAAGAGGTGAAGAACGAGGTGGAGAAGCTCCCCGACAGCAGCGGAAGGAAAGCATGAA
GCAGAAGATGGAGGAGCACACGCAGAAAAAGCAGCTTCTTGACCGGGACTTTGTAGCCAA
GCAGAAGGAGGACCTGGAGCTGGCCATGAAGAGGCTCACCAACGACAACAGGCGGGAGAT
CTGTGACAAGGAGCGCGAGTGCCTCATGAAGAAGCAGGAGCTCCTTCGAGACCGGGAAGC
AGCCCTGTGGGAGATGGAAGAGCACCAGCTGCAGGAGAGGCACCAGCTGGTGAAGCAGCA
GCTCAAAGACCAGTACTTCTCCAGCGGCACGAGCTGCTGCGCAAGCATGAGAAGGAGCG
GGAGCAGATGCAGCGCTACAACCAGCGCATGATAGAGCAGCTGAAGGTGCGGCAGCAACA
GGAAAAGGCGCGGCTGCCCAAGATCCAGAGGAGTGAGGGCAAGACGCGCATGGCCATGTA
CAAGAAGAGCCTCCACATCAACGGCGGGGGCAGCGCAGCTGAGCAGCGTGAGAAGATCAA
GCAGTTCTCCCAGCAGGAGGAGAAGAGGCAGAAGTCGGAGCGGCTGCAGCAACAGCAGAA
ACACGAGAACCAGATGCGGGACATGCTGGCGCAGTGCGAGAGCAACATGAGCGAGCTGCA
GCAGCTGCAGAATGAAAAGTGCCACCTCCTGGTAGAGCACGAAACCCAGAACTGAAGGC
CCTGGATGAGAGCCATAACCAGAACCTGAAGGAAT

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CGTTCCTGGGCTTCCCGCTCCGCAGGCCTGCGGAGGACTGGCCCAGCAAGGTCCCAGGTC
TTCCCTCTCCTTAGCGCCTAAGAGAGAGGGCCAGTGCGGGTGAGGAGTCGCGAGGAAGAG
GCGGAAGGCGCCGGAAGGCACCATGTTCCGCAAGAAAAAGAAGAAACGCCCTGAGATCTC
AGCGCCACAGAACTTCCAGCACCGTGTCCACACCTCCTTCGACCCCAAAGAAGGCAAGTT
TGTGGGCTCCCCCACAATGGCAGAACATCCTGGACACACTGCGGGCGCCCCAAGCCCGT
GGTGGACCCTTCGCGAATCACACGGGTGCAGCTCCAGCCCATGAAGACAGTGGTGCAGGG
CAGCGCGATGCCTGTGGATGGCTACATCTCGGGGCTGCTCAACGACATCCAGAAGTTGTC
AGTCATCAGCTCCAACACCCTGCGTGGCCGCAGCCCCACCAGCCGGCGGGGCACAGTC
CCTGGGGCTGCTGGGGGATGAGCACTGGGCCACCGACCCAGACATGTACCTCCAGAGCCC
CCAGTCTGAGCGCACTGACCCCCACGGCCTCTACCTCAGCTGCAACGGGGGCACACCAGC
AGGCCACAAGCAGATGCCGTGGCCCGAGCCACAGAGCCCACGGGTCTTGCCCAATGGGCT
GGCTGCAAAGGCACAGTCCCTGGGCCCCGCCGAGTTTCAGGGTGCCTCGCAGCGCTGTCT
GCAGCTGGGTGCCTGCCTGCAGAGCTCCCCACCAGGAGCCTCGCCCCCACGGGCACCAA
TAGGCATGGAATGAAGGCTGCCAAGCATGGCTCTGAGGAGGCCCCGGCCACAGTCCTGCCT
GGTGGGCTCAGCCACAGGCAGGCCAGGTGGGGAAGGCAGCCCTAGCCCTAAGACCCGGGA
GAGCAGCCTGAAGCGCAGGCTATTCCGAAGCATGTTCTGTCCACTGCTGCCACAGCCCC
TCCAAGCAGCAGCAAGCCAGGCCCTCCACCACAGAGCAAGCCCAACTCCTCTTTCCGACC
GCCGCAGAAAGACAACCCCCCAAGCCTGGTGGCCAAGGCCAGTCCTTGCCCTCGGACCA
GCCGGTGGGGACCTTCAGCCCTCTGACCACTTCGGATACCAGCAGCCCCCAGAAGTCCCT
CCGCACAGCCCCGGCCACAGGCCAGCTTCCAGGCCGGTCTTCCCCAGCGGGATCCCCCG
CACCTGGCACGCCCAGATCAGCACCAGCAACCTGTACCTGCCCCAGGACCCACGGTTGC
CAAGGGTGCCTGGCTGGTGAGGACACAGGTGTTGTGACACATGAGCAGTTCAAGGCTGC

Fig. 9T
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GCTCAGGATGGTGGTGGACCAGGGTGACCCCCGGCTGCTGCTGGACAGCTACGTGAAGAT
TGGCGAGGGCTCCACCGGCATCGTCTGCTTGGCCCCGGGAGAAGCACTCGGGCCGCCAGGT
GGCCGTCAAGATGATGGACCTCAGGAAGCAGCAGCGCAGGGAGCTGCTCTTCAACGAGGT
GGTGATCATGCGGGACTACCAGCACTTCAACGTGGTGGAGATGTACAAGAGCTACCTGGT
GGGCGAGGAGCTGTGGGTGCTCATGGAGTTCCTGCAGGGAGGAGCCCTCACAGACATCGT
CTCCCAAGTCAGGCTGAATGAGGAGCAGATTGCCACTGTGTGTGAGGCTGTGCTGCAGGC
CCTGGCCTACCTGCATGCTCAGGGTGTCTATCCACCGGGACATCAAGAGTGAATCCATCCT
GCTGACCCCTCGATGGCAGGGTGAAGCTCTCGGACTTCGGATTCTGTGCTCAGATCAGCAA
AGACGTCCCTAAGAGGAAGTCCCTGGTGGGAACCCCCCTACTGGATGGCTCCTGAAGTGAT
CTCCAGGTCTTTGTATGCCACTGAGGTGGATATCTGGTCTCTGGGCATCATGGTGATTGA
GATGGTAGATGGGGAGCCACCGTACTTCAGTGAATCCCCAGTGCAAGCCATGAAGAGGCT
CCGGGACAGCCCCCACCAGCTGAAAACTCTCACAAGGTCTCCCCAGTGCTGCGAGA
CTTCTTGAGCGGATGCTGGTGGGGACCCCCAAGAGAGAGCCACAGCCCAGGAGCTCCT
AGACCACCCCCTTCTGCTGCAGACAGGGCTACCTGAGTGCCTGGTGGCCCTGATCCAGCT
CTACCGAAAGCAGACCTCCACCTGCTGAGCCACCCCCAAGTATGCCTGCCACCTACGCCC
ACAGGCAGGGCACACTGGGCAGCCAGCCTGCCGGCAGGACTTGCTGCTCCTCCTCTCA
GTATTCTCTCAAAGATTGAAATGTGAAGCCCCAGCCCCACCCTCTGCCCTTCAGCCTAC
TGGGCCAGGCCGGACCTGCCCCCTCAGTGTCTCTCCCTCCCGAGTCCCCAGATGGAGACC
CCTTTCTACAGGATGACCCCTTGATATTTGCACAGGGATATTTCTAAGAAACGCAGAGGC
CAGCGTTCCTGGCCTCTGCAGCCAAACACAGTAGAAAAGGCTGCTGTGGTTTTTTAAAGGC
AGTTGTCCACTAGTGTCTAGGCCACTGCAGAGGGCAGACTGCTGGTCTCCACAGATACC
TGCTGTTCTCAGCTCCAGCTTCAAACCTCGAGTCTCGAGAGGGGCCACGGGGTGGTTTTTA
TGACCGGAATCCCGCTTCCCTCCCTCACGTCTGATGTCTGAAGGTGCAGTCCCACCTGTA
CAGCCCCCTCCCCGCCAAGAACTGTGAATGGCCTGCTCCAGGCCATGGCTGGGGGCAGGGA
GTGAGGGGACAATTTCTGAGTGAAAGAGAAAGAATGGGGTCGGTGGTGAAGGTGCTCTCA
CTTTACAGAATGGAGAGAACATCGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTG
TG
CCTCCAGGTCACCCACAGCCAGTTTCAGGAAGGCTGCCCCCTCTCTCCCACTAAGTTCTGG
CCTGAAGGGACCTGCTTTCTTGGCCTGGCTTCCACCTCTCCACTCCTGTGTCTACCTGGC
CAGTGGAGTGGTCCATGCTAAGTCTAACACTCCTGGGAGCTCAGGAGGCTTCTGAGCTTC
TCCTGTACTGTGCATCGTGAGGGCCAGAGACAGGAATGTAAGGATTGGCAACTGTGTTAC
CTTTCAAGTTTATCTCAATAACCAGGTCATCAGGGACCCATTGTTCTCTTCAGAACCCTA
TCTGGGAGAGAAGGCGAACCACTCCGGGTTTCCATCATGTCAAGGTCACAGGCATCCAT
GTGTGCAAACCATCTGCCCCAGCTGCCTCCACAGACTGCTGTCTCCTTGTCTCCTCCTCGGC
CCTGCCCCACTTCAGGGCTGCTGTGAGATGGAATTCAGGAAAGAACTTCAGGTGTCTGG
ACCCTTTCTATCTAGATAATATTTTTTAGATTCTTCTGCTCCCTAGTGACCTACCTGGGGG
CAAAGAAATTGCAAGGACTTTTTTTTTTAAGGGTCAGAGTTTTTCAAAACAAAAGCATCTTCC
CTAGAAATTTTTGTGAATTGTTTGCACCTGTGCCTGTTTTAAATTAAATTGAGTGTTCAA

Fig. 9U

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AGCC

SEQ ID NO: 28 PAK5 HUMAN

GGCCAGTGGGGCGAACTGGCAGCTGGCCGGCCCTTTAACACCTACCCGAGGGCTGACAC
GGACCACCCATCCCGGGGTGCCAGGGGGAGCCTCATGACGTGGCCCCCTAACGGGGCCATC
AGCGGGGGGCTGGCCATCCCCAGTCCTCCTCCTCCTCCTCCCGGCCCTCCCACCCGAGC
CCGAGGTGCCCCCAGCCCTGGAGTGCTGGGACCCACGCCTCAGAGCCCCAGCTGGCCCC
TCCAGCCTGCACCCCCCGCCGCCCTGCTGTTCTTGGGGCCCCCTGGCCCCCGCTCACCACA
GCGGGAGCCACAGCGAGTATCCCATGAGCAGTTCGGGGCTGCCCTGCAGCTGGTGGTGGGA
CCCAGGCGACCCCCGCTCCTACCTGGACAACCTTCATCAAGATTGGCGAGGGCTCCACGGG
CATCGTGTGCATCGCCACCGTGCGCAGCTCGGGCAAGCTGGTGGCCGTCAAGAAGATGGA
CCTGCGCAAGCAGCAGAGGGCGCGAGCTGCTCTTCAACGAGGTGGTAATCATGAGGGACTA
CCAGCACGAGAATGTGGTGGAGATGTACAACAGCTACCTGGTGGGGGACGAGCTCTGGGT
GGTCATGGAGTTCCTGGAAGGAGGCGCCCTCACCGACATCGTCACCCACACCAGGATGAA
CGAGGAGCAGATCGCGGCCGTGTGCCTTGCAAGTGCTGCAGGCCCTGTGGTGCTCCACGC
CCAGGGCGTCATCCACCGGGACATCAAGAGCGACTCGATCCTGCTGACCCATGATGGCAG
GGTGAAGCTGTCAGACTTTGGGTTCTGCGCCCAGGTGAGCAAGGAAGTGCCCCGAAGGAA
GTCGCTGGTGGCACGCCCTACTGGATGGCCCCAGAGCTCATCTCCCGCCTTCCCTACGG
GCCAGAGGTAGACATCTGGTCGCTGGGGATAATGGTGATTGAGATGGTGGACGGAGAGCC
CCCCTACTTCAACGAGCCACCCCTCAAAGCCATGAAGATGATTGGGGACAACCTGCCACC
CCGACTGAAGAACCTGCACAAGGTGTCGCCATCCCTGAAGGGCTTCTGGACCGCCTGCT
GGTGCGAGACCCTGCCCAGCGGGCCACGGCAGCCGAGCTGCTGAAGCACCCATTCTGGC
CAAGGCAGGGCCGCCTGCCAGCATCGTGCCCTCATGCGCCAGAACCGCACCCAGATGAGG
CCCAGCGCCCTTCCCCTCAACCAAAGAGCCCCCCCCGGGTACCCCCGCCCCACTGAGGCC
AGTAGGGGGCCAGGCCTCCCCTCCTCCCAGCCCCGGGAGATGCTCCGCGTGGCACCCACC
TCCTTGCTGGGGGTAGATGAGACCCTACTACTGAACTCCAGTTTTTGATCTCGTGACTTTT
AGAAAAACACAGGGACTCGTGGGAGCAAGCGAGGCTCCCAGGACCCCCACCCTCTGGGAC
AGGCCCTCCCCCATGTTCTTCTGTCTCCAGGAAGGGCAGCGGCCCTCCCATCACTGGAAG
TCTGCAGTGGGGGTGCTGGGGGTGGAGAGAACTAAGAGGTGAACATGTATGAGTGTG
TGCACGCGTGTGAGTGTGCATGTGTGTGTGTGTGCAAAGGTCCAGCCACCCCGTCCTCCA
GCCCGCAAGGGGTGTCTGGCGCCTTGCTGACACCCAGCCCCCTCTCCCCCTGAGCCATT
GTGGGGGTGATCATGAATGTCCGAAGAGTGGCCTTTTCCCGTAGCCCTGCGCCCCCTTT
CTGTGGCTGGATGGGGAGACAGGTCAGGGCCCCCCCCACCCTCTCCAGCCCCCTGCAGCAAT
GACTACTGCACCTGGACAGCCTCCTCTTTTCTAGAAGTCTATTTATATTGTATTTTATA
ACACTCTAGCCCCTGCCCTTATTGGGGGACAGATGGTCCCTGTCTGCGGGGTGGCCCTG
GCAGAACCACTGCCTGAAGAACCAGGTTCTGCCCCGTGAGCGCAGCCCCAGCCCCGCCA
CCCCTGCCTCGAGTTAGTTTTACAATTAAACATTGTCTTGTGTTTTGTGAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAA

Fig. 9V
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>STLK5_h
 MSSFLPEGGCYELLTVIGKGFEDLMTVNLARYKPTGEYVTVRRINLEACSNEMVTLQGELHVSCLFNHPNIVPYRATFI
 ADNELWVVTSMAYGSAKDLICTHFMGMNELAIAYILQVLKALDYIHHMGYVHRSVKASHILISVDGKVYLSGLRSNL
 SMISHGQRQVRVHDFPKYSVKVLPWLSPEVLQQNLQGYDAKSDIYSVGITACELANGHVPFKDMPATQMLLEKLNLTGTVPC
 LLDTSIPAEEELTMSPSRSVANSGLSDSLTTSTPRPSNGDSPSHPYHRTFSPHFHFVEQCLQRNPDARPSASTLLNHSF
 FKQIKRRASEALPELLRPVTPITNFEGSQSDHSGIFGLVTNLEELEVDDEF

>STLK6_h
 MSLDCFCTSRQTQVESLRPEKQSETSIHQYLVDEPTLSWSRPSTRASEVLCSTNVSHYELQVEIGRGFDNLTSVHLARHT
 PTGTLVTIKITNLENCNEERLKAQKAVILSHFFRHPNITTYWTFTVGSWLWVISPFMAYGSASQLLRTYFPEGMSETL
 IRNILFGAVRGLNYLHQNGCIHRSIKASHILISGDGLVTLISGLSHLSLVKHGQRHRAVYDFPQFSTSVQPWLSPELLRQ
 DLHGYNVKSIDIYSVGITACELASGVQVPFQDMHRTQMLLQKLKPPYSPLDISIFPQSESRMKNQSGVDSGIGESVLVSS
 GHTVTNSDRLHTPSSKTFSPAFFSLVQLCLQQDPEKRPSASSLLSHVFFKQMKESQDSILSLPPAYNKPSISLPPVLP
 WTEPECDFPDEKDSYWEF

>STLK7_h
 NRDDYELQEVIGSGATAVVQAA YCAPKKEKVAIKRINLEKQCQTSMDLELLKEIQAMSQCHHPNIVSYTTSFVVKDELWLVM
 KLLSGGSVLDIIKHIVAKGEHKS

>ZC4_h
 MAGPGWRDREVTDLGHLDPDPTGIFS�DKTIGLTYGRIYGLHEKTGAFTAVKVMNARKDEEEDLRTLNLLRKYSFHK
 NIVSYGAFKLSPPGQRHQLWMVMELCAAAGSVTDVVRMTSNQSLKEDWIAIYICREILQGLAHLHAHRVHRDIKQGNVL
 LTHNAEVKLVDGVSQVSRNTNGRRNSFIGTPYWMapeVIDCDEDPRRSYDYRSDVWSVGITAIEMAEGAPPLCNLQPLE
 ALFVILRESAPTVKSSGWSRKFFHFMKCTIKNFLFRPTSANMLQHPFVRDIKNERHVVESLTRHLTGIIKKRQKKEQAR
 EKSKSVSTLRQALAKRLSPKRFRAKSSWRPEKLELSDLARRQRQRWEDIFNQHEEELRQVDKDESSDNDEVFHS

Fig. 10A

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IQAEVQIEPLKPYISNPKKIEVQERSPSVPNNQDHAHHVKFSSSVQQRSLLEQAQKPIDIRQRSSQNRQNWLAASGDSKH
 KILAGKTQSYCLTIYISEVKKEEFQEGMNQKCQGAQVGLGPEGHCIWQLGESSSEESPVTRRRSQSSPPYSTIDQKLLV
 DIHVPDGFVKISPPVYLTNEWVGYNALSEIFRNDWLTAPVVIQPEEDGDYVELYDASADTDGDDDESNDTFEDTYD
 HANGNDDLNDQVDQANDVCKDHDNNKFVDDVNNYYEAPSCPRAASYGRDGSCQDGYDGSRGKEEAYRGYGSHTANRS
 HGGSAASEDNAAIGDQEEHAANIGSERRGSEGDGKGVVRTSEESGALGLNGEENCSETDGPGLKRPASQDFFEYLQEEPG
 GGNEASNAIDSGAAPSDHESDNKDISESTQSDFSANHSSPSKSGMSADANFASAILYAGFVEVPEESPQKQSEVNV
 NPLYVSPACKKPLIHMYEKEFTSEICCGSLWGVNLLGTRSNLYLMDRSGKADITKIRRRPFRQIQVLEPLNLLITISG
 HKNRLRVYHLTWLRNKILNNDPESKRRQEEMLKTEEACKAIDKLTGCEHFSVLQHEETTYIAIALKSSIHLYAWAPKSF
 ESTAIKVFTLDHKPVTVDLAIGSEKRLKIFFSSADGYHLIDAESEVMSDVTLPKNPLEIIIPQNIILPDCLGIGMMLT
 FNAEALSVEANEQLFKKILEMWKDIPSSIAFECTQRTTGWGQKAEIVRSLSQSRVLESELKRRSIKKLRFCLCTRGDKLFFT
 STLNRHHSRVYFMTLGKLEELQSNYDV

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MFGKRKKRVEISAPSNFEHRVHTGFDQHEQKFTGLPRQWQSLIEESARRPKPLVDPACITSIQPGAPKTIIVRGSKGAKDG
 ALTLLDEFENMSVTRNSLRRDSPPPPARARQENGMPPEEATTARGPGKAGSRGRFAGHSEAGGSGDRRRAGPEKRP
 KSSREGSGGPQESSRDKRPLSGPDVGTQPAGLASGAKLAAGRPFTYPRADTDHPSRGAQGEPHDVPNGPSAGGLAIP
 QSSSSSRPPTRARGAPSPGLGPHASEPQLAPPACTPAAPAVPGPPRSPQREPQRVSHREQFRAALQLVDPGDPRS
 LDNFIKIGEGSTGIVCIATVRSSGKLVAVKKMDLRKQQRRELLFNEVVIMRDYQHENVVEMYNLYVGDELWVVMFLEG
 GALTDIVTHTRMNEEQIAAVCLAVLQALSVLHAQGVIHARDIKSDSILLTHDGRVKLSDFGCAQVSKEVPRRKSLVGTPY
 WMAPELISRLPYGPEVDIWSLIGIMVIEVDGEPYPFNEPPLKAMKMIRDNLPPRLKNLHKVSPSLKGFLDRLLVRDPAQR
 ATAAELLKHPFLAKAGPPASIVPLMRQNRTR

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MAFANFRRIRLSTFEKRKSREYEHVRRDLDPNEVWEIVGELGDGAFGKVYKAKNKETGALAAAKVIETKSEEELEDYIV
 EIEILATCDHPYIVKLLGAYYHDGKLWIMIEFCPGGAVDAIMLELDRLGTEPQIQVVCVCRQMLEALNFLHSKRRIIHRDLKA

Fig. 10B

GNVLMTEGDIRLADFGVSANKLKTQLKRDSEFIGTPYWMAPVVMCEMKTDPYDYKADIWSLGITLIEMAQIEPPHHEL
 NPMRVLLKIAKSDPPTLLTPSKWSVEFRDFLKIALDKNPETRPSAAQLLEHPFVSSITSNKALRELVAEAKAEVMEEIED
 GRDEGEEDAVDAASTLENHTQNSSEVSPSLNADKPLEESPSTPLAPSQSDSVNEPCSQPSGDRSLQTTSPPVVAPGN
 ENGLAVPVPLRKSRPVSMARIQVAQEQVAEQGGDLSPAANRSQASQSRPNSSALETLGGEKLANGSLEPPAQAAPGP
 SKRSDCSSLCTSESMDYGTNLSTDLSLNKEMGSLSIKDPKLYKKTTLKRTKRFVVDGVEVSITTSKIISEDEKKDEEMRF
 LRRQELRELRLQKEEHRNQTQLSNKHHELQLEQMHKRRFEQEIINAKKKFFDTELENLERQQKQVEKMEQDHAVRRREEAR
 RIRLEQDRDYTRFQEQKLKMKKEVKNEVEKLPRQQRKESMKQKMEEHTQKKQLDRDFVAKQKEDLELAMKRLTTDNRRRE
 ICDKERECLMKKQELLRDREAAWEMEEHQLQERHQLVKQLKDYFLQRHELLRKHEKEREQMQRYNQRMIEQLKVRQQ
 QEKARLPKIQRSEGKTRMAMYKKSLSHINGGSAEQREKIKQFSQQEKKRQKSERLQQQKKHENQMRDMLAQCESNMSEL
 QQLQNEKCHLLVEHETQKLKALDESHNQNLKEWRDKLRPRKKALEEDLNQKKREQEMFFKLSEEAECNPSTPSKAAKFF
 PYSSGDAS

Fig. 10C

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GGCCAAGACGGTCGGGCTGCTTGCTAACTCCAGGAACAGGTTTAAAGTTTTTGAAACTGAAGTAGGTCTACACAGTAGGA
ACTCATGTCTATTTCTTGTAAGTAAACCAGAGCGAATCAGGCGGTGGGTCTCGGAAAAGTTTCATTTGTTGAGGCTTAAAGAG
ATTTGGAACTATTTGGAGACCAATGATGCGAGCTCAGAGTCAATAGCATCCTTCTCTAAACAGGAGGTCTAGTAGCTT
TCTGCCAGAGGAGGTGTTACGAGCTGCTCACTGTGATAGGCAAGGATTTGAGGACCTGATGACTGTGAATCTAGCAA
GGTACAAACCAACAGGAGAGTACGTGACTGTACGGAGGATTAACTTAGAAGCTTGTTCCTCAATGAGATGGTAACATTTCTTG
CAGGGCAGCTGCAATGCTCCAACTCTTCAACCATCCCAATATCGTGCCATATCGAGCCACTTTTATTCAGACAATGA
GCTGTGGTTGTCAATCATTTGTCATGGCATACGGTTCGCAAAAGATCTCATCTGTACACACTTCATGGATGGCATGAATG
AGCTGGCGATTGCTTACATCTCGAGGGGTGCTGAAGGCCCTCGACTACATCCACCACATGGGATATGTACACAGGAGT
GTCAAAGCCAGCCACATCCTGATCTCTGTGGATGGGAGGTCTACCTGTCTGGTTTGCGCAGCAACCTCAGCATGATAAG
CCATGGGCAGCGGAGGTGTCACGATTTTCCCAAGTACAGTGTCAAGGTTCTGCCGTGGCTCAGCCCCGAGGTCC
TCCAGCAGAACTCCAGGGTTATGATGCCAAGTCTGACATCTACAGTGTGGGAATCACAGCCTGTGAACTGGCCAAACGGC
CATGTCCCCCTTAAAGGATATGCCCTGCCACCCAGATGCTGTAGAGAACTGAACGGCACAGTGGCCCTGCTGTGGATAC
CAGCACCATCCCCGCTGAGGAGCTGACCATGAGCCCTTCGCGCTCAGTGGCCAACTCTGGCCTGAGTGACAGCCTGACCA
CCAGCACCCCGGCCCTCCAAACGGTGACTGCCCTCCACCCCTACCAACCGAACTTCTCCCCCACTTCCACCACTTT
GTGGAGCAGTGCCCTCAGCGCAACCCGGATGCCAGGCCAGTGCCAGCACCTCTGAAACCACTTTCTTCAAGCAGAT
CAAGCGACGTGCTCAGAGGCTTTGCCCGAATTGCTTCGTCTGTACCCCCCATCACCAATTTTGAGGGCAGCCAGTCTC
AGGACCAACAGTGGAACTTTGGCTGGTAACAAACCTGGAGAGCTGGAGGTGGACGATTGGGAGTTCTGAGCCTCTGCA
AACTGTGCGCAATTCAGCCAGGGATGCAGAGGCCACCCAGAGGCCCTTCTCTGAGGGCCGGCCACATTCCTCGCCCTCT
GGGCAGATTGGGTAGAAAGGACATTTCTCCAGGAAGTTGACTGCTGACTGATTGGGAAAGAAATCCTGGAGAGATACT
TCACTGCTCCAAGGCTTTTGAGACACAAGGAACTCAACAACAGGGATCAGGAGGGTCCAAAGCCGACATTCCTCAGTC
CTGTGAGCTCAGGTGACCTCTCCGCAGAAAGAGATGCTGCTCTGGCCCTGGGAGCTGAAATTCCAAGCCAGGGGTTTGG
CTCCTTAAACCCGAGGACCGCCACTCTTCCAGTGCTTGGCAGCCAGCTCATTTCTATTAACTTTGCTCTCAGATGCTT
CAGATGCTATAGTCAAGGCAAGTAGTAACTGCTGCTTCCCTTCCCTCAGACCTCTCCTCATATAATCCAGAG
GAAGGGCAATTTCTGTCTTTTAAAGCACAGACTAAGGCTGGAAACAGTCCATCTTATCCCTCTTCTGGCTTGGGCCCTGAC

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Fig. 11A

ACCTAAGTCTTTCCACGGTTTATGTGTGCGCTCATTCCTTTCCACCAAGAAATCCATCTTAGCGCCTCCTGCCAGCTG
CCCTGGTGCTTTCTCCAAGGCCATCAGTGCTTTGCCCTAGCTTGAGGGCTTAAGTCTTATGCTGTGTAGTTTCGTGTG
CAGAACAAATTAAATTTTCAGAGACGCTG

>STLK6_h

AAGGAAGATAAACAAAGCCCTTCTTTGGAAATAGATGGATTTTGTGCATTTCTGTGTAACATAAGTGATTCAATGTCT
CTTTGGATTGCTTCTGCACTTCAAGAACACAAGTTGAATCACTCAGACCTGAAACACAGTCTGAACACAGTATCCATCA
ATACTTGGTTGATGAGCCAAACCTTTCTGTGTCACGTCCATCCACTAGAGCCAGTGAAGTACTATGTTCCACCAACGTTT
CTCACTATGAGCTCCAAAGTAGAAATAGGAAGAGGATTTTGACAACCTTGACTTCTGTCCATCTTGACGGCATACTCCCACG
GGAACACTGGTAACATAAAATTAACAATCTGGAAACTGCAATGAAGAACGCTGAAAGCTTTACAGAAAGCCGTGAT
TCTATCCCACTTTTCCGGCATCCCAATATTACAACCTTATTGGACAGTTTTCACCTGTGGCAGCTGGCTTTGGTTATTT
CTCCATTTATGGCCTATGGTTCAGCAAGTCAACTCTTGAGGACCTATTTCTGAAAGGAATGAGTGAAACTTTAATAAGA
AACATTCTCTTTGGAGCCGTGAGAGGTTGAACATCTGCACCAAAATGGCTGTATTCACAGGAGTATTAAGCCAGCCA
TATCCTCATTTCTGGTGATGGCCTAGTGACCCTCTCTGGCCTTTCCCATCTGCATAGTTTGGTTAAGCATGGACAGAGGC
ATAGGGCTGTGTATGATTTCCACAGTTCAGCACATCAGTGCAGCCGTGGCTGAGTCCAGAACTACTGAGACAGGATTTA
CATGGGTATAATGTGAAGTCAGATATTACAGTGTGGGATTACAGCATGTGAATTAGCCAGTGGGCAGGTGCCTTTCCA
GGACATGCATAGAACTCAGATGCTGTTACAGAAACTGAAGTCTCTCTTATAGCCCATTTGGATATCAGTATTTTCCCTC
AATCAGAAATCCAGAAATGAATAATTTCCAGTCAGGTGTAGACTCTGGGATTGGAGAAAGTGTGCTTGTCTCCAGTGGAACT
CACACAGTAAATAGTGACCGATTACACACACCATCTCTCAAAACTTTCTCTCCTGCTTCTTTAGCTTGGTACAGCTCTG
TTTGCAACAAGATCCTGAGAAAGGCCATCAGCAAGCAGTTTATGTCCCATGTTTCTTCAACAGATGAAAGAGAAA
GCCAGGATTCATACTTTTCACTGTTGGCTCTGCTTATAACAAGCCATCAATATCATTTGCCCTCCAGTGTACCTTGGACT
GAGCCAGAAATGTGATTTTCTGATGAAAGAGCTCATACTGGGAATTTCTAGGGCTGCCAAATCATTTTATGTCTCTATATA
CTTGACACATTTCTCTGCTGCTTTTCTCTGATTTTCTAGGTACAAAATACCAGAAATTACTTGAAATACAGTTGGT
GCACTGGAGAAATCTATTTAAACCACTCTGTTCAAGGGGCACCCAGTTTGTAGTCCCTCTGTTTCGCACAGAGTACT
ATGACAAGGAAACATCAGAAATTACTAATCTAGCTAGTGTCAATTATTCTGGAAATTTTTTCTAAGCTGTGACTAACTCT

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Fig. 11B

TTTATCTCTCAATATAATTTTGTAGCCAGTTAATTTTTCAGTATTTTGTCTGTCCCTTGGGAATGGGCCCTCAGAGGAC
 AGTGCTTCCAAGTACATCTTCTCCAGATTCTCTGGCCCTTTTAAATGAGCTATTGTTAAACCAACAGGCTAGTTTATCTT
 ACATCAGACCCCTTTCTGGTAGAGGAAATGTTTGTGCTTTCCCTTTTCTTCTGTTAATACTTATGGTAAACACCTAAC
 TGAGCCTCACTCACATTAAATGATTCACCTTGAAATATATACAGAAATTGTAAATTTGCTTTTAAAGGGGGCTAA
 AGTAACACTTTCCTACTTATGTAAATTATAGATCCTAAATTCACGCACCCCGTGGGAGCTCAATAAGATTACTGAATT
 G

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TCAACAGGGACGATTACGAGCTGCAGGAGGTGATCGGGAGTGGAGCAACTGCTGTAGTCCAAGCAGCTTATTGTGCCCT
 AAAAGGAGAAAGTGGCAATCAACCGGATAAACCTTGAGAAATGTCAAACTAGCATGGATGAACCTCTGAAAGAAATTCA
 AGCCATGAGTCAATGCCATCATCCTAATATTGTATCTTACTACACATCTTTTGTGTTAAAGATGAGCTGTGGCTTGTCA
 TGAAGCTGCTAAGTGGAGTTCTGTCTCGGATATTATTAAGCACATTGTGGCAAAAGGGGAACACAAAGT

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>ZC4_h

ATGGCGGACCTGGGGGCTGGAGGACAGGGAGGTACGGGATCTGGGCCACCTGCCGGATCCAACTGGAATATTCTCACT
 AGATAAAACCATTTGGCCTTGGTACTTATGGCAGAACTCTATTGGGACTTCATGAGAAGACTGGTGCAATTTACAGCTGTTA
 AAGTGATGAACGCTCGTAAGGATGAGGAAGGATCTCAGGACTGAACCTCAACCTTCTGAGGAAGTACTCTTTCCACAAA
 AACATTGTGTCCTTCTATGGAGCATTTTCAAGCTGAGTCCCCCTGGTCAGCGGCCAACCTTTGGATGGTGTGGAGTT
 ATGTGCAGCAGGTTCCGTCACCTGATGTAGTGAGAAATGACCAGTAATCAGAGTTTAAAGAAAGATTGGATTGCTTATATCT
 GCCGAGAAATCCTTCAGGGCTTAGCTCACCTTCACGCACACCGAGTAATTCACCGGGACATCAAAGTCAAGATGTGCTG
 CTGACTCATATGCTGAAGTAAACTGGTTGATTTTGGAGTGAGTGCCCGAGTGAGCAGAACTAATGGAAGAAGGAATAG
 TTTTCATTGGGACACCATACTGGATGGCACCTGAGGTGATTGACTGTGATGAGGACCCCAAGACGCTCCTATGATTACAGAA
 GTGATGTGTGCTGTGGGAATTACTGCCATTGAAATGGCTGAAGGAGCCCCCTCTCTGTGTAACTTCAACCTTGGAA
 GCTCTCTCGTTATTTTGGGGGAATCTGCTCCACAGTCAAAATCCAGCGGATGGTCCCGTAAGTTCCACAAATTTTCATGGA
 AAAGTGACGATAAAAAATTTCCCTGTTTCGTCCTACTTCTGCAAAACATGCTTCAACACCCCATTTGTTCGGGATATAAAA

Fig. 11C

ATGAACGACATGTTGTTGAGTCATTAAACAAGGCATCTTACTGGAAATCATTAATAAAGACAGAAAAAGAACAGGCACGG
GAGAAAAAATCAAAAGTTTCTACTCTGAGGCAAGCACTGGCAAAAAGACTATCACCAAAAGAGGTTTCAGGGCAAAAGTCATC
ATGGAGACCTGAAAAGCTTGAACTCTCGGATTTAGAAAGCCCGCAGGCCAAAGGCGCCAAACGCAGATGGGAAGATATCTTTA
ATCAGCATGAGGAAGAAATTGAGACAAGTTGATAAAGACAAGAAGATGAATCATCAGACAAATGATGAAGTATTTTCATTG
ATTCAGGCTGAAGTCCAGATAGAGCCATTGAGCCATACATTTCAAATCCIAAAAAAATTGAGGTTCAAGAGAGATCTCC
TTCTGTGCCCTAACACACAGGATCATGCACATCATGTCAAGTTCTCTTCAAGCGTTCTCTCAGCGGTCTCTTTTGGAAACAAG
CTCAGAAGCCCATTTGACATCAGACAAGGAGTTTCGCAAAATCGTCAAAATTTGGCTGGCAGCATCAGGTGATTTCAAAGCAC
AAAAATTTAGCAGGCAAAACACAGAGCTACTGTTTAAACAATTTAATTTTCAGAAGTCAAGAAAGAAATTTCAAGAAAGG
AATGAATCAAAAGTGTCAAGGAGCCCAAGTAGGATTAGGACCTGAGGCCATTGTATTTGGCAAATTTGGGTGAATCTTCTT
CTGAGGAAGAAAGTCTGTGACTGGAAGGAGGTCTCAGTCATCACCACTTATTTCTACTATTGATCAGAAAGTTGCTGGTT
GACATCCATGTTCCAGATGGATTTAAAGTAGGAAAAATATCACCCCTGTATACTTGACAAACGAATGGGTAGGCTATAA
TGCACTCTCTGAAATCTTCCGGAATGATTGGTTAACTCCGGCACCTGTCTATTAGCCACCTGAAGAGGATGGTGATTATG
TTGAACTCTATGATGCCAGTCTGATACCTGATGTTGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGAT
CATGCCAATGGCAATGATGACTTGGATAACCAAGTTGATCAGGCTAATGATGTTTGTAAAGACCATGATGATGACAAACAA
TAAGTTTGTGATGATGATAATAATAATTATATGAGGCGCTAGTTGTCCAAGGCAAGCTATGGCAGAGATGGAAGCT
GCAAGCAAGATGGTTATGATGGAAGTCGTGGAAAGAGGAAGCCACAGAGGCTATGGAGCCATACAGCCCAATAGAAAGC
CATGGAGGAAGTGCAGCCAGTGAGGACAATGCAGCCATTGGAGATCAGGAAGAACATGCAGCCCAATATAGCCAGTGAAAG
AAGAGGCAGTGAGGTGATGGAGGTAAAGGGAGTCGTTCGAACCAAGTGAAGAGAGTGAGCCCTTGGACTCAATGGAGAAG
AAAAATTGCTCAGAGACAGATGGTCCAGGATTGAAGAGACCTGCGTCTCAGGACCTTGAATATCTACAGGAGGAGCCAGGT
GGTGGAAATGAGGCCCTCAATGCCATTGACTCAGGTGCTGCACCCGTGAGCACCCTGATCATGAGAGTGACAATAAGGACAT
ATCAGAAATCATCAACAAATCAGATTTTCTGCCAATCAGTCATCTCTTCCAAAGGTTCTGGGATGTCTGCTGATGCTA
ACTTTGCCAGTGCCATCTTATACGCTGGATTTCGTAGAAGTACCTGAGGAATCACCTAAGCAACCCCTCTGAAGTCAATGTT
AAGCCACTCTATGCTCTCTGATGTAAAAAACCACTAATCCACATGTATGAAAAAGGAGTTCACTTCTGAGATCTGCTG
TGGTCTTTGTGGGAGTCAATTTGCTGTTGGGAACCCGATCTAATCTATATCTGATGGACAGAGTGGAAAGGCTGACA
TTACTAAACTTATAAGGCCGAAGACCATTCGCCAGATTCAAGTCTTAGAGCCACTCAATTTGCTGATTACCATCTCAGGT

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Fig. 11D

CTAA

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CGGGAGTGTCCGGCGGTGGTGGCGGTGCAAGAGAGCTGAAGGAGGCGGAGGGCGCGGAGTTCCAGGGCCGAGCAGTTAGGC
CGCGAGCGACTGCGGGCGCCGAGCCGATGAGTAACCCGAAGCCCTAGAGGAGTGGTCACTGCCCTGAGGGCACTTCTGTGTC
CCACACGATCAGACCAAGGCCGACCGAGTCCCAGGACCATGTTTGGGAAGAGGAAGACGGGTGGAGATCTCCGCGGC
CGTCCAACTTCGAGCACCGCGTGCAACACGGGCTTCGACCAGCACGAGCAGAGTTACAGGGGCTGCCCGCCAGTGGCCAG
AGCCTGATCGAGGAGTCGGCTCGCCGGCCCAAGCCCCCTCGTCGACCCCGCTGCATCACTCCATCCAGCCCCGGGGCCCC
CAAGACCATCGTGGGGGCGAGCAAGGTGCCAAAGATGGGGCCCTACGCTGCTGCTGGACGAGTTTGAGAACATGTCTGG
TGACACGCTCCAACTCCCTCGGGAGAGACAGCCCGCGCGCCCGTGCCTCCAGGAAATGGGATGCCAGAGGAG
CCGGCCACCAAGGCCAGAGGGGCCCAAGGGAAGGCAGGCCGAGGCTCGCCGGTCAAGCGAGCGGGTGGCGG
CAGTGGTGACAGGCGACGGGCGGGGCCAGAGAAAGAGGCCCAAGTCTTCCAGGGAGGGCTCAGGGGTCCCCAGGAGTCTCT
CCCCGGGACAAACGCCCTCTCCGGGCTGATGTCGGGCAACCCCCAGCCTGTGCTGTGGCCAGTGGGGCGAAACTGGCA
GGTGGCGGCGCTTTAACACCTACCCGAGGGCTGACACGGACCAACCCATCCCGGGGTGCCCAAGGGGAGCCTCATGACGT
GGCCCCCTAACGGGCCATCAGCGGGGGCTGGCCATCCCCCAGTCTCTCTCTCCCGGCTCCCAACCCGAGCCCC

Fig. 11E

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Fig. 11F

>GEK2_h
CGAAGCCACAGCCCGAGCCCGAGCCCGAGCCCGGCGCCACCGCGCCCCCGGCCATGGCTTTTGGCCAAATTTCGGCC
GCATCCTGGCCTGTCTACCTTCGAGAAAGAGAAAGTCCCGGGAATATGAGCACGTCCGCCGACCTGGACCCCAACGAG
GTGTGGAGATCGTGGCGAGCTGGCGGACGGCGCTTCGGCAAGGTTTACAAGGCCAAGAAATAAGGAGACGGGTGCTTT
GGCTGGGCCAAAGTCAATTGAACCAAGAGTGAGGAGGCTGGAGGACTACATCGTGGAGATTGAGATCCTGGCCACCT
GGACCAACCTACATTGTGAAGTCTCTGGAGCCTACTATCACGACGGGAAGCTGTGGATCATGATTGAGTTCTGTCCA
GGGGAGCCGTGGACGCCATCATGTGGAGCTGGACAGAGGCCCTCACGGAGCCCCAGATACAGGTGGTTTGGCCGACAGAT
GCTAGAAGCCCTCAACTTCTGCACAGCAAGGATCATCCACCGAGATCTGAAGCTTGCAACGTGCTGATGACCCCTCG
AGGAGACATCAGGCTGGCTGACTTTTGGTGTCTGCCAAGAACTCTGAAGACTCTACAGAAACGAGATTCTTTCATCGGC
ACGCCTTACTGGATGGCCCCGAGGTGTCATGTGTGAGACCATGAAGACACGCCCTACGACTACAAAGCCGACATCTG
GTCCCTGGGCATCACGCTGATTGAGATGGCCAGATCGAGCCGCCACACGAGCTCAACCCCATGCGGGTCTTGCTAA
AGATCGCCAAAGTCGACCTCCACGCTGCTCACGCCCTCCAAGTGTCTGTAGATTCCGTGACTTCTCTGAAGATAGCC
CTGGATAAGAAACCCAGAAACCCGAGTCCCGCAGCTGCTGGAGCATCCCTTCGTACGACGATCACCAGTAACAA
GGCTCTGCGGGAGCTGGTGGCTGAGGCCAAAGGCCGAGGTGATGGAAGAGATCGAAGACGGCCGGGATGAGGGGGAAGAGG
AGGACGCCGTGGATGCCGCCCTCCACCCCTGGAGAACCATACTCAGAACTCTCTGAGGTGAGTCCGCCAAGCCTCAATGCT
GACAAAGCCTCTCGAGGAGTCACCTTCCACCCCGCTGGCACCCAGCCAGTCTCAGGACAGTGTGAATGAGCCCTGCAGCCA
GCCCTCTGGGGACAGATCCCCTCCAAACCAACAGTCCCCAGTCCGTGGCCCTTGGAATGAGAACGGCTGGCAGTGCCTG
TGCCCTCTGCGGAAGTCCCGACCCGTGTCAAATGGATGCCAGAAATTCAGGTAGCCCAAGGAGAACAAAGTGTGAGCAGGGT
GGGACCTCAGCCCAAGCAGATCTCAAAGGCCAGCCAGAGCCGGCCCAACAGCAGCCCTGGAGACCTTGGG
TGGGGAGAAAGCTGGCCCAATGGCAGCCTGGAGCCACCTGCCCAAGGCAGCTCCAGGGCCTTCCAAGAGGGACTCGGACTGCA
GCAGCCTCTGCACCTCTGAGAGCATGGACTATGGTACCAATCTCTCCACTGACCTGTGCTGAACAAAGAGATGGGCTCT
CTGTCCATCAAGGACCCGAAACTGTACAAAACCCCTCAAGCGGACACGCAAAATTTGTGGTGGATGGTGTGGAGGTGAG
CATCACCACTCCAAGATCATCAGCGAAGATGAGAAAGGATGAGGAGATGAGATTTCTCAGGCCCGCAGGAACCTCCGAG
AGCTTCGGCTGCTCCAGAAAGAGCATCGGAACCAAGACCCAGCTGAGTAACAAGCATGAGCTGCAGCTGGAGCAAAATG
CATAAACGTTTTGAACAGGAAATCAACGCCCAAGAGAAGTTCTTTGACACGGAAATTAGAGAACCTGGAGCGTCAGCAAAA

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Fig. 11G

GCAGCAAGTGGAGAAAGATGGAGCAAGACCATGCCGTGCGCCGCCGGGAGGAGGCCAGGGCGGATCCGCGCTGGAGCAGGATC
GGGACTACACCAAGGTTCCAAGAGCAGCTCAAACTGATGAAGAAAGAGGTGAAGAACGAGGTGGAGAAAGCTCCCCGACAG
CAGCGGAAGGAAGCATGAAGCAGAGATGGAGGAGCACACGCAGAAAAGCAGCTTCTTGACCGGGACTTTGTAGCCAA
GCAGAGGAGGACCTGGAGCTGGCCATGAAGAGGCTCACCAACCGACAAACAGGGCGGAGATCTGTGACAAAGGAGCGCGAGT
GCCTCATGAAGAAAGCAGGAGCTCCTTCGAGACCGGAAGCAGCCCTGTGGGAGATGGAAAGAGCACCAAGCTGCAGGAGAGG
CACCAGCTGGTGAAGCAGCAGCTCAAAGACCAGTACTTCCTCCAGCGGCACGAGCTGCTGCGCAAGCATGAGAAGGAGCG
GGAGCAGATGCAGCGCTACAAACAGCGCATGATAGAGCAGCTGAAGGTGCGGCAGCAACAGGAAAGGGCGGCTGCCCA
AGATCCAGAGGAGTGAAGGCAAGACGCGCATGGCCATGTACAAGAAAGAGCCCTCCACATCAACGGCGGGGCGAGCGCAGCT
GAGCAGCGTGAGAAAGATCAAGCAGTTCTCCAGCAGGAGGAGAGGCGCAGAGTCTGGAGCGGCTGCAGCAACAGCAGAA
ACACGAGAACCAAGATGCGGGACATGCTGGCGCAGTGCAGAGCAACATGAGCGAGCTGCAGCAGCTGCAGAAATGAAAAGT
GCCACCTCCTGGTAGAGCACGAAACCCAGAACTGAAGGCCCTGGATGAGAGCCATAACCAAGAACCTGAAGGAATGGCGG
GACAAAGCTTCGGCCCGCAAGAGGCTCTGGAAGAGGATCTGAACCAAGAAAGCGGGAGCAGGAGATGTTCTTCAAGCT
GAGCGAGGAGGCGGAGTGCCCCAAACCCCTCCACCCCAAGCAAGGCCCAAGTTCTTCCCCCTACAGCTCTGGGGATGCTT
CC

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Fig. 11H

STLK6_h	-----MSLDCFCSTRTQVESLRPEKQSETSIHQYLVDEPTLSWSR	41
STLK5_h	-----	0
SPAK_h	MAEPSGSPVHVQLPQQAAPVTAAAAAPATAAPAPAPAPAPAPA	50
STLK6_h	PSRASE-VLCSTNVSHYELQVEIGRGFDNLTSVHLARHTPTGTLVTIKI	90
STLK5_h	-----HXEYVPVRR	9
SPAK_h	PAQAQAVGWPICRDA--YELQEVIGSGATAV--VQAALCKPRQERVAIKR	95
STLK7_h	-----NRRDDYELQEVIGSGATAV--VQAAYCAAPKKEKVAIKR	35
STLK6_h	TNLENCNEERLKAQKAVILSHFFRHPNITTYWTVFTVGSWLWVISPFFMA	140
STLK5_h	INLEACSNEMVTS-CRASCMFQTTLNHPNIVPYRATLLIADNELWVVTSFMA	58
SPAK_h	INLEKQQTSMDELLKEIQAMSCQ-SHPNVVITYYTSFVVKDELWLVMKLLS	144
STLK7_h	INLEKQQTSMDELLKEIQAMSCQ-HHPNIVSYYSFVVKDELWLVMKLLS	84
STLK6_h	YGSA SQLRLRTYFPEG-----MSETLIRNILLFGAVRGLNYLHQNGCIHRS	184
STLK5_h	YGSAKDLITCTHFMDG-----MNELAIAYYILLQGVLLKALDYIHHMGMGYVHRS	102
SPAK_h	GGSMILDIIKYYIVNRGEHKNGVLEEAIIATILLKEVLEGLDYLHRNGQIHRD	194
STLK7_h	GGSVLDDIIKHIVAKGEHKIS	103
STLK6_h	IKASHIILISGDLVTL SGLSHLHSLVKGHGQ--RHRAVYDFPQFSTSVQPW	232
STLK5_h	VKASHIILISVDGKVVYLSGLRSNLSMISHGQ--RQRVVVHDFPKYSVKVLPW	150
SPAK_h	LKAGNILLGEDGSSVQIADFGVSAFLATGGDVTRNKKVRKTF----VGTPCW	240

Fig. 12A

Fig. 12B

PAK1_h U51120	MSNNGLDIQDKPPAPPMRNTSTMIGAGSKDAGTLNHGSKPLPPNPPEKKKKDRFYSILP	60
PAK4_h	-----	0
PAK5_h	-----	0
PAK1_h U51120	GDKTNKKKEKERPEISLPSDFFEHTTHVGFDAVT-GEFTGMPEQWARLLQTSNITKS	115
PAK4_h	---MFRKKKKRPEISAPQNFQHRVHTSFDPEKGGKFFVGLPPQWQNTLID-TLRRPKPVVDP	56
PAK5_h	---MF-GKRKKRVEISAPSNFHRVHTGFDQHEQKFTGLPRQWQSLTEESARRPKPLVDP	56
PAK1_h U51120	-----	115
PAK4_h	SRITRVQLQPMKTVVRGSAAMPVDGYTSGLLNDIQKLSVISNTILRGRSPTSRRRAQSLGL	116
PAK5_h	ACITSIQPGAPKTIVRGSKGAKDGAITLLDEFFENMSVTRSNILRRDSPPPPARAR	112
PAK1_h U51120	-----	115
PAK4_h	LGDEHWATDPDMYLQSPQSERTDPHGLYLSGNGGTPAGHKQMPWPEPQSPRVLPNGLAAK	176
PAK5_h	-----QENGMPPEEPATTARGGP GK	131
PAK1_h U51120	-----	127
PAK4_h	AQSLGPAEFQGAHQRC LQLGAC LQSSPPGASPTGTNRHGMKAAKHHGSEEARPQSCLVGS	236
PAK5_h	AGSRGR-----FAGHSEAGGSGDRRRAGPEKRPKSSREGGSGGPQESSRDKRP--LSGP	183
PAK1_h U51120	LEFY-N SKKT SNSQKYMSTDKS-----AEDYNSSNALNVKA-----VSETPAVPPVS	174
PAK4_h	ATGRPGGEGSPSPKTRSSSLKRRLFRSMFLSTAAATAPSSSKPPPPQSKPNSSFRPPQK	296
PAK5_h	DVGTPOPAGLASGAKLAAQ-----RPFNTYPRADTDHPSRCAQGEPHDVAPNGP-----	232

Fig. 13A

PAK1_h U51120
PAK4_h
PAK5_h

EDDDDDDDAATPPVIAAPRPEHTKSVYTRSS---VIEPLPTPTIRDVATSPISPTENNIT 230
DNPPSLVAKAASLPDQPVGTTFSPLTTSSTSPQKSLRTAPATGQLPGRSSPAGSPRTWH 356
-----SAGGLAIPSSSSSSSRPPTRRARGAPSPGVL-----GPHASE 268

PAK1_h U51120
PAK4_h
PAK5_h

P-----PDAITLNTKQKQKPKMSDEEILEKLRSTVSVSGDPKKKYTRFEKI 276
AQISTSNLYLPQDPTVAIKGA---LAGEDTGVVTHEQFKAAALRMVVVDQGDPRLLLDSSYVKI 413
POLAPPA-CTPAAPAVPGPPGPRSPOREPDRVSHEQFRAALQLVVDPPGDPRSYLDNFIKI 327

PAK1_h U51120
PAK4_h
PAK5_h

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GEGSTGIVCIAIVRSSGKLVAVKKMDLRKQQRRELLFNEVVIMRDYQHENVVEMYNSYLV 387

PAK1_h U51120
PAK4_h
PAK5_h

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GEELWVLMFLQGGALTDIVSQVRLNEEQIATVCEAVLQALAYLHAQGV IHRDIKSDSIL 533
GDELWVVMFELEGGALTDIVTHTRMNEEQIAAVCLAVLQALSVLHAQGV IHRDIKSDSIL 447

PAK1_h U51120
PAK4_h
PAK5_h

LGMDSVVKLTDFGFCAQITPEIQSKRSIMVGTPTYWMAPEVMIRKAYGPKVDIWSL GIMAJIE 456
LTLIDGRVKLSDFGFCAQISKDVVPKRKSLVGTPTYWMAPEVISRSLYATEVDIWSL GIMVIE 593
LTHDGRVKLSDFGFCAQVSKEVPRRKSLVGTPTYWMAPELISRLPYGPEVDIWSL GIMVIE 507

PAK1_h U51120
PAK4_h
PAK5_h

MIEGEPYLLNEPLRALYVIAITNGTPELQNPKEKUSATFRDFLNRCLMDV EKRGS AKELL 516
MVDGEPYFSSSPVQAMKRIRDSPPPKLKNSHKVSPIVLRDFLERMLVRDPQERATAQELL 653
MVDGEPYFNEPPLKAMKMI RDNLPPRLKNLHKVSPSLKGFLLRLLVRDPQAQRATAAELL 567

Fig. 13B

545
681
591

PAK1_h	U51120	Q	H	Q	F	L	K	I	A	K	P	S	S	L	T	P	L	I	A	A	K	E	A	T	K	N	H
PAK4_h		D	H	P	F	L	Q	T	G	L	P	E	C	L	V	P	L	I	Q	L	Y	R	K	Q	T	S	
PAK5_h		K	H	P	F	L	K	A	G	P	P	A	S	I	V	P	L	I	R	Q	N	R	T	R			

 RESIDUES THAT MATCH THE CONSENSUS NAMED CONSENSUS #1 EXACTLY.

 BOX RESIDUES THAT MATCH THE CONSENSUS EXACTLY.

Fig. 13C

ZC4_h.pro	50	MAGPGGWRDREVTDLGHLDPDTGIFSLDKTILGLGTYGRIYLGHEKTGAF
ZC1_h.pro	50	MANDSPAKSLVDIDLSSLRDPAGIFFELVEVVGNGTYGQVYKGRHVKTIGQL
ZC4_h.pro	100	TAVKVMNARKDEEEDLRTLENLRLKYSFHKNIVSFYGAFFKLSPPGQRHQ
ZC1_h.pro	100	AAITKVMADVTEDEEEIEIKLEITNMLKKYSHHRNIAITYYGAFFIKKSPPGHDDIQ
ZC4_h.pro	150	LWMVMELCAAAGSVTDVVRMTSNQSLKEDWIAIYICREILQGLAHLHAHRVI
ZC1_h.pro	150	LWLVMEFCGAGSITDVLVKNITKGNITLKEDWIAIYISREILRGLAHLHIHHVI
ZC4_h.pro	200	HRDIKGNVLLTHNAEVKLVDFGVSAQVSRINGRRNSFIGTPYWMAPEVI
ZC1_h.pro	200	HRDIKGNVLLTENAEVKLVDFGVSAQLDRTVGRRNTFIGTPYWMAPEVI
ZC4_h.pro	250	DCDEDPRRSYDYRSDVWSVGITAIEMAEGAPPLCNLOPLEALFVILRESA
ZC1_h.pro	250	ACDENPDATYDYRSDLLWSCGITAIEMAEGAPPLCDMHPMRAFLIIPRNPP
ZC4_h.pro	300	PTVKSSGWSRKFNFMKCTIKNELEFRPTSANMLQHPFVRDIKNERHVVE
ZC1_h.pro	300	PRLKSKKWSKKFFSFTIEGCLVKNYMQRPSTEQLKHPFITRDQPNRQVRI
ZC4_h.pro	324	SLTRHLTGIIKKR-----QKKEQAREKKS
ZC1_h.pro	350	QLKDHIDRTRKKRGEKDETEYEYSGSEEEEEVEPEQEGEPSSIVNVPGES
ZC4_h.pro	374	KVSTLRQALAKRLSPKRFRRAKSSWRPEKLELSDLEARRORRORRWEDIFN
ZC1_h.pro	400	TLRRDFLRLQQENKERSEALRRQQLQEQQLREQEYKRQLLAERQKRRIE
ZC4_h.pro	424	QHEEEELROVDKDKEDFSSDNDDEVFHSIOAEVQIEPLKPYISNPKKIEVOE
ZC1_h.pro	450	QQKEQRRLLEEQQRREREARRQREQREQRRREQEKKRRLEELERRRKEEEE

ZC4_h.pro	RSPSPNNQDHAHHVKFSSSVPORSLLEQAOKPIDIRQRSSQNRQNWLA	474
ZC1_h.pro	RRRAEEEKRRVEREREQEYIRRQLEEEQRHLEVLRQQLLQEQAMLLECRWE	500
ZC4_h.pro	SGDSKHKILAGKTSYCLTIYISEVKKKEEFQEGMNQKCOGAQVGLGPEGH	524
ZC1_h.pro	MEEHRQAERLQRQLQEQAYLLSLQHDHRRPHPHQHSQQPPPPQQRSKPS	550
ZC4_h.pro	CIWQLGESSSEESPVTGRRSQSSPPYSTIDQKLLVDIHVPDGFKVGKIS	574
ZC1_h.pro	FHAPEKAYEPAADRAREVEDRFRKTNHSSPEAQSKQTGRVLEPPVPSRS	600
ZC4_h.pro	PPVYLTNEWVGYNALSEIFRNDWLTAPVIOPPPEEDGDYVVELYDASADID	624
ZC1_h.pro	ESFSNGNSESVHPALQRPAPQVVRTTSRSPVLSRRDPSPLQSGGQQNSQ	650
ZC4_h.pro	GDDDESNDFEDTYDHANGNDLDNQVDQANDVCKDHDNDNNKFVDDVN	674
ZC1_h.pro	AGQRNSTSIEPRLLWERVEKLVPRPGSSSGSSNSGSGPQSHPGSGSGS	700
ZC4_h.pro	NNYYEAPSCPRA SYGRDGSCKODGYDGSRGKEEAYRGGYGSHTANRSHGGS	724
ZC1_h.pro	GERFRVRSSSKSEGPSQRLENVAVKKPEDKKEVFRPLKPADLTALAKELR	750
ZC4_h.pro	AASEDNAAIGDQEEHAAANGSERRGSSEGGGKGVVRTSEE SGALGLNGEE	774
ZC1_h.pro	AVEDVRPPHKVTDYSSSSEESGTTDEEDDVEQEGADESTSGPEDTRAAS	800
ZC4_h.pro	NCSETDGPGLKRPASODFEYLOEPPGGGNEASNAIDSGAAPSAPDHESDN	824
ZC1_h.pro	SLNLSNGETESVKTMIVHDDVESEPAAMTPSKEGTLIVRRTQASASTLQKH	850
ZC4_h.pro	KDISESSTOSDFSANHS SPSSKSGSGMSADANFASAILYAGFEVEVPEESP	874
ZC1_h.pro	KSSSSSFTPFIDPRLLQISPSGTTVTSVVGESCDGMRPE--AIRQDPTRK	898

Fig. 14B

ZC4_h.pro	PSEVNVNPLYVSPACKKPLIHNYEKEFTSEICCGSLWGVNLLGTRSNLY	924
ZC1_h.pro	GSVNVNPNPTNTRPQSDTPEIRKYKKRNFENSEILCAALWGVNLLVGTESGLM	948
ZC4_h.pro	LMDRSGKADITKLIIRRRPFRQIOVLEPLNLLITISGHKNRLRVYHLTWLR	974
ZC1_h.pro	LLDRSGQGKVPYPLINRRREFQMDVLEGLNVLVTISGKKDKLRVYLSWLR	998
ZC4_h.pro	NKILNDPESKRREQE-EMLKTEEACKAIDKLTGCEHFSVLQHEETTYIAI	1023
ZC1_h.pro	NKILHNDPEVEKKQGT-----TVGDLGECVHYKVVKYERIKFLVI	1039
ZC4_h.pro	ALKSSIHLYAWAPKSFDESTAIKVFPITLDHKPVTVDLAIGSEKRLKIEFS	1073
ZC1_h.pro	ALKSSVEVYAWAPKPYHKFMFKSFGELVHKPLLVDLTVEEGQRLKVIYG	1089
ZC4_h.pro	SADGYHLIDAESSEVMSDVTLPKNPLEIIIPONIIILPDCLGIGMMLIFNAI	1123
ZC1_h.pro	SCAGFHAVIDVDSGSVYDIYLPHTHIQCSIKPHATIIILPNTDGMELLVCYED	1139
ZC4_h.pro	EALSVNEANEQLFKKILEMVKDIPSSIAFECTORITIGWGQKAEIVRSLOSR	1173
ZC1_h.pro	EGVYVNTYGRITKDVVLQWEMPTSVAYIRSNQTMGWGEKAEIIRSVETG	1189
ZC4_h.pro	VLESELKRRSIIKKLRFCLCTRQDKLFFFTSLRNHHSRVYFMTLGKLEELQS	1223
ZC1_h.pro	HLDGVFMHKRAQRKFLCERNDKVFEFASVRS GGSQVYFMTLGR TSLLSW	1239
ZC4_h.pro	NYDV	1227
ZC1_h.pro		1239

 BOX RESIDUES THAT MATCH ZC4_h.pro EXACTLY.

Fig. 14C

Db = LOK1_m

Qy = GEK2_h

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1 MAFANFRRIILRLSTFEKRSREYEHVRRDLDPNDVWEIVGELGDGAFGKVYKAKNKETGA 60
1 MAFANFRRIILRLSTFEKRSREYEHVRRDLDPNEVWEIVGELGDGAFGKVYKAKNKETGA 60

61 LAAAKVIETKSEEELEDYIVEIEILATCDHPYIVKLLGAYYYDGKLIWIMIEFCPGGAVDA 120
61 LAAAKVIETKSEEELEDYIVEIEILATCDHPYIVKLLGAYYHDGKLIWIMIEFCPGGAVDA 120

*****.
121 IMLELDRGLTEPQIQVVCRQMLEALNFLHGKRIIHRDLKAGNVLMTLEGDIRLADFGVSA 180
121 IMLELDRGLTEPQIQVVCRQMLEALNFLHSKRIIHRDLKAGNVLMTLEGDIRLADFGVSA 180

*****.
181 KNLKTLQKRDSFIGTPYWWMAPEVVLCEETMKDAPYDYKADIWSLGITLIEMAQIEPPHHEL 240
181 KNLKTLQKRDSFIGTPYWWMAPEVVMCEETMKDTPYDYKADIWSLGITLIEMAQIEPPHHEL 240

*****.
241 NPMRVLLKIAKSDPPTLLTPSKWSVEFRDFLKIALDKNPETRPSSAAQLLQHPFVSRVTSN 300
241 NPMRVLLKIAKSDPPTLLTPSKWSVEFRDFLKIALDKNPETRPSSAAQLLEHPFVSSITSN 300

*****.
301 KALRELVAEAKAEVMEEIEDGREDEGEEDAVDAPPLVNHTQDSANVTQPSLDSNKKLLQD 360
301 KALRELVAEAKAEVMEEIEDGREDEGEEDAVDAASTLENHTQNSSEVSPPSLNADKPLEE 360

Fig. 15A

75/76

968 966

Fig. 15C

SEQUENCE LISTING

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<140> TO BE ASSIGNED

<141> Herewith

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agaagaactg	ttcacaaaat	tagagcgcac	tgggaaaggc	tcatttgggg	aagttttcaa	300
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<213> Mammalian (Human) STLK2

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 Met Arg Val Leu Phe Leu Ile Pro Lys Asn Asn Pro Pro Thr Leu Val
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Ile Gln Ala Met Ser Gln Cys Ser His Pro Asn Val Val Thr Tyr Tyr
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Lys Glu Val Leu Glu Gly Leu Asp Tyr Leu His Arg Asn Gly Gln Ile
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His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ala Gly Asn Ile Leu Leu Gly Glu Asp Gly Ser
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Val Gln Ile Ala Asp Phe Gly Val Ser Ala Phe Leu Ala Thr Gly Gly
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 Asp Val Thr Arg Asn Lys Val Arg Lys Thr Phe Val Gly Thr Pro Cys
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 Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Val Met Glu Gln Val Arg Gly Tyr Asp Phe Lys
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 Ala Asp Met Trp Ser Phe Gly Ile Thr Ala Ile Glu Leu Ala Thr Gly
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 Ala Ala Pro Tyr His Lys Tyr Pro Pro Met Lys Val Leu Met Leu Thr
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 405 410 415
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465 470 475 480
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 Thr Arg Asn Lys Val Arg Lys Thr Phe Val Gly Thr Pro Cys Trp Met
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 Ala Pro Glu Val Met Glu Gln Val Arg Gly Tyr Asp Phe Lys Ala Asp
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 Ile Trp Ser Phe Gly Ile Thr Ala Ile Glu Leu Ala Thr Gly Ala Ala
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 Pro Tyr His Lys Tyr Pro Pro Met Lys Val Leu Met Leu Thr Leu Gln
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 Asn Asp Pro Pro Ser Leu Glu Thr Gly Val Gln Asp Lys Glu Met Leu
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 Lys Asp Pro Glu Lys Arg Pro Thr Ala Ala Glu Leu Leu Arg His Lys
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10

Phe Phe Gln Lys Ala Lys Asn Lys Glu Phe Leu Gln Glu Lys Thr Leu
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Gln Arg Ala Pro Thr Ile Ser Glu Arg Ala Lys Lys Val Arg Arg Val
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Pro Gly Ser Ser Gly Arg Leu His Lys Thr Glu Asp Gly Gly Trp Glu
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Trp Ser Asp Asp Glu Phe Asp Glu Glu Ser Glu Glu Gly Lys Ala Ala
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Ile Ser Gln Leu Arg Ser Pro Arg Val Lys Glu Ser Ile Ser Asn Ser
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Glu Leu Phe Pro Thr Thr Asp Pro Val Gly Thr Leu Leu Gln Val Pro
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Glu Gln Ile Ser Ala His Leu Pro Gln Pro Ala Gly Gln Ile Ala Thr
 275 280 285

Gln Pro Thr Gln Val Ser Leu Pro Pro Thr Ala Glu Pro Ala Lys Thr
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Ala Gln Ala Leu Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gln Glu Thr Lys Ile Pro
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Ile Ser Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Asn Ser Lys Lys Glu Leu Asn Asp
 325 330 335

Ile Arg Phe Glu Phe Thr Pro Gly Arg Asp Thr Ala Glu Gly Val Ser
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Gln Glu Leu Ile Ser Ala Gly Leu Val Asp Gly Arg Asp Leu Val Ile
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Val Ala Ala Asn Leu Gln Lys Ile Val Glu Glu Pro Gln Ser Asn Arg
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<211> 274

<212> PRT

<213> Mammalian (Human) STLK5

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Gln	Leu	Asp	Arg	Thr	Val	Gly	Arg	Arg	Asn	Thr	Phe	Ile	Gly	Thr
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Tyr	Trp	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Ile	Ala	Cys	Asp	Glu	Asn	Pro	Asp
		195					200					205		Ala
Thr	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Leu	Trp	Ser	Cys	Gly	Ile	Thr	Ala
210						215					220			Ile
Glu	Met	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Pro	Leu	Cys	Asp	Met	His	Pro	Met
225					230					235				240
Ala	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ile	Pro	Arg	Asn	Pro	Pro	Pro	Arg	Leu	Lys	Ser
			245					250					255	Lys
Lys	Trp	Ser	Lys	Lys	Phe	Phe	Ser	Phe	Ile	Glu	Gly	Cys	Leu	Val
			260					265					270	Lys
Asn	Tyr	Met	Gln	Arg	Pro	Ser	Thr	Glu	Gln	Leu	Leu	Lys	His	Pro
		275					280					285		Phe
Ile	Arg	Asp	Gln	Pro	Asn	Glu	Arg	Gln	Val	Arg	Ile	Gln	Leu	Lys
290						295					300			Asp
His	Ile	Asp	Arg	Thr	Arg	Lys	Lys	Arg	Gly	Glu	Lys	Asp	Glu	Thr
305					310					315				320
Tyr	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Val	Pro	Glu
			325					330					335	Gln

Glu Gly Glu Pro Ser Ser Ile Val Asn Val Pro Gly Glu Ser Thr Leu
 340 345 350
 Arg Arg Asp Phe Leu Arg Leu Gln Gln Glu Asn Lys Glu Arg Ser Glu
 355 360 365
 Ala Leu Arg Arg Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gln Gln Leu Arg Glu Gln
 370 375 380
 Glu Glu Tyr Lys Arg Gln Leu Leu Ala Glu Arg Gln Lys Arg Ile Glu
 385 390 395 400
 Gln Gln Lys Glu Gln Arg Arg Arg Leu Glu Glu Gln Gln Arg Arg Glu
 405 410 415
 Arg Glu Ala Arg Arg Gln Gln Glu Arg Glu Gln Arg Arg Arg Glu Gln
 420 425 430
 Glu Glu Lys Arg Arg Leu Glu Glu Leu Glu Arg Arg Arg Lys Glu Glu
 435 440 445
 Glu Glu Arg Arg Arg Ala Glu Glu Glu Lys Arg Arg Val Glu Arg Glu
 450 455 460
 Gln Glu Tyr Ile Arg Arg Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Gln Arg His Leu Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Val Leu Gln Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gln Ala Met Leu Leu Glu Cys
 485 490 495
 Arg Trp Arg Glu Met Glu Glu His Arg Gln Ala Glu Arg Leu Gln Arg
 500 505 510
 Gln Leu Gln Gln Glu Gln Ala Tyr Leu Leu Ser Leu Gln His Asp His
 515 520 525
 Arg Arg Pro His Pro Gln His Ser Gln Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Gln Gln
 530 535 540
 Glu Arg Ser Lys Pro Ser Phe His Ala Pro Glu Pro Lys Ala His Tyr
 545 550 555 560
 Glu Pro Ala Asp Arg Ala Arg Glu Val Glu Asp Arg Phe Arg Lys Thr
 565 570 575
 Asn His Ser Ser Pro Glu Ala Gln Ser Lys Gln Thr Gly Arg Val Leu
 580 585 590
 Glu Pro Pro Val Pro Ser Arg Ser Glu Ser Phe Ser Asn Gly Asn Ser
 595 600 605
 Glu Ser Val His Pro Ala Leu Gln Arg Pro Ala Glu Pro Gln Val Pro
 610 615 620
 Val Arg Thr Thr Ser Arg Ser Pro Val Leu Ser Arg Arg Asp Ser Pro

625		630		635		640									
Leu	Gln	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Asn	Ser	Gln	Ala	Gly	Gln	Arg	Asn	Ser
				645					650					655	
Thr	Ser	Ile	Glu	Pro	Arg	Leu	Leu	Trp	Glu	Arg	Val	Glu	Lys	Leu	Val
			660					665						670	
Pro	Arg	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser
			675					680						685	
Gln	Pro	Gly	Ser	His	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gln	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Glu	Arg	Phe
	690					695						700			
Arg	Val	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ser	Gln	Arg	Leu
705					710					715					720
Glu	Asn	Ala	Val	Lys	Lys	Pro	Glu	Asp	Lys	Lys	Glu	Val	Phe	Arg	Pro
				725					730					735	
Leu	Lys	Pro	Ala	Asp	Leu	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val
			740					745						750	
Glu	Asp	Val	Arg	Pro	Pro	His	Lys	Val	Thr	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser
	755						760						765		
Glu	Glu	Ser	Gly	Thr	Thr	Asp	Glu	Glu	Asp	Asp	Asp	Val	Glu	Gln	Glu
	770					775						780			
Gly	Ala	Asp	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Pro	Glu	Asp	Thr	Arg	Ala	Ala	Ser
785					790					795					800
Ser	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asn	Gly	Glu	Thr	Glu	Ser	Val	Lys	Thr	Met	Ile
				805					810					815	
Val	His	Asp	Asp	Val	Glu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Ala	Met	Thr	Pro	Ser	Lys	Glu
				820				825					830		
Gly	Thr	Leu	Ile	Val	Arg	Arg	Thr	Gln	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Gln
		835					840						845		
Lys	His	Lys	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Phe	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ile	Asp	Pro	Arg	Leu
	850					855						860			
Leu	Gln	Ile	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Ser	Val	Val	Gly
865					870					875					880
Phe	Ser	Cys	Asp	Gly	Met	Arg	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Gln	Asp	Pro	Thr
				885					890					895	
Arg	Lys	Gly	Ser	Val	Val	Asn	Val	Asn	Pro	Thr	Asn	Thr	Arg	Pro	Gln
			900					905					910		
Ser	Asp	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ile	Arg	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Arg	Phe	Asn	Ser	Glu
		915					920						925		

Ile Leu Cys Ala Ala Leu Trp Gly Val Asn Leu Leu Val Gly Thr Glu
 930 935 940

Ser Gly Leu Met Leu Leu Asp Arg Ser Gly Gln Gly Lys Val Tyr Pro
 945 950 955 960

Leu Ile Asn Arg Arg Arg Phe Gln Gln Met Asp Val Leu Glu Gly Leu
 965 970 975

Asn Val Leu Val Thr Ile Ser Gly Lys Lys Asp Lys Leu Arg Val Tyr
 980 985 990

Tyr Leu Ser Trp Leu Arg Asn Lys Ile Leu His Asn Asp Pro Glu Val
 995 1000 1005

Glu Lys Lys Gln Gly Trp Thr Thr Val Gly Asp Leu Glu Gly Cys Val
 1010 1015 1020

His Tyr Lys Val Val Lys Tyr Glu Arg Ile Lys Phe Leu Val Ile Ala
 1025 1030 1035 1040

Leu Lys Ser Ser Val Glu Val Tyr Ala Trp Ala Pro Lys Pro Tyr His
 1045 1050 1055

Lys Phe Met Ala Phe Lys Ser Phe Gly Glu Leu Val His Lys Pro Leu
 1060 1065 1070

Leu Val Asp Leu Thr Val Glu Glu Gly Gln Arg Leu Lys Val Ile Tyr
 1075 1080 1085

Gly Ser Cys Ala Gly Phe His Ala Val Asp Val Asp Ser Gly Ser Val
 1090 1095 1100

Tyr Asp Ile Tyr Leu Pro Thr His Ile Gln Cys Ser Ile Lys Pro His
 1105 1110 1115 1120

Ala Ile Ile Ile Leu Pro Asn Thr Asp Gly Met Glu Leu Leu Val Cys
 1125 1130 1135

Tyr Glu Asp Glu Gly Val Tyr Val Asn Thr Tyr Gly Arg Ile Thr Lys
 1140 1145 1150

Asp Val Val Leu Gln Trp Gly Glu Met Pro Thr Ser Val Ala Tyr Ile
 1155 1160 1165

Arg Ser Asn Gln Thr Met Gly Trp Gly Glu Lys Ala Ile Glu Ile Arg
 1170 1175 1180

Ser Val Glu Thr Gly His Leu Asp Gly Val Phe Met His Lys Arg Ala
 1185 1190 1195 1200

Gln Arg Leu Lys Phe Leu Cys Glu Arg Asn Asp Lys Val Phe Phe Ala
 1205 1210 1215

21

Ser Val Arg Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Gln Val Tyr Phe Met Thr Leu Gly
 1220 1225 1230

Arg Thr Ser Leu Leu Ser Trp
 1235

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 <213> Mammalian (Human) ZC2

<400> 14

Ala Phe Gly Glu Val Tyr Glu Gly Arg His Val Lys Thr Gly Gln Leu
 1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Ile Lys Val Met Asp Val Thr Gly Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Ile
 20 25 30

Lys Gln Glu Ile Asn Met Leu Lys Lys Tyr Ser His His Arg Asn Ile
 35 40 45

Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Gly Ala Phe Ile Lys Lys Asn Pro Pro Gly Met Asp
 50 55 60

Asp Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Met Glu Phe Cys Gly Ala Gly Ser Val Thr
 65 70 75 80

Asp Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Lys Gly Asn Thr Leu Lys Glu Glu Trp Ile
 85 90 95

Ala Tyr Ile Cys Arg Glu Ile Leu Arg Gly Leu Ser His Leu His Gln
 100 105 110

His Lys Val Ile His Arg Asp Ile Lys Gly Gln Asn Val Leu Leu Thr
 115 120 125

Glu Asn Ala Glu Val Lys Leu Val Asp Phe Gly Val Ser Ala Gln Leu
 130 135 140

Asp Arg Thr Val Gly Arg Arg Asn Thr Phe Ile Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp
 145 150 155 160

Met Ala Pro Glu Val Ile Ala Cys Asp Glu Asn Pro Asp Ala Thr Tyr
 165 170 175

Asp Phe Lys Ser Asp Leu Trp Ser Leu Gly Ile Thr Ala Ile Glu Met
 180 185 190

Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Pro Leu Cys Asp Met His Pro Met Arg Ala Leu
 195 200 205

Phe Leu Ile Pro Arg Asn Pro Ala Pro Arg Leu Lys Ser Lys Lys Trp

WO 99/53036

22

210
 Ser Lys Lys Phe Gln Ser Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Leu Val Lys Asn His
 225 230 235 240

215
 Ser Gln Arg Pro Ala Thr Glu Gln Leu Met Lys His Pro Phe Ile Arg
 245 250 255

220
 Asp Gln Pro Asn Glu Arg Gln Val Arg Ile Gln Leu Lys Asp His Ile
 260 265 270

Asp Arg Thr Lys Lys Lys Arg Gly Glu Lys Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Glu
 275 280 285

Tyr Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Asn Asp Ser Gly Glu Pro
 290 295 300

Ser Ser Ile Leu Asn Leu Pro Arg Glu Ser Thr Leu Arg Arg Asp Phe
 305 310 315 320

Leu Arg Leu Gln Leu Ala Asn Lys Glu Arg Ser Glu Ala Leu Arg Arg
 325 330 335

Gln Gln Leu Glu Gln Gln Gln Arg Glu Asn Glu Glu His Lys Arg Gln
 340 345 350

Leu Leu Ala Glu Arg Gln Lys Arg Ile Glu Glu Gln Lys Glu Gln Arg
 355 360 365

Arg Arg Leu Glu Glu Gln Gln Arg Arg Glu Lys Glu Leu Arg Lys Gln
 370 375 380

Gln Glu Arg Glu Gln Arg Arg His Tyr Glu Glu Gln Met Arg Arg Glu
 385 390 395 400

Glu Glu Arg Arg Arg Ala Glu His Glu Gln Glu Tyr Lys Arg Lys Gln
 405 410 415

Leu Glu Glu Gln Arg Gln Ala Glu Arg Leu Gln Arg Gln Leu Lys Gln
 420 425 430

Glu Arg Asp Tyr Leu Val Ser Leu Gln His Gln Arg Gln Glu Gln Arg
 435 440 445

Pro Val Glu Lys Lys Pro Leu Tyr His Tyr Lys Glu Gly Met Ser Pro
 450 455 460

Ser Glu Lys Pro Ala Trp Ala Lys Glu Val Glu Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu
 465 470 475 480

Asn Arg Gln Ser Ser Pro Ala Met Pro His Lys Val Ala Asn Arg Ile
 485 490 495

Ser Asp Pro Asn Leu Pro Pro Arg Ser Glu Ser Phe Ser Ile Ser Gly
 500 505 510

Val Gln Pro Ala Arg Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Arg Pro Val Asp Pro Gln
 515 520 525
 Ile Pro His Leu Val Ala Val Lys Ser Gln Gly Pro Ala Leu Thr Ala
 530 535 540
 Ser Gln Ser Val His Glu Gln Pro Thr Lys Gly Leu Ser Gly Phe Gln
 545 550 555 560
 Glu Ala Leu Asn Val Thr Ser His Arg Val Glu Met Pro Arg Gln Asn
 565 570 575
 Ser Asp Pro Thr Ser Glu Asn Pro Pro Leu Pro Thr Arg Ile Glu Lys
 580 585 590
 Phe Asp Arg Ser Ser Trp Leu Arg Gln Glu Glu Asp Ile Pro Pro Lys
 595 600 605
 Val Pro Gln Arg Thr Thr Ser Ile Ser Pro Ala Leu Ala Arg Lys Asn
 610 615 620
 Ser Pro Gly Asn Gly Ser Ala Leu Gly Pro Arg Leu Gly Ser Gln Pro
 625 630 635 640
 Ile Arg Ala Ser Asn Pro Asp Leu Arg Arg Thr Glu Pro Ile Leu Glu
 645 650 655
 Ser Pro Leu Gln Arg Thr Ser Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr
 660 665 670
 Pro Ser Ser Gln Pro Ser Ser Gln Gly Gly Ser Gln Pro Gly Ser Gln
 675 680 685
 Ala Gly Ser Ser Glu Arg Thr Arg Val Arg Ala Asn Ser Lys Ser Glu
 690 695 700
 Gly Ser Pro Val Leu Pro His Glu Pro Ala Lys Val Lys Pro Glu Glu
 705 710 715 720
 Ser Arg Asp Ile Thr Arg Pro Ser Arg Pro Ala Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ala
 725 730 735
 Ile Asp Glu Asp Leu Thr Ala Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Arg Glu Leu Arg
 740 745 750
 Ile Glu Glu Thr Asn Arg Pro Met Lys Lys Val Thr Asp Tyr Ser Ser
 755 760 765
 Ser Ser Glu Glu Ser Glu Ser Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Gly Glu
 770 775 780
 Ser Glu Thr His Asp Gly Thr Val Ala Val Ser Asp Ile Pro Arg Leu
 785 790 795 800

Ile Pro Thr Gly Ala Pro Gly Ser Asn Glu Gln Tyr Asn Val Gly Met
 805 810 815
 Val Gly Thr His Gly Leu Glu Thr Ser His Ala Asp Ser Phe Ser Gly
 820 825 830
 Ser Ile Ser Arg Glu Gly Thr Leu Met Ile Arg Glu Thr Ser Gly Glu
 835 840 845
 Lys Lys Arg Ser Gly His Ser Asp Ser Asn Gly Phe Ala Gly His Ile
 850 855 860
 Asn Leu Pro Asp Leu Val Gln Gln Ser His Ser Pro Ala Gly Thr Pro
 865 870 875 880
 Thr Glu Gly Leu Gly Arg Val Ser Thr His Ser Gln Glu Met Asp Ser
 885 890 895
 Gly Thr Glu Tyr Gly Met Gly Ser Ser Thr Lys Ala Ser Phe Thr Pro
 900 905 910
 Phe Val Asp Pro Arg Val Tyr Gln Thr Ser Pro Thr Asp Glu Asp Glu
 915 920 925
 Glu Asp Glu Glu Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Leu Phe Thr Gly Glu Leu Leu
 930 935 940
 Arg Gln Glu Gln Ala Lys Leu Asn Glu Ala Arg Lys Ile Ser Val Val
 945 950 955 960
 Asn Val Asn Pro Thr Asn Ile Arg Pro His Ser Asp Thr Pro Glu Ile
 965 970 975
 Arg Lys Tyr Lys Lys Arg Phe Asn Ser Glu Ile Leu Cys Ala Ala Leu
 980 985 990
 Trp Gly Val Asn Leu Leu Val Gly Thr Glu Asn Gly Leu Met Leu Leu
 995 1000 1005
 Asp Arg Ser Gly Gln Gly Lys Val Tyr Asn Leu Ile Asn Arg Arg Arg
 1010 1015 1020
 Phe Gln Gln Met Asp Val Leu Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Val Thr Ile
 1025 1030 1035 1040
 Ser Gly Lys Lys Asn Lys Leu Arg Val Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Trp Leu Arg
 1045 1050 1055
 Asn Arg Ile Leu His Asn Asp Pro Glu Val Glu Lys Lys Gln Gly Trp
 1060 1065 1070
 Ile Thr Val Gly Asp Leu Glu Gly Cys Ile His Tyr Lys Val Val Lys
 1075 1080 1085
 Tyr Glu Arg Ile Lys Phe Leu Val Ile Ala Leu Lys Asn Ala Val Glu

1090 1095 1100
 Ile Tyr Ala Trp Ala Pro Lys Pro Tyr His Lys Phe Met Ala Phe Lys
 1105 1110 1115 1120

 Ser Phe Ala Asp Leu Gln His Lys Pro Leu Leu Val Asp Leu Thr Val
 1125 1130 1135

 Glu Glu Gly Gln Arg Leu Lys Val Ile Phe Gly Ser His Thr Gly Phe
 1140 1145 1150

 His Val Ile Asp Val Asp Ser Gly Asn Ser Tyr Asp Ile Tyr Thr Pro
 1155 1160 1165

 Ser His Ile Gln Gly Asn Ile Thr Pro His Ala Ile Val Ile Leu Pro
 1170 1175 1180

 Lys Thr Asp Gly Met Glu Met Leu Val Cys Tyr Glu Asp Glu Gly Val
 1185 1190 1195 1200

 Tyr Val Asn Thr Tyr Gly Arg Ile Thr Lys Asp Val Val Leu Gln Trp
 1205 1210 1215

 Gly Glu Met Pro Thr Ser Val Ala Tyr Ile His Ser Asn Gln Ile Met
 1220 1225 1230

 Gly Trp Gly Glu Lys Ala Ile Glu Ile Arg Ser Val Glu Thr Gly His
 1235 1240 1245

 Leu Asp Gly Val Phe Met His Lys Arg Ala Gln Arg Leu Lys Phe Leu
 1250 1255 1260

 Cys Glu Arg Asn Asp Lys Val Phe Phe Ala Ser Val Arg Ser Gly Gly
 1265 1270 1275 1280

 Ser Ser Gln Val Phe Phe Met Thr Leu Asn Arg Asn Ser Met Met Asn
 1285 1290 1295

 Trp

<210> 15
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 <213> Mammalian (Human) ZC3

<400> 15

Ala Phe Gly Glu Val Tyr Glu Gly Arg His Val Lys Thr Gly Gln Leu
 1 5 10 15

 Ala Ala Ile Lys Val Met Asp Val Thr Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Ile
 20 25 30

Lys Gln Glu Ile Asn Met Leu Lys Lys Tyr Ser His His Arg Asn Ile
 35 40 45
 Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Gly Ala Phe Ile Lys Lys Ser Pro Pro Gly Asn Asp
 50 55 60
 Asp Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Met Glu Phe Cys Gly Ala Gly Ser Val Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Leu Val Lys Asn Thr Lys Gly Asn Ala Leu Lys Glu Asp Cys Ile
 85 90 95
 Ala Tyr Ile Cys Arg Glu Ile Leu Arg Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Ala
 100 105 110
 His Lys Val Ile His Arg Asp Ile Lys Gly Gln Asn Val Leu Leu Thr
 115 120 125
 Glu Asn Ala Glu Val Lys Leu Val Asp Phe Gly Val Ser Ala Gln Leu
 130 135 140
 Asp Arg Thr Val Gly Arg Arg Asn Thr Phe Ile Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp
 145 150 155 160
 Met Ala Pro Glu Val Ile Ala Cys Asp Glu Asn Pro Asp Ala Thr Tyr
 165 170 175
 Asp Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ile Trp Ser Leu Gly Ile Thr Ala Ile Glu Met
 180 185 190
 Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Pro Leu Cys Asp Met His Pro Met Arg Ala Leu
 195 200 205
 Phe Leu Ile Pro Arg Asn Pro Pro Pro Arg Leu Lys Ser Lys Lys Trp
 210 215 220
 Ser Lys Lys Phe Ile Asp Phe Ile Asp Thr Cys Leu Ile Lys Thr Tyr
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Ser Arg Pro Pro Thr Glu Gln Leu Leu Lys Phe Pro Phe Ile Arg
 245 250 255
 Asp Gln Pro Thr Glu Arg Gln Val Arg Ile Gln Leu Lys Asp His Ile
 260 265 270
 Asp Arg Ser Arg Lys Lys Arg Gly Glu Lys Glu Glu Thr Glu Tyr Glu
 275 280 285
 Tyr Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Glu Asp Asp Ser His Gly Glu Glu Gly Glu
 290 295 300
 Pro Ser Ser Ile Met Asn Val Pro Gly Glu Ser Thr Leu Arg Arg Glu
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Leu Arg Leu Gln Gln Glu Asn Lys Ser Asn Ser Glu Ala Leu Lys
 325 330 335

Gln Gln Gln Gln Leu Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Arg Asp Pro Glu Ala His
 340 345 350
 Ile Lys His Leu Leu His Gln Arg Gln Arg Arg Ile Glu Glu Gln Lys
 355 360 365
 Glu Glu Arg Arg Arg Val Glu Glu Gln Gln Arg Arg Glu Arg Glu Gln
 370 375 380
 Arg Lys Leu Gln Glu Lys Glu Gln Gln Arg Arg Leu Glu Asp Met Gln
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Leu Arg Arg Glu Glu Glu Arg Arg Gln Ala Glu Arg Glu Gln Glu
 405 410 415
 Tyr Ile Arg His Arg Leu Glu Glu Glu Gln Arg Gln Leu Glu Ile Leu
 420 425 430
 Gln Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gln Ala Leu Leu Leu Glu Tyr Lys Arg
 435 440 445
 Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Gln Arg Gln Ser Glu Arg Leu Gln Arg Gln Leu
 450 455 460
 Gln Gln Glu His Ala Tyr Leu Lys Ser Leu Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln
 465 470 475 480
 Gln Gln Leu Gln Lys Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Leu Leu Pro Gly Asp Arg
 485 490 495
 Lys Pro Leu Tyr His Tyr Gly Arg Gly Met Asn Pro Ala Asp Lys Pro
 500 505 510
 Ala Trp Ala Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Arg Thr Arg Met Asn Lys Gln Gln
 515 520 525
 Asn Ser Pro Leu Ala Lys Ser Lys Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Pro Glu Pro
 530 535 540
 Pro Ile Pro Gln Ala Ser Pro Gly Pro Pro Gly Pro Leu Ser Gln Thr
 545 550 555 560
 Pro Pro Met Gln Arg Pro Val Glu Pro Gln Glu Gly Pro His Lys Ser
 565 570 575
 Leu Val Ala His Arg Val Pro Leu Lys Pro Tyr Ala Ala Pro Val Pro
 580 585 590
 Arg Ser Gln Ser Leu Gln Asp Gln Pro Thr Arg Asn Leu Ala Ala Phe
 595 600 605
 Pro Ala Ser His Asp Pro Asp Pro Ala Ile Pro Ala Pro Thr Ala Thr
 610 615 620

Pro Ser Ala Arg Gly Ala Val Ile Arg Gln Asn Ser Asp Pro Thr Ser
 625 630 635 640
 Glu Gly Pro Gly Pro Ser Pro Asn Pro Pro Ala Trp Val Arg Pro Asp
 645 650 655
 Asn Glu Ala Pro Pro Lys Val Pro Gln Arg Thr Ser Ser Ile Ala Thr
 660 665 670
 Ala Leu Asn Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Arg Pro Ala Gln Ala Val
 675 680 685
 Arg Ala Arg Pro Arg Ser Asn Ser Ala Trp Gln Ile Tyr Leu Gln Arg
 690 695 700
 Arg Ala Glu Arg Gly Thr Pro Lys Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro Ala Gln Pro
 705 710 715 720
 Pro Gly Pro Pro Asn Ala Ser Ser Asn Pro Asp Leu Arg Arg Ser Asp
 725 730 735
 Pro Gly Trp Glu Arg Ser Asp Ser Val Leu Pro Ala Ser His Gly His
 740 745 750
 Leu Pro Gln Ala Gly Ser Leu Glu Arg Asn Arg Val Gly Val Ser Ser
 755 760 765
 Lys Pro Asp Ser Ser Pro Val Leu Ser Pro Gly Asn Lys Ala Lys Pro
 770 775 780
 Asp Asp His Arg Ser Arg Pro Gly Arg Pro Ala Asp Phe Val Leu Leu
 785 790 795 800
 Lys Glu Arg Thr Leu Asp Glu Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Lys Lys Ala Met
 805 810 815
 Asp Tyr Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Glu Val Glu Ser Ser Glu Asp Asp Glu
 820 825 830
 Glu Glu Gly Glu Gly Gly Pro Ala Glu Gly Ser Arg Asp Thr Pro Gly
 835 840 845
 Gly Arg Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Ser Val Ser Thr Met Val Val His Asp
 850 855 860
 Val Glu Glu Ile Thr Gly Thr Gln Pro Pro Tyr Gly Gly Gly Thr Met
 865 870 875 880
 Val Val Gln Arg Thr Pro Glu Glu Glu Arg Asn Leu Leu His Ala Asp
 885 890 895
 Ser Asn Gly Tyr Thr Asn Leu Pro Asp Val Val Gln Pro Ser His Ser
 900 905 910
 Pro Thr Glu Asn Ser Lys Gly Gln Ser Pro Pro Ser Lys Asp Gly Ser

915		920		925
Gly Asp Tyr Gln Ser Arg	Gly Leu Val Lys Ala	Pro Gly Lys Ser Ser		
930	935	940		
Phe Thr Met Phe Val Asp	Leu Gly Ile Tyr Gln	Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly		
945	950	955		960
Asp Ser Ile Pro Ile Thr	Ala Leu Val Gly Gly	Glu Gly Thr Arg Leu		
	965	970		975
Asp Gln Leu Gln Tyr Asp	Val Arg Lys Gly Ser	Val Val Asn Val Asn		
	980	985		990
Pro Thr Asn Thr Arg Ala	His Ser Glu Thr Pro	Glu Ile Arg Lys Tyr		
	995	1000		1005
Lys Lys Arg Phe Asn Ser	Glu Ile Leu Cys Ala	Ala Leu Trp Gly Val		
	1010	1015		1020
Asn Leu Leu Val Gly Thr	Glu Asn Gly Leu Met	Leu Leu Asp Arg Ser		
1025	1030	1035		1040
Gly Gln Gly Lys Val Tyr	Gly Leu Ile Gly Arg	Arg Arg Phe Gln Gln		
	1045	1050		1055
Met Asp Val Leu Glu Gly	Leu Asn Leu Leu Ile	Thr Ile Ser Gly Lys		
	1060	1065		1070
Arg Asn Lys Leu Arg Val	Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Trp	Leu Arg Asn Lys Ile		
	1075	1080		1085
Leu His Asn Asp Pro Glu	Val Glu Lys Lys Gln	Gly Trp Thr Thr Val		
	1090	1095		1100
Gly Asp Met Glu Gly Cys	Gly His Tyr Arg Val	Val Val Lys Tyr Glu	Arg	
1105	1110	1115		1120
Ile Lys Phe Leu Val Ile	Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser	Val Glu Val Tyr Ala		
	1125	1130		1135
Trp Ala Pro Lys Pro Tyr	His Lys Phe Met Ala	Phe Lys Ser Phe Ala		
	1140	1145		1150
Asp Leu Pro His Arg Pro	Leu Leu Val Asp Leu	Thr Val Glu Glu Gly		
	1155	1160		1165
Gln Arg Leu Lys Val Ile	Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ala	Gly Phe His Ala Val		
	1170	1175		1180
Asp Val Asp Ser Gly Asn	Ser Tyr Asp Ile Tyr	Ile Pro Val His Ile		
1185	1190	1195		1200
Gln Ser Gln Ile Thr Pro	His Ala Ile Ile Phe	Leu Pro Asn Thr Asp		

30

	1205	1210	1215
Gly Met Glu Met Leu Leu Cys Tyr Glu Asp Glu Gly Val Tyr Val Asn	1220	1225	1230
Thr Tyr Gly Arg Ile Ile Lys Asp Val Val Leu Gln Trp Gly Glu Met	1235	1240	1245
Pro Thr Ser Val Ala Tyr Ile Cys Ser Asn Gln Ile Met Gly Trp Gly	1250	1255	1260
Glu Lys Ala Ile Glu Ile Arg Ser Val Glu Thr Gly His Leu Asp Gly	1265	1270	1275
Val Phe Met His Lys Arg Ala Gln Arg Leu Lys Phe Leu Cys Glu Arg	1285	1290	1295
Asn Asp Lys Val Phe Phe Ala Ser Val Arg Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Gln	1300	1305	1310
Val Tyr Phe Met Thr Leu Asn Arg Asn Arg Ile Met Asn Trp	1315	1320	1325

<210> 16
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 <213> Mammalian (Human) ZC4

<400> 16

Asn Val Asn Pro Leu Tyr Val Ser Pro Ala Cys Lys Lys Pro Leu Ile	1	5	10	15
His Met Tyr Glu Lys Glu Phe Thr Ser Glu Ile Cys Cys Gly Ser Leu	20	25	30	
Trp Gly Val Asn Leu Leu Leu Gly Thr Arg Ser Asn Leu Tyr Leu Met	35	40	45	
Asp Arg Ser Gly Lys Ala Asp Ile Thr Lys Leu Ile Arg Arg Arg Pro	50	55	60	
Phe Arg Gln Ile Gln Val Leu Glu Pro Leu Asn Leu Leu Ile Thr Ile	65	70	75	80
Ser Gly His Lys Asn Arg Leu Arg Val Tyr His Leu Thr Trp Leu Arg	85	90	95	
Asn Lys Ile Leu Asn Asn Asp Pro Glu Ser Lys Arg Arg Gln Glu Glu	100	105	110	
Met Leu Lys Thr Glu Glu Ala Cys Lys Ala Ile Asp Lys Leu Thr Gly	115	120	125	

31

Cys Glu His Phe Ser Val Leu Gln His Glu Glu Thr Thr Tyr Ile Ala
 130 135 140
 Ile Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser Ile His Leu Tyr Ala Trp Ala Pro Lys Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Asp Glu Ser Thr Ala Ile Lys Val Phe Pro Thr Leu Asp His Lys
 165 170 175
 Pro Val Thr Val Asp Leu Ala Ile Gly Ser Glu Lys Arg Leu Lys Ile
 180 185 190
 Phe Phe Ser Ser Ala Asp Gly Tyr His Leu Ile Asp Ala Glu Ser Glu
 195 200 205
 Val Met Ser Asp Val Thr Leu Pro Lys Asn Pro Leu Glu Ile Ile Ile
 210 215 220
 Pro Gln Asn Ile Ile Ile Leu Pro Asp Cys Leu Gly Ile Gly Met Met
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Thr Phe Asn Ala Glu Ala Leu Ser Val Glu Ala Asn Glu Gln Leu
 245 250 255
 Phe Lys Lys Ile Leu Glu Met Trp Lys Asp Ile Pro Ser Ser Ile Ala
 260 265 270
 Phe Glu Cys Thr Gln Arg Thr Thr Gly Trp Gly Gln Lys Ala Ile Glu
 275 280 285
 Val Arg Ser Leu Gln Ser Arg Val Leu Glu Ser Glu Leu Lys Arg Arg
 290 295 300
 Ser Ile Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Leu Cys Thr Arg Gly Asp Lys Leu Phe
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Thr Ser Thr Leu Arg Asn His His Ser Arg Val Tyr Phe Met Thr
 325 330 335
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<213> Mammalian (Murine) SULU3

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<212> PRT

<213> Mammalian (Human) SULU1

<400> 22

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Gly Ser Phe Gly Ala Val Tyr Phe Ala Thr Asn Ala His Thr Asn Glu
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Val Val Ala Ile Lys Lys Met Ser Tyr Ser Gly Lys Gln Thr His Glu
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Lys Trp Gln Asp Ile Leu Lys Glu Val Lys Phe Leu Arg Gln Leu Lys
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His Pro Asn Thr Ile Glu Tyr Lys Gly Cys Tyr Leu Lys Glu His Thr
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Ala Trp Leu Val Met Glu Tyr Cys Leu Gly Ser Ala Ser Asp Leu Leu
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Glu Val His Lys Lys Pro Leu Gln Glu Val Glu Ile Ala Ala Ile Thr
          115          120          125

His Gly Ala Leu His Gly Leu Ala Tyr Leu His Ser His Ala Leu Ile
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His Arg Asp Ile Lys Ala Gly Asn Ile Leu Leu Thr Glu Pro Gly Gln
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Val Lys Leu Ala Asp Phe Gly Ser Ala Ser Met Ala Ser Pro Ala Asn
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Ser Phe Val Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Val Ile Leu Ala
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Met Asp Glu Gly Gln Tyr Asp Gly Lys Val Asp Ile Trp Ser Leu Gly
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Ile Thr Cys Ile Glu Leu Ala Glu Arg Lys Pro Pro Leu Phe Asn Met
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Asn Ala Met Ser Ala Leu Tyr His Ile Ala Gln Asn Asp Ser Pro Thr
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Leu Gln Ser Asn Glu Trp Thr Asp Ser Phe Arg Arg Phe Val Asp Tyr
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Cys Leu Gln Lys Ile Pro Gln Glu Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala Glu Leu Leu
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 Tyr Arg Lys Met Lys Lys Ile Leu Phe Gln Glu Thr Arg Asn Gly Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Asn Glu Ser Gln Glu Asp Glu Glu Asp Ser Glu His Gly Thr Ser
 325 330 335
 Leu Asn Arg Glu Met Asp Ser Leu Gly Ser Asn His Ser Ile Pro Ser
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 Met Ser Val Ser Thr Gly Ser Gln Ser Ser Ser Val Asn Ser Met Gln
 355 360 365
 Glu Val Met Asp Glu Ser Ser Ser Glu Leu Val Met Met His Asp Asp
 370 375 380
 Glu Ser Thr Ile Asn Ser Ser Ser Ser Val Val His Lys Lys Asp His
 385 390 395 400
 Val Phe Thr Arg Asp Glu Ala Gly His Gly Asp Pro Arg Pro Glu Pro
 405 410 415
 Arg Pro Thr Gln Ser Val Gln Ser Gln Ala Leu His Tyr Arg Asn Arg
 420 425 430
 Glu Arg Phe Ala Thr Ile Lys Ser Ala Ser Leu Val Thr Arg Gln Ile
 435 440 445
 His Glu His Glu Gln Glu Asn Glu Leu Arg Glu Gln Met Ser Gly Tyr
 450 455 460
 Lys Arg Met Arg Arg Gln His Gln Lys Gln Leu Ile Ala Leu Glu Asn
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Leu Lys Ala Glu Met Asp Glu His Arg Leu Lys Leu Gln Lys Glu
 485 490 495
 Val Glu Thr His Ala Asn Asn Ser Ser Ile Glu Leu Glu Lys Leu Ala
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 Lys Lys Gln Val Ala Ile Ile Glu Lys Glu Ala Lys Val Ala Ala Ala
 515 520 525
 Asp Glu Lys Lys Phe Gln Gln Gln Ile Leu Ala Gln Gln Lys Lys Asp
 530 535 540
 Leu Thr Thr Phe Leu Glu Ser Gln Lys Lys Gln Tyr Lys Ile Cys Lys
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 Glu Lys Ile Lys Glu Glu Met Asn Glu Asp His Ser Thr Pro Lys Lys

42

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Gln Ala Glu Glu Glu Ala His Leu Leu Thr Gln Gln Arg Leu Tyr Tyr	595		600		605
Asp Lys Asn Cys Arg Phe Phe Lys Arg Lys Ile Met Ile Lys Arg His	610		615		620
Glu Val Glu Gln Gln Asn Ile Arg Glu Glu Leu Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr	625		630		635
Gln Lys Glu Met Glu His Ala Met Leu Ile Arg His Asp Glu Ser Thr	645		650		655
Arg Glu Leu Glu Tyr Arg Gln Leu His Thr Leu Gln Lys Leu Arg Met	660		665		670
Asp Leu Ile Arg Leu Gln His Gln Thr Glu Leu Glu Asn Gln Leu Glu	675		680		685
Tyr Asn Lys Arg Arg Glu Arg Glu Leu His Arg Lys His Val Met Gly	690		695		700
Leu Arg Gln Gln Pro Lys Asn Leu Lys Ala Met Glu Met Gln Ile Lys	705		710		715
Lys Gln Phe Gln Asp Thr Cys Lys Val Gln Thr Lys Gln Tyr Lys Ala	725		730		735
Leu Lys Asn His Gln Leu Glu Val Thr Pro Lys Asn Glu His Lys Thr	740		745		750
Ile Leu Lys Thr Leu Lys Asp Glu Gln Thr Arg Lys Leu Ala Ile Leu	755		760		765
Ala Glu Gln Tyr Glu Gln Ser Ile Asn Glu Met Met Ala Ser Gln Ala	770		775		780
Leu Arg Leu Asp Glu Ala Gln Glu Ala Glu Cys Gln Ala Leu Arg Leu	785		790		795
Gln Leu Gln Gln Glu Met Glu Leu Leu Asn Ala Tyr Gln Ser Lys Ile	805		810		815
Lys Met Gln Thr Glu Ala Gln His Glu Arg Glu Leu Gln Lys Leu Glu	820		825		830
Gln Arg Val Ser Leu Arg Arg Ala His Leu Glu Gln Lys Ile Glu Glu	835		840		845
Glu Leu Ala Ala Leu Gln Lys Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Ile Lys Asn Leu	850		855		860

Leu Glu Arg Gln Glu Arg Glu Ile Glu Thr Phe Asp Met Glu Ser Leu
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Tyr Arg

<210> 23

<211> 786

<212> PRT

<213> Mammalian (Human) SULU3

<400> 23

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Asn Glu Trp Ser Asp Tyr Phe Arg Asn Phe Val Asp Ser Cys Leu Gln
35 40 45

Lys Ile Pro Gln Asp Arg Pro Thr Ser Glu Glu Leu Leu Lys His Ile
50 55 60

Phe Val Leu Arg Glu Arg Pro Glu Thr Val Leu Ile Asp Leu Ile Gln
65 70 75 80

Arg Thr Lys Asp Ala Val Arg Glu Leu Asp Asn Leu Gln Tyr Arg Lys
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Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Phe Gln Glu Ala His Asn Gly Pro Ala Val Glu
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Ala Gln Glu Glu Glu Glu Gln Asp His Gly Val Gly Arg Thr Gly
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Thr Val Asn Ser Val Gly Ser Asn Gln Ser Ile Pro Ser Met Ser Ile
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Ser Ala Ser Ser Gln Ser Ser Ser Val Asn Ser Leu Pro Asp Val Ser
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Asp Asp Lys Ser Glu Leu Asp Met Met Glu Gly Asp His Thr Val Met
165 170 175

Ser Asn Ser Ser Val Ile His Leu Lys Pro Glu Glu Glu Asn Tyr Arg
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Glu Glu Gly Asp Pro Arg Thr Arg Ala Ser Asp Pro Gln Ser Pro Pro
 195 200 205
 Gln Val Ser Arg His Lys Ser His Tyr Arg Asn Arg Glu His Phe Ala
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 Thr Ile Arg Thr Ala Ser Leu Val Thr Arg Gln Met Gln Glu His Glu
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 Gln Asp Ser Glu Leu Arg Glu Gln Met Ser Gly Tyr Lys Arg Met Arg
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 Arg Gln His Gln Lys Gln Leu Met Thr Leu Glu Asn Lys Leu Lys Ala
 260 265 270
 Glu Met Asp Glu His Arg Leu Arg Leu Asp Lys Asp Leu Glu Thr Gln
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 Arg Asn Asn Phe Ala Ala Glu Met Glu Lys Leu Ile Lys Lys His Gln
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45

485

490

495

Pro Lys Ser Leu Lys Ser Lys Glu Leu Gln Ile Lys Lys Gln Phe Gln
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Leu Leu Glu Thr Thr Pro Lys Ser Glu His Lys Ala Val Leu Lys Arg
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Leu Lys Glu Glu Gln Thr Arg Lys Leu Ala Ile Leu Ala Glu Gln Tyr
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Asp His Ser Ile Asn Glu Met Leu Ser Thr Gln Ala Leu Arg Leu Asp
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Glu Ala Gln Glu Ala Glu Cys Gln Val Leu Lys Met Gln Leu Gln Gln
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Glu Leu Glu Leu Leu Asn Ala Tyr Gln Ser Lys Ile Lys Met Gln Ala
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Glu Ala Gln His Asp Arg Glu Leu Arg Glu Leu Glu Gln Arg Val Ser
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Leu Arg Arg Ala Leu Leu Glu Gln Lys Ile Glu Glu Glu Met Leu Ala
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Leu Gln Asn Glu Arg Thr Glu Arg Ile Arg Ser Leu Leu Glu Arg Gln
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Ala Arg Glu Ile Glu Ala Phe Asp Ser Glu Ser Met Arg Leu Gly Phe
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Ser Asn Met Val Leu Ser Asn Leu Ser Pro Glu Ala Phe Ser His Ser
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Tyr Pro Gly Ala Ser Gly Trp Ser His Asn Pro Thr Gly Gly Pro Gly
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Pro His Trp Gly His Pro Met Gly Gly Pro Pro Gln Ala Trp Gly His
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Pro Met Gln Gly Gly Pro Gln Pro Trp Gly His Pro Ser Gly Pro Met
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Gln Gly Val Pro Arg Gly Ser Ser Met Gly Val Arg Asn Ser Pro Gln
 740 745 750

Ala Leu Arg Arg Thr Ala Ser Gly Gly Arg Thr Glu Gln Gly Met Ser
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Arg Ser Thr Ser Val Thr Ser Gln Ile Ser Asn Gly Ser His Met Ser
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Tyr Thr
785

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<211> 748
<212> PRT
<213> Mammalian (Murine) SULU3

<400> 24

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 Ile Pro Gln Asp Arg Pro Thr Ser Glu Glu Leu Leu Lys His Met Phe
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 275 280 285
 Thr Lys Asp Ala Val Arg Glu Leu Asp Asn Leu Gln Tyr Arg Lys Met
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 370 375 380
 Asn Ser Ser Val Ile His Leu Lys Pro Glu Glu Glu Asn Tyr Gln Glu
 385 390 395 400
 Glu Gly Asp Pro Arg Thr Arg Ala Ser Asp Pro Gln Ser Pro Pro Gln
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<211> 2795

<212> DNA

<213> Mammalian (Human) GEK2

<400> 25

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<212> PRT

<213> Mammalian (Human) GEK2

<400> 26

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Lys Val Tyr Lys Ala Lys Asn Lys Glu Thr Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala	50	55	60
Lys Val Ile Glu Thr Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Glu Asp Tyr Ile Val	65	70	75
Glu Ile Glu Ile Leu Ala Thr Cys Asp His Pro Tyr Ile Val Lys Leu	85	90	95
Leu Gly Ala Tyr Tyr His Asp Gly Lys Leu Trp Ile Met Ile Glu Phe	100	105	110
Cys Pro Gly Gly Ala Val Asp Ala Ile Met Leu Glu Leu Asp Arg Gly	115	120	125
Leu Thr Glu Pro Gln Ile Gln Val Val Cys Arg Gln Met Leu Glu Ala	130	135	140
Leu Asn Phe Leu His Ser Lys Arg Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ala	145	150	155
Gly Asn Val Leu Met Thr Leu Glu Gly Asp Ile Arg Leu Ala Asp Phe	165	170	175
Gly Val Ser Ala Lys Asn Leu Lys Thr Leu Gln Lys Arg Asp Ser Phe	180	185	190
Ile Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Val Val Met Cys Glu Thr	195	200	205
Met Lys Asp Thr Pro Tyr Asp Tyr Lys Ala Asp Ile Trp Ser Leu Gly	210	215	220
Ile Thr Leu Ile Glu Met Ala Gln Ile Glu Pro Pro His His Glu Leu	225	230	235
Asn Pro Met Arg Val Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Lys Ser Asp Pro Pro Thr	245	250	255
Leu Leu Thr Pro Ser Lys Trp Ser Val Glu Phe Arg Asp Phe Leu Lys	260	265	270
Ile Ala Leu Asp Lys Asn Pro Glu Thr Arg Pro Ser Ala Ala Gln Leu	275	280	285
Leu Glu His Pro Phe Val Ser Ser Ile Thr Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Arg	290	295	300

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 Gly Arg Asp Glu Gly Glu Glu Glu Asp Ala Val Asp Ala Ala Ser Thr
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 Ser Gln Ser Gln Asp Ser Val Asn Glu Pro Cys Ser Gln Pro Ser Gly
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Phe Asp Thr Glu Leu Glu Asn Leu Glu Arg Gln Gln Lys Gln Gln Val
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 675 680 685
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 690 695 700
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 770 775 780
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 850 855 860
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<210> 27
 <211> 3604
 <212> DNA
 <213> Mammalian (Human) PAK4

<400> 27

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<211> 2050

<212> DNA

<213> Mammalian (Human) PAK5

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ctgtggctgg atggggagac aggtcagggc cccccacct ctccagcccc tgcagcaaatt 1800
gactactgca cctggacagc ctctcttttt ctagaagtct atttatattg tcattttata 1860
acactctagc ccctgccctt attgggggac agatgggtccc tgtcctgcgg ggtggccctg 1920
gcagaaccac tgcctgaaga accaggttcc tgcccgtca gcgcagcccc agcccgccca 1980
cccctgcctc gagttagttt tacaattaaa acattgtctt gttttgtgaa aaaaaaaaaa 2040
aaaaaaaaaa 2050

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<210> 29

<211> 681

<212> PRT

<213> Mammalian (Human) PAK4

<400> 29

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Met Phe Arg Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Arg Pro Glu Ile Ser Ala Pro Gln
 1             5             10             15

Asn Phe Gln His Arg Val His Thr Ser Phe Asp Pro Lys Glu Gly Lys
      20             25             30

Phe Val Gly Leu Pro Pro Gln Trp Gln Asn Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Arg
      35             40             45

Arg Pro Lys Pro Val Val Asp Pro Ser Arg Ile Thr Arg Val Gln Leu
      50             55             60

Gln Pro Met Lys Thr Val Val Arg Gly Ser Ala Met Pro Val Asp Gly
      65             70             75             80

Tyr Ile Ser Gly Leu Leu Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Ser Val Ile Ser
      85             90             95

Ser Asn Thr Leu Arg Gly Arg Ser Pro Thr Ser Arg Arg Arg Ala Gln
      100            105            110

Ser Leu Gly Leu Leu Gly Asp Glu His Trp Ala Thr Asp Pro Asp Met
      115            120            125

Tyr Leu Gln Ser Pro Gln Ser Glu Arg Thr Asp Pro His Gly Leu Tyr
      130            135            140

Leu Ser Cys Asn Gly Gly Thr Pro Ala Gly His Lys Gln Met Pro Trp
      145            150            155            160

Pro Glu Pro Gln Ser Pro Arg Val Leu Pro Asn Gly Leu Ala Ala Lys
      165            170            175

Ala Gln Ser Leu Gly Pro Ala Glu Phe Gln Gly Ala Ser Gln Arg Cys
      180            185            190

Leu Gln Leu Gly Ala Cys Leu Gln Ser Ser Pro Pro Gly Ala Ser Pro
      195            200            205

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Pro Thr Gly Thr Asn Arg His Gly Met Lys Ala Ala Lys His Gly Ser
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Ala Arg Pro Gln Ser Cys Leu Val Gly Ser Ala Thr Gly Arg
 225 230 235 240
 Pro Gly Gly Glu Gly Ser Pro Ser Pro Lys Thr Arg Glu Ser Ser Leu
 245 250 255
 Lys Arg Arg Leu Phe Arg Ser Met Phe Leu Ser Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala
 260 265 270
 Pro Pro Ser Ser Ser Lys Pro Gly Pro Pro Pro Gln Ser Lys Pro Asn
 275 280 285
 Ser Ser Phe Arg Pro Pro Gln Lys Asp Asn Pro Pro Ser Leu Val Ala
 290 295 300
 Lys Ala Gln Ser Leu Pro Ser Asp Gln Pro Val Gly Thr Phe Ser Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Thr Thr Ser Asp Thr Ser Ser Pro Gln Lys Ser Leu Arg Thr Ala
 325 330 335
 Pro Ala Thr Gly Gln Leu Pro Gly Arg Ser Ser Pro Ala Gly Ser Pro
 340 345 350
 Arg Thr Trp His Ala Gln Ile Ser Thr Ser Asn Leu Tyr Leu Pro Gln
 355 360 365
 Asp Pro Thr Val Ala Lys Gly Ala Leu Ala Gly Glu Asp Thr Gly Val
 370 375 380
 Val Thr His Glu Gln Phe Lys Ala Ala Leu Arg Met Val Val Asp Gln
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Asp Pro Arg Leu Leu Leu Asp Ser Tyr Val Lys Ile Gly Glu Gly
 405 410 415
 Ser Thr Gly Ile Val Cys Leu Ala Arg Glu Lys His Ser Gly Arg Gln
 420 425 430
 Val Ala Val Lys Met Met Asp Leu Arg Lys Gln Gln Arg Arg Glu Leu
 435 440 445
 Leu Phe Asn Glu Val Val Ile Met Arg Asp Tyr Gln His Phe Asn Val
 450 455 460
 Val Glu Met Tyr Lys Ser Tyr Leu Val Gly Glu Glu Leu Trp Val Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Met Glu Phe Leu Gln Gly Gly Ala Leu Thr Asp Ile Val Ser Gln Val
 485 490 495
 Arg Leu Asn Glu Glu Gln Ile Ala Thr Val Cys Glu Ala Val Leu Gln
 500 505 510

Ala Leu Ala Tyr Leu His Ala Gln Gly Val Ile His Arg Asp Ile Lys
 515 520 525
 Ser Asp Ser Ile Leu Leu Thr Leu Asp Gly Arg Val Lys Leu Ser Asp
 530 535 540
 Phe Gly Phe Cys Ala Gln Ile Ser Lys Asp Val Pro Lys Arg Lys Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Leu Val Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Val Ile Ser Arg Ser
 565 570 575
 Leu Tyr Ala Thr Glu Val Asp Ile Trp Ser Leu Gly Ile Met Val Ile
 580 585 590
 Glu Met Val Asp Gly Glu Pro Pro Tyr Phe Ser Asp Ser Pro Val Gln
 595 600 605
 Ala Met Lys Arg Leu Arg Asp Ser Pro Pro Pro Lys Leu Lys Asn Ser
 610 615 620
 His Lys Val Ser Pro Val Leu Arg Asp Phe Leu Glu Arg Met Leu Val
 625 630 635 640
 Arg Asp Pro Gln Glu Arg Ala Thr Ala Gln Glu Leu Leu Asp His Pro
 645 650 655
 Phe Leu Leu Gln Thr Gly Leu Pro Glu Cys Leu Val Pro Leu Ile Gln
 660 665 670
 Leu Tyr Arg Lys Gln Thr Ser Thr Cys
 675 680

<210> 30
 <211> 398
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mammalian (Human) PAK5

<400> 30

Ala Ser Gly Ala Lys Leu Ala Ala Gly Arg Pro Phe Asn Thr Tyr Pro
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 Arg Ala Asp Thr Asp His Pro Ser Arg Gly Ala Gln Gly Glu Pro His
 20 25 30
 Asp Val Ala Pro Asn Gly Pro Ser Ala Gly Gly Leu Ala Ile Pro Gln
 35 40 45
 Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Arg Pro Pro Thr Arg Ala Arg Gly Ala Pro
 50 55 60

Ser Pro Gly Val Leu Gly Pro His Ala Ser Glu Pro Gln Leu Ala Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Ala Cys Thr Pro Ala Ala Pro Ala Val Pro Gly Pro Pro Gly Pro
 85 90 95
 Arg Ser Pro Gln Arg Glu Pro Gln Arg Val Ser His Glu Gln Phe Arg
 100 105 110
 Ala Ala Leu Gln Leu Val Val Asp Pro Gly Asp Pro Arg Ser Tyr Leu
 115 120 125
 Asp Asn Phe Ile Lys Ile Gly Glu Gly Ser Thr Gly Ile Val Cys Ile
 130 135 140
 Ala Thr Val Arg Ser Ser Gly Lys Leu Val Ala Val Lys Lys Met Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Arg Lys Gln Gln Arg Arg Glu Leu Leu Phe Asn Glu Val Val Ile
 165 170 175
 Met Arg Asp Tyr Gln His Glu Asn Val Val Glu Met Tyr Asn Ser Tyr
 180 185 190
 Leu Val Gly Asp Glu Leu Trp Val Val Met Glu Phe Leu Glu Gly Gly
 195 200 205
 Ala Leu Thr Asp Ile Val Thr His Thr Arg Met Asn Glu Glu Gln Ile
 210 215 220
 Ala Ala Val Cys Leu Ala Val Leu Gln Ala Leu Ser Val Leu His Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Gly Val Ile His Arg Asp Ile Lys Ser Asp Ser Ile Leu Leu Thr
 245 250 255
 His Asp Gly Arg Val Lys Leu Ser Asp Phe Gly Phe Cys Ala Gln Val
 260 265 270
 Ser Lys Glu Val Pro Arg Arg Lys Ser Leu Val Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp
 275 280 285
 Met Ala Pro Glu Leu Ile Ser Arg Leu Pro Tyr Gly Pro Glu Val Asp
 290 295 300
 Ile Trp Ser Leu Gly Ile Met Val Ile Glu Met Val Asp Gly Glu Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Tyr Phe Asn Glu Pro Pro Leu Lys Ala Met Lys Met Ile Arg Asp
 325 330 335
 Asn Leu Pro Pro Arg Leu Lys Asn Leu His Lys Val Ser Pro Ser Leu
 340 345 350
 Lys Gly Phe Leu Asp Arg Leu Leu Val Arg Asp Pro Ala Gln Arg Ala
 355 360 365

Thr Ala Ala Glu Leu Leu Lys His Pro Phe Leu Ala Lys Ala Gly Pro
 370 375 380

Pro Ala Ser Ile Val Pro Leu Met Arg Gln Asn Arg Thr Arg
 385 390 395

<210> 31
 <211> 1001
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mammalian (murine/human) SULU3

<400> 31

Met Pro Ser Thr Asn Arg Ala Gly Ser Leu Lys Asp Pro Glu Ile Ala
 1 5 10 15

Glu Leu Phe Phe Lys Glu Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu Phe Thr Asp Leu Arg
 20 25 30

Glu Ile Gly His Gly Ser Phe Gly Ala Val Tyr Phe Ala Arg Asp Val
 35 40 45

Arg Thr Asn Glu Val Val Ala Ile Lys Lys Met Ser Tyr Ser Gly Lys
 50 55 60

Gln Ser Thr Glu Lys Trp Gln Asp Ile Ile Lys Glu Val Lys Phe Leu
 65 70 75 80

Gln Arg Ile Lys His Pro Asn Ser Ile Glu Tyr Lys Gly Cys Tyr Leu
 85 90 95

Arg Glu His Thr Ala Trp Leu Val Met Glu Tyr Cys Leu Gly Ser Ala
 100 105 110

Ser Asp Leu Leu Glu Val His Lys Lys Pro Leu Gln Glu Val Glu Ile
 115 120 125

Ala Ala Ile Thr His Gly Ala Leu Gln Gly Leu Ala Tyr Leu His Ser
 130 135 140

His Thr Met Ile His Arg Asp Ile Lys Ala Gly Asn Ile Leu Leu Thr
 145 150 155 160

Glu Pro Gly Gln Val Lys Leu Ala Asp Phe Gly Ser Ala Ser Met Ala
 165 170 175

Ser Pro Ala Asn Ser Phe Val Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp Met Ala Pro Glu
 180 185 190

Val Ile Leu Ala Met Asp Glu Gly Gln Tyr Asp Gly Lys Val Asp Val
 195 200 205

Trp Ser Leu Gly Ile Thr Cys Ile Glu Leu Ala Glu Arg Lys Pro Pro

210	215	220
Leu Phe Asn Met Asn Ala Met Ser Ala Leu Tyr His Ile Ala Gln Asn 225 230 235 240		
Glu Ser Pro Thr Leu Gln Ser Asn Glu Trp Ser Asp Tyr Phe Arg Asn 245 250 255		
Phe Val Asp Ser Cys Leu Gln Lys Ile Pro Gln Asp Arg Pro Thr Ser 260 265 270		
Glu Glu Leu Leu Lys His Ile Phe Val Leu Arg Glu Arg Pro Glu Thr 275 280 285		
Val Leu Ile Asp Leu Ile Gln Arg Thr Lys Asp Ala Val Arg Glu Leu 290 295 300		
Asp Asn Leu Gln Tyr Arg Lys Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Phe Gln Glu Ala 305 310 315 320		
His Asn Gly Pro Ala Val Glu Ala Gln Glu Glu Glu Glu Gln Asp 325 330 335		
His Gly Val Gly Arg Thr Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Val Gly Ser Asn Gln 340 345 350		
Ser Ile Pro Ser Met Ser Ile Ser Ala Ser Ser Gln Ser Ser Ser Val 355 360 365		
Asn Ser Leu Pro Asp Val Ser Asp Asp Lys Ser Glu Leu Asp Met Met 370 375 380		
Glu Gly Asp His Thr Val Met Ser Asn Ser Ser Val Ile His Leu Lys 385 390 395 400		
Pro Glu Glu Glu Asn Tyr Arg Glu Glu Gly Asp Pro Arg Thr Arg Ala 405 410 415		
Ser Asp Pro Gln Ser Pro Pro Gln Val Ser Arg His Lys Ser His Tyr 420 425 430		
Arg Asn Arg Glu His Phe Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Ala Ser Leu Val Thr 435 440 445		
Arg Gln Met Gln Glu His Glu Gln Asp Ser Glu Leu Arg Glu Gln Met 450 455 460		
Ser Gly Tyr Lys Arg Met Arg Arg Gln His Gln Lys Gln Leu Met Thr 465 470 475 480		
Leu Glu Asn Lys Leu Lys Ala Glu Met Asp Glu His Arg Leu Arg Leu 485 490 495		
Asp Lys Asp Leu Glu Thr Gln Arg Asn Asn Phe Ala Ala Glu Met Glu 500 505 510		

Lys Leu Ile Lys Lys His Gln Ala Ala Met Glu Lys Glu Ala Lys Val
 515 520 525
 Met Ser Asn Glu Glu Lys Lys Phe Gln Gln His Ile Gln Ala Gln Gln
 530 535 540
 Lys Lys Glu Leu Asn Ser Phe Leu Glu Ser Gln Lys Arg Glu Tyr Lys
 545 550 555 560
 Leu Arg Lys Glu Gln Leu Lys Glu Glu Leu Asn Glu Asn Gln Ser Thr
 565 570 575
 Pro Lys Lys Glu Lys Gln Glu Trp Leu Ser Lys Gln Lys Glu Asn Ile
 580 585 590
 Gln His Phe Gln Ala Glu Glu Glu Ala Asn Leu Leu Arg Arg Gln Arg
 595 600 605
 Gln Tyr Leu Glu Leu Glu Cys Arg Arg Phe Lys Arg Arg Met Leu Leu
 610 615 620
 Gly Arg His Asn Leu Glu Gln Asp Leu Val Arg Glu Glu Leu Asn Lys
 625 630 635 640
 Arg Gln Thr Gln Lys Asp Leu Glu His Ala Met Leu Leu Arg Gln His
 645 650 655
 Glu Ser Met Gln Glu Leu Glu Phe Arg His Leu Asn Thr Ile Gln Lys
 660 665 670
 Met Arg Cys Glu Leu Ile Arg Leu Gln His Gln Thr Glu Leu Thr Asn
 675 680 685
 Gln Leu Glu Tyr Asn Lys Arg Arg Glu Arg Glu Leu Arg Arg Lys His
 690 695 700
 Val Met Glu Val Arg Gln Gln Pro Lys Ser Leu Lys Ser Lys Glu Leu
 705 710 715 720
 Gln Ile Lys Lys Gln Phe Gln Asp Thr Cys Lys Ile Gln Thr Arg Gln
 725 730 735
 Tyr Lys Ala Leu Arg Asn His Leu Leu Glu Thr Thr Pro Lys Ser Glu
 740 745 750
 His Lys Ala Val Leu Lys Arg Leu Lys Glu Glu Gln Thr Arg Lys Leu
 755 760 765
 Ala Ile Leu Ala Glu Gln Tyr Asp His Ser Ile Asn Glu Met Leu Ser
 770 775 780
 Thr Gln Ala Leu Arg Leu Asp Glu Ala Gln Glu Ala Glu Cys Gln Val
 785 790 795 800
 Leu Lys Met Gln Leu Gln Gln Glu Leu Glu Leu Leu Asn Ala Tyr Gln

62

	805		810		815
Ser Lys Ile	Lys Met Gln Ala Glu Ala Gln His Asp Arg	Glu Leu Arg			
	820	825	830		
Glu Leu Glu	Gln Arg Val Ser Leu Arg Arg Ala Leu Leu Glu Gln Lys				
	835	840	845		
Ile Glu Glu	Glu Met Leu Ala Leu Gln Asn Glu Arg Thr Glu Arg Ile				
	850	855	860		
Arg Ser Leu	Leu Glu Arg Gln Ala Arg Glu Ile Glu Ala Phe Asp Ser				
	865	870	875	880	
Glu Ser Met	Arg Leu Gly Phe Ser Asn Met Val Leu Ser Asn Leu Ser				
	885	890	895		
Pro Glu Ala	Phe Ser His Ser Tyr Pro Gly Ala Ser Gly Trp Ser His				
	900	905	910		
Asn Pro Thr	Gly Gly Pro Gly Pro His Trp Gly His Pro Met Gly Gly				
	915	920	925		
Pro Pro Gln	Ala Trp Gly His Pro Met Gln Gly Gly Pro Gln Pro Trp				
	930	935	940		
Gly His Pro	Ser Gly Pro Met Gln Gly Val Pro Arg Gly Ser Ser Met				
	945	950	955	960	
Gly Val Arg	Asn Ser Pro Gln Ala Leu Arg Arg Thr Ala Ser Gly Gly				
	965	970	975		
Arg Thr Glu	Gln Gly Met Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Val Thr Ser Gln Ile				
	980	985	990		
Ser Asn Gly	Ser His Met Ser Tyr Thr				
	995	1000			

<210> 32

<211> 25

<212> DNA

<213> TRK1

<220>

<223> "n" stands for a, c, g or t.

"y" stands for c or t.

"r" stands for a or g.

<400> 32

ctgaattcgg ngcnttyggn aargt

63

<210> 33
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> TRK4

<220>
<223> "n" stands for a, c, g or t.
"y" stands for c or t.

<400> 33

gctggatccy tcnggnggca tcca

24

<210> 34
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> ROS1

<220>
<223> "n" stands for a, c, g or t.
"y" stands for c or t.
"r" stands for a or g.

<400> 34

gcnttyggng argtntayga rgg

23

<210> 35
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> CCK4b

<220>
<223> "n" stands for a, c, g or t.
"y" stands for c or t.
"s" stands for c or g.
"w" stands for a or t.

<400> 35

gctggatccy tcnggnswwca tcca

24

<210> 36
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> CCK4c

64

<220>

<223> "n" stands for a, c, g or t.

"y" stands for c or t.

"r" stands for a or g.

<400> 36

gagttyggng argtnttyt ngc

23

<210> 37

<211> 6

<212> PRT

<213> TRK1

<400> 37

Gly Ala Phe Gly Lys Val

1

5

<210> 38

<211> 5

<212> PRT

<213> TRK4

<400> 38

Trp Met Pro Pro Glu

1

5

<210> 39

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> ROS1

<400> 39

Ala Phe Gly Glu Val Tyr Glu Gly

1

5

<210> 40

<211> 5

<212> PRT

<213> CCK4b

<400> 40

Trp Met Ser Pro Glu

1

5

<210> 41
<211> 8
<212> PRT
<213> CCK4c

<400> 41

Glu Phe Gly Glu Val Tyr Glu Gly
1 5

<210> 42
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 42

cacagaaacg gtcagattca c

21

<210> 43
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 43

gatcagggtg acatcaaggg ac

22

<210> 44
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

66

<400> 44

ctcatctgta cacacttcat gg

22

<210> 45

<211> 21

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 45

gattcccaca ctgtagatgt c

21

<210> 46

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 46

ggccctcgac tacatccacc acat

24

<210> 47

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 47

caacgaaact aacacagcat aagg

24

<210> 48

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 48

atggcgaacg actctcccg gaa

23

<210> 49

<211> 26

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 49

acaccaaaat caacaagttt cacctc

26

<210> 50

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 50

agttacaagg aattccaagt tct

23

<210> 51

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 51

atgaagagga agaaatcaaa ctg

23

<210> 52

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 52

agatggactg tactgggagg

20

<210> 53

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 53

actttgtgca gctctgtggg

20

<210> 54

<211> 21

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 54

aaggttatgg atgtcacagg g

21

<210> 55

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 55

ctcacaaggt tgccaacagg

20

69

<210> 56
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 56

agtccccacc agaaggttta c

21

<210> 57
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 57

tcaggggtca gaggtcacg

19

<210> 58
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 58

cccaaaccct accacaaatt c

21

<210> 59
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 59

ccccgggaa acgatgacca

20

70

<210> 60
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 60

agccgctgcc cctcctctac tgt

23

<210> 61
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 61

accgcaacat cgccacctac tac

23

<210> 62
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 62

ctcgacgtcg tggaccacc

19

<210> 63
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 63

caatgttaac ccactctatg tctc

24

<210> 64
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 64

agtttgccga tgtttttctt ttc

23

<210> 65
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 65

ccgccatgaa ccccggtt

19

<210> 66
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 66

cgattgccaa agaccgtgtc a

21

<210> 67
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 67

agaagttgca gctgttgaga gga

23

<210> 68
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 68

tatggcccgt gtaaggattt c

21

<210> 69
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 69

gtgccagaag tggtgtgttg taa

23

<210> 70
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 70

tattgaattg gcggaacgga ag

22

<210> 71
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 71

ttgttttgtg ctcattcttt ggag

24

73

<210> 72
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 72

gattgctttg tgctcattct ttgg

24

<210> 73
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 73

ttgttctaag agtgcctcc g

21

<210> 74
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 74

aagaccatgc cgtgcgccg

19

<210> 75
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 75

74

attccttcag gttctgggta tgg

23

<210> 76

<211> 19

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 76

agtccgcaa gcctcaatg

19

<210> 77

<211> 21

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Synthesized nucleic acid molecule

<400> 77

caccttcagc tgctctatca t

21

<210> 78

<211> 12

<212> PRT

<213> Peptide 540A

<400> 78

His Gly Asp Pro Arg Pro Glu Pro Arg Pro Thr Gln

1

5

10

<210> 79

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Peptide 539A

<400> 79

Cys Leu Asp Phe Pro Lys Glu Asp Tyr Arg

1

5

10

75

<210> 80
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Peptide 541A

<400> 80

Asp Pro Arg Thr Arg Ala Ser Asp Pro Gln Ser Pro Pro Gln Val Ser
1 5 10 15

Arg His Lys

<210> 81
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Peptide 542A

<400> 81

Pro Ser Thr Asn Arg Ala Gly Ser Leu Lys Asp Pro Glu Cys
1 5 10

<210> 82
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Peptide 554A

<400> 82

Cys Leu Val Pro Leu Ile Gln Leu Tyr Arg Lys Gln Thr Ser Thr
1 5 10 15

<210> 83
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Peptide 579A

<400> 83

Cys Pro Leu Met Arg Gln Asn Arg Thr Arg
1 5 10

<210> 84
<211> 426

<212> PRT
<213> STE20h

<400> 84

Met	Ala	His	Leu	Arg	Gly	Phe	Ala	Asn	Gln	His	Ser	Arg	Val	Asp	Pro	1	5	10	15
Glu	Glu	Leu	Phe	Thr	Lys	Leu	Asp	Arg	Ile	Gly	Lys	Gly	Ser	Phe	Gly	20	25	30	
Glu	Val	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asp	Asn	His	Thr	Lys	Glu	Val	Val	Ala	Ile	35	40	45	
Lys	Ile	Ile	Asp	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Glu	Ile	Glu	Asp	Ile	Gln	50	55	60	
Gln	Glu	Ile	Thr	Val	Leu	Ser	Gln	Cys	Asp	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Thr	Arg	65	70	75	80
Tyr	Phe	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Ser	Thr	Lys	Leu	Trp	Ile	Ile	Met	Glu	85	90	95	
Tyr	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ala	Leu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Pro	Leu	100	105	110	
Glu	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Ile	Ala	Thr	Ile	Leu	Arg	Glu	Ile	Leu	Lys	Gly	Leu	115	120	125	
Asp	Tyr	Leu	His	Ser	Glu	Arg	Lys	Ile	His	Arg	Asp	Ile	Lys	Ala	Ala	130	135	140	
Asn	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Glu	Gln	Gly	Asp	Val	Lys	Leu	Ala	Asp	Phe	Gly	145	150	155	160
Val	Ala	Gly	Gln	Leu	Thr	Asp	Thr	Gln	Ile	Lys	Arg	Asn	Thr	Phe	Val	165	170	175	
Gly	Thr	Pro	Phe	Trp	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Ile	Lys	Gln	Ser	Ala	Tyr	180	185	190	
Asp	Phe	Lys	Ala	Asp	Ile	Trp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ile	Glu	Leu	195	200	205	
Ala	Lys	Gly	Glu	Pro	Pro	Asn	Ser	Asp	Leu	His	Pro	Met	Arg	Val	Leu	210	215	220	
Phe	Leu	Ile	Pro	Lys	Asn	Ser	Pro	Pro	Thr	Leu	Glu	Gly	Gln	His	Ser	225	230	235	240
Lys	Pro	Phe	Lys	Glu	Phe	Val	Glu	Ala	Cys	Leu	Asn	Lys	Asp	Pro	Arg	245	250	255	
Phe	Arg	Pro	Thr	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Lys	His	Lys	Phe	Ile	Thr	Arg	260	265	270	

Tyr Thr Lys Lys Thr Ser Phe Leu Thr Glu Leu Ile Asp Arg Tyr Lys
 275 280 285
 Arg Trp Lys Ser Glu Gly His Gly Glu Glu Ser Ser Ser Glu Asp Ser
 290 295 300
 Asp Ile Asp Gly Glu Ala Glu Asp Gly Glu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Pro Pro Thr Ile Arg Pro Ser Pro His Ser Lys Leu His Lys Gly
 325 330 335
 Thr Ala Leu His Ser Ser Gln Lys Pro Ala Glu Pro Val Lys Arg Gln
 340 345 350
 Pro Arg Ser Gln Cys Leu Ser Thr Leu Val Arg Pro Val Phe Gly Glu
 355 360 365
 Leu Lys Glu Lys His Lys Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser Val Gly Ala Leu Glu
 370 375 380
 Glu Leu Glu Asn Ala Phe Ser Leu Ala Glu Glu Ser Cys Pro Gly Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Asp Lys Leu Met Val His Leu Val Glu Arg Val Gln Arg Phe Ser
 405 410 415
 His Asn Arg Asn His Leu Thr Ser Thr Arg
 420 425

<210> 85
 <211> 431
 <212> PRT
 <213> MST3

<400> 85

Met Ala His Ser Pro Val Gln Ser Gly Leu Pro Gly Met Gln Asn Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Lys Ala Asp Pro Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Lys Leu Glu Lys Ile Gly Lys
 20 25 30
 Gly Ser Phe Gly Glu Val Phe Lys Gly Ile Asp Asn Arg Thr Gln Lys
 35 40 45
 Val Val Ala Ile Lys Ile Ile Asp Leu Glu Glu Ala Glu Asp Glu Ile
 50 55 60
 Glu Asp Ile Gln Gln Glu Ile Thr Val Leu Ser Gln Cys Asp Ser Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Val Thr Lys Tyr Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Leu Lys Asp Thr Lys Leu Trp

78

					85						90						95
Ile	Ile	Met	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ala	Leu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Glu		
			100				105						110				
Pro	Gly	Pro	Leu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Gln	Ile	Ala	Thr	Ile	Leu	Arg	Glu	Ile		
			115				120						125				
Leu	Lys	Gly	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Leu	His	Ser	Glu	Lys	Lys	Ile	His	Arg	Asp		
			130				135						140				
Ile	Lys	Ala	Ala	Asn	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Glu	His	Gly	Glu	Val	Lys	Leu		
			145				150						155				
Ala	Asp	Phe	Gly	Val	Ala	Gly	Gln	Leu	Thr	Asp	Thr	Gln	Ile	Lys	Arg		
			165				170						175				
Asn	Thr	Phe	Val	Gly	Thr	Pro	Phe	Trp	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Ile	Lys		
			180				185						190				
Gln	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Lys	Ala	Asp	Ile	Trp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile	Thr		
			195				200						205				
Ala	Ile	Glu	Leu	Ala	Arg	Gly	Glu	Pro	Pro	His	Ser	Glu	Leu	His	Pro		
			210				215						220				
Met	Lys	Val	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ile	Pro	Lys	Asn	Asn	Pro	Pro	Thr	Leu	Glu		
			225				230						235				
Gly	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Pro	Leu	Lys	Glu	Phe	Val	Glu	Ala	Cys	Leu	Asn		
			245				250						255				
Lys	Glu	Pro	Ser	Phe	Arg	Pro	Thr	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Lys	His	Lys		
			260				265						270				
Phe	Ile	Leu	Arg	Asn	Ala	Lys	Lys	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Glu	Leu	Ile		
			275				280						285				
Asp	Arg	Tyr	Lys	Arg	Trp	Lys	Ala	Glu	Gln	Ser	His	Asp	Asp	Ser	Ser		
			290				295						300				
Ser	Glu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Ala	Glu	Thr	Asp	Gly	Gln	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser		
			305				310						315				
Asp	Ser	Gly	Asp	Trp	Ile	Phe	Thr	Ile	Arg	Glu	Lys	Asp	Pro	Lys	Asn		
			325				330						335				
Leu	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gln	Pro	Ser	Asp	Leu	Asp	Arg	Asn	Lys	Met		
			340				345						350				
Lys	Asp	Ile	Pro	Lys	Arg	Pro	Phe	Ser	Gln	Cys	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ile		
			355				360						365				
Ser	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ala	Glu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Lys	Ser	Gln	Ala	Cys	Gly	Gly		
			370				375						380				

Asn Leu Gly Ser Ile Glu Glu Leu Arg Gly Ala Ile Tyr Leu Ala Glu
 385 390 395 400

Glu Ala Cys Pro Gly Ile Ser Asp Thr Met Val Ala Gln Leu Val Gln
 405 410 415

Arg Leu Gln Arg Tyr Ser Leu Ser Gly Gly Gly Thr Ser Ser His
 420 425 430

<210> 86
 <211> 443
 <212> PRT
 <213> T19A5.2_ce

<220>
 <223> "Xaa" stands for any amino acid.

<400> 86

Met Thr Thr Thr Ser Ser Asp Glu Leu Pro Arg Gln Ala Asp Asp Asp
 1 5 10 15

Ser Met Lys Trp Asp Arg Ile Tyr Ile Gln Lys Leu Asp Pro Glu Val
 20 25 30

Ile Phe Thr Lys Gln Glu Arg Ile Gly Arg Gly Ser Phe Gly Glu Val
 35 40 45

Tyr Lys Gly Ile Asp Asn Arg Thr Gly Arg Val Val Ala Ile Lys Ile
 50 55 60

Ile Asp Leu Glu Gln Ala Glu Asp Glu Ile Glu Asp Ile Gln Gln Glu
 65 70 75 80

Ile Gln Val Leu Ser Gln Cys Asp Ser Gln Tyr Val Thr Lys Tyr Phe
 85 90 95

Gly Ser Phe Leu Lys Gly Ser Lys Leu Trp Ile Ile Met Glu Tyr Leu
 100 105 110

Gly Gly Gly Ser Ala Leu Asp Leu Thr Lys Ser Gly Lys Leu Asp Glu
 115 120 125

Ser His Ile Ala Val Ile Leu Arg Glu Ile Leu Lys Gly Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140

Leu His Ser Glu Arg Lys Ile His Arg Asp Ile Lys Ala Ala Asn Val
 145 150 155 160

Leu Val Ser Glu His Gly Asp Val Lys Val Ala Asp Phe Gly Val Ala
 165 170 175

80

Gly Gln Leu Thr Glu Thr Val Lys Lys Arg Ile Thr Phe Val Gly Ser
 180 185 190
 Pro Phe Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Ser Tyr Asp Tyr
 195 200 205
 Lys Ala Asp Ile Trp Ser Leu Gly Ile Thr Ala Ile Glu Leu Ala Asn
 210 215 220
 Gly Glu Pro Pro His Ser Asp Leu His Pro Met Arg Val Leu Phe Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Pro Lys Asn Pro Pro Pro Val Leu Gln Gly Ser Gln Trp Ser Lys
 245 250 255
 Pro Phe Lys Glu Phe Val Glu Met Cys Leu Asn Lys Asp Pro Glu Asn
 260 265 270
 Arg Pro Ser Ala Ser Thr Leu Leu Lys His Gln Phe Ile Lys Arg Ala
 275 280 285
 Lys Lys Asn Ser Ile Leu Val Asp Leu Ile Glu Arg Ala Ala Glu Tyr
 290 295 300
 Arg Leu Arg Thr Gly Val Ser Ser Asp Ser Asp Leu Asp Glu Asp Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Gly Gly Gly Gly Thr Ser Lys Trp Asp Tyr Pro Thr Val Arg Gly
 325 330 335
 Pro Arg Val Ser Ala Asp Asp Asp Gly Thr Val Arg Gln Arg Thr Asp
 340 345 350
 Arg Pro Arg Ala Gln Val Asp Arg Arg Ser Pro Ser Gly Ser Pro Gly
 355 360 365
 Gly Thr Ile Val Arg Gly Ser Pro Gln Val Ala Ala Val Ala Glu Gln
 370 375 380
 Leu Arg Asn Ser Xaa Xaa Ala Leu Asp Gln Leu Arg His Val Phe Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Val Glu Asp Ser Cys Pro Gly Ile Cys Asn Glu Leu Ile Glu Glu
 405 410 415
 Leu Met Gln Arg Ile Ala Val Pro Gln Val Ser Gln Ser Asp Leu Asp
 420 425 430
 Ala Ala Ile Arg Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Pro Ser
 435 440

<211> 275
 <212> PRT
 <213> Pak_sp

<400> 87

Leu	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Asn	Phe	Val	Lys	Ile	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asp	1	5	10	15
Val	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Arg	Gln	Val	Gly	Thr	Asn	Leu	Ser	Val	Ala	Ile	Lys	20	25	30	
Lys	Met	Asn	Ile	Asn	Gln	Gln	Pro	Lys	Lys	Glu	Phe	Ile	Val	Asn	Glu	35	40	45	
Ile	Leu	Val	Met	Lys	Ser	His	His	His	Lys	Asn	Ile	Val	Asn	Phe	Ile	50	55	60	
Asp	Thr	Phe	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Glu	Leu	Trp	Met	Val	Met	Glu	Tyr	Met	65	70	75	80
Arg	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Thr	Glu	Val	Val	Thr	Asn	Asn	Thr	Leu	Ser	Glu	85	90	95	
Gly	Gln	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ile	Cys	Lys	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu	Gln	His	100	105	110	
Leu	His	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ile	Val	His	Arg	Asp	Ile	Lys	Ser	Asp	Asn	Ile	115	120	125	
Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gln	Gly	Asp	Ile	Lys	Leu	Thr	Asp	Phe	Gly	Phe	Cys	130	135	140	
Ala	Gln	Ile	Asp	Ser	Asn	Met	Thr	Lys	Arg	Thr	Thr	Met	Val	Gly	Thr	145	150	155	160
Pro	Tyr	Trp	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Val	Thr	Arg	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Phe	165	170	175	
Lys	Val	Asp	Val	Trp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile	Met	Ala	Ile	Glu	Met	Val	Glu	180	185	190	
Gly	Glu	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Glu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Leu	195	200	205	
Ile	Ala	Thr	Ile	Gly	Thr	Pro	Lys	Ile	Ser	Arg	Pro	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ser	210	215	220	
Ser	Val	Phe	His	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ser	Leu	Thr	Val	Asn	Pro	Lys	225	230	235	240
Gln	Arg	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Leu	Leu	Arg	His	Pro	Phe	Leu	Lys	Gln	245	250	255	
Ala	Val	Pro	Val	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ile	Pro	Leu	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ile	His	His	260	265	270	

Ser Gly Lys
275

<210> 88
<211> 1109
<212> PRT
<213> ZC504.4_ce

<400> 88

Met	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ile	Asp	Leu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asp	1	5	10	15
Pro	Ala	Gly	Ile	Phe	Glu	Leu	Ile	Glu	Val	Val	Gly	Asn	Gly	Thr	Tyr	20	25	30	
Gly	Gln	Val	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Arg	His	Val	Lys	Thr	Ala	Gln	Leu	Ala	Ala	35	40	45	
Ile	Lys	Ile	Met	Asn	Ile	Asn	Glu	Asp	Glu	Glu	Asp	Glu	Ile	Lys	Leu	50	55	60	
Glu	Ile	Asn	Met	Leu	Lys	Lys	His	Ser	His	His	Arg	Asn	Val	Ala	Thr	65	70	75	80
Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Phe	Ile	Lys	Lys	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gly	Lys	His	85	90	95	
Asp	Gln	Leu	Trp	Leu	Val	Met	Glu	Phe	Cys	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Thr	100	105	110	
Asp	Leu	Val	Lys	Asn	Thr	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	Glu	Trp	Ile	115	120	125	
Ala	Tyr	Ile	Cys	Arg	Glu	Ile	Leu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Tyr	His	Leu	His	Gln	130	135	140	
Ser	Lys	Val	Ile	His	Arg	Asp	Ile	Lys	Gly	Gln	Asn	Val	Leu	Leu	Thr	145	150	155	160
Asp	Ser	Ala	Glu	Val	Lys	Leu	Val	Asp	Phe	Gly	Val	Ser	Ala	Gln	Leu	165	170	175	
Asp	Lys	Thr	Val	Gly	Arg	Arg	Asn	Thr	Phe	Ile	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Trp	180	185	190	
Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Ile	Ala	Cys	Asp	Glu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ala	Thr	Tyr	195	200	205	
Asp	Ser	Arg	Ser	Asp	Leu	Trp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile	Thr	Ala	Leu	Glu	Met	210	215	220	

Ala Glu Gly His Pro Pro Leu Cys Asp Met His Pro Met Arg Ala Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Leu Ile Pro Arg Asn Pro Pro Pro Lys Leu Lys Arg Asn Lys Lys
 245 250 255
 Trp Thr Lys Lys Phe Glu Thr Phe Ile Glu Thr Val Leu Val Lys Asp
 260 265 270
 Tyr His Gln Arg Pro Tyr Thr Gly Ala Leu Leu Arg His Pro Phe Ile
 275 280 285
 Lys Glu Gln Pro His Glu Gln Thr Ile Arg His Ser Ile Lys Glu His
 290 295 300
 Ile Asp Arg Asn Arg Arg Val Lys Lys Asp Asp Ala Asp Tyr Glu Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Gly Ser Glu Asp Asp Glu Pro Ser Pro Asn Asn Arg Asp Asp Ser
 325 330 335
 Glu Ser Ser Ser Met Ile Pro Met Asp Asn Thr Leu Arg Lys Gly Phe
 340 345 350
 Gln Lys Leu Gln Glu Ser Ser Arg Gly Phe Ala Glu Pro Gly Ala Gln
 355 360 365
 Gln Leu Arg Arg Leu Pro Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Phe Gln Tyr
 370 375 380
 Gln Gln Ser Arg Tyr Val Glu Pro Arg Arg Glu Ser Ser Glu Val Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Leu Arg Ala Val Ser Ser Arg Gly Ala Ala Asp Gly Pro Arg His Ser
 405 410 415
 Pro Ala Ser Arg Pro Arg Pro Arg Ser Pro Gln Gln Ser His Pro Ala
 420 425 430
 Ala Pro His Leu Ala Asp Leu Ala Asn Tyr Glu Lys Arg Arg Arg Ser
 435 440 445
 Glu Arg Glu Glu Arg Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gln Ala His His Ala Met
 450 455 460
 Pro Ile Ala Arg Val Ser Ala Ser Val Pro Ala Pro Gln Gln Ser Arg
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Met Ser Glu Pro Leu Leu Ile Thr His Val Lys Pro Glu Asp Leu
 485 490 495
 Asp Val Leu Ala Ser Glu Leu Ser Lys Met Gly Gly His His Asn Gly
 500 505 510
 Arg Ser Arg Glu Glu Ser Met Ser Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro

515					520					525						
Arg	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ile	Thr	Asp	Thr	Ile	Asp	Val	Gly	Glu	
530					535					540						
Leu	Asp	Asn	Gly	Ala	Asp	Ala	Glu	Trp	Asp	Asp	Leu	Lys	Asp	Ile	Met	
545					550					555					560	
Met	Asn	Gly	Glu	Gly	Thr	Leu	Arg	Gly	Pro	Asn	Lys	Pro	Leu	Pro	Pro	
565					570					575						
Thr	Pro	Thr	Asp	Gly	Glu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Val	Ser	Asp	Val	Arg	Arg	Asn	
580					585					590						
Gly	Asn	Gly	Asn	Ser	Gly	His	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Lys	Lys	Ile	Pro	
595					600					605						
Glu	Ile	Arg	Pro	Gly	Ile	Ile	Ser	Leu	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asp	Ser	Asp	Ser	
610					615					620						
Asp	Asn	Glu	Glu	Gly	Asn	Glu	Pro	Leu	Met	Phe	Lys	Pro	Ile	Val	Arg	
625					630					635					640	
Cys	Pro	Phe	Ser	Ile	Phe	Phe	Trp	Phe	Leu	Ser	Ala	Asn	Val	Ile	His	
645					650					655						
Ser	Val	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys	His	Leu	Ile	Trp	Phe	Gln	
660					665					670						
Asn	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Gly	Ala	Leu	Pro	Asp	Leu	Leu	Pro	Lys	Ser	
675					680					685						
Pro	Asp	Leu	Arg	Arg	Gln	Ile	Asn	Asp	Gln	Thr	Arg	Gln	Met	Ser	Asp	
690					695					700						
Asp	Arg	Ala	Asp	Glu	Gln	Pro	Asn	Gly	Phe	Gln	Asn	Ser	Asp	Ser	Arg	
705					710					715					720	
Ser	Ser	Ile	Gln	His	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asn	Arg	Asp	Arg	Glu	Lys	Ser	Phe	
725					730					735						
Val	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Val	
740					745					750						
Arg	Pro	Gly	Arg	Pro	Gln	Asp	Ile	Asn	Gln	Val	Gln	Val	Asn	Val	Thr	
755					760					765						
Pro	Asn	Ser	Asn	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ala	Glu	Asn	Asp	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ile	Arg	
770					775					780						
Lys	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Lys	Phe	Ser	Gly	Glu	Ile	Leu	Cys	Ala	Ala	Leu	Trp	
785					790					795					800	
Gly	Val	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gly	Thr	Asp	Ser	Gly	Leu	Met	Leu	Leu	Asp	
805					810					815						

Arg Ser Gly Gln Gly Lys Val Tyr Pro Leu Ile Ser Arg Arg Arg Phe
 820 825 830
 Asp Gln Met Thr Val Leu Glu Gly Gln Asn Ile Leu Ala Thr Ile Ser
 835 840 845
 Gly Arg Lys Arg Arg Ile Arg Val Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Trp Leu Arg Gln
 850 855 860
 Lys Ile Leu Arg Thr Glu Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Asn Thr Thr Glu Lys
 865 870 875 880
 Arg Asn Gly Trp Val Asn Val Gly Asp Leu Gln Gly Ala Ile His Phe
 885 890 895
 Lys Ile Val Arg Tyr Glu Arg Ile Lys Phe Leu Val Val Gly Leu Glu
 900 905 910
 Ser Ser Ile Glu Ile Tyr Ala Trp Ala Pro Lys Pro Tyr His Lys Phe
 915 920 925
 Met Ser Phe Lys Ser Phe Gly Ser Leu Ser His Val Pro Leu Ile Val
 930 935 940
 Asp Leu Thr Val Glu Asp Asn Ala Arg Leu Lys Val Leu Tyr Gly Ser
 945 950 955 960
 Thr Gly Gly Phe His Ala Ile Asp Leu Asp Ser Ala Ala Val Tyr Asp
 965 970 975
 Ile Tyr Thr Pro Ala Gln Ser Gly Gln Thr Thr Thr Pro His Cys Ile
 980 985 990
 Val Val Leu Pro Asn Ser Asn Gly Met Gln Leu Leu Leu Cys Tyr Asp
 995 1000 1005
 Asn Glu Gly Val Tyr Val Asn Thr Tyr Gly Arg Met Thr Lys Asn Val
 1010 1015 1020
 Val Leu Gln Trp Gly Glu Met Pro Ser Ser Val Ala Tyr Ile Ser Thr
 1025 1030 1035 1040
 Gly Gln Ile Met Gly Trp Gly Asn Lys Ala Ile Glu Ile Arg Ser Val
 1045 1050 1055
 Asp Thr Gly His Leu Asp Gly Val Phe Met His Lys Lys Ala Gln Lys
 1060 1065 1070
 Leu Lys Phe Leu Cys Glu Arg Asn Asp Lys Val Phe Phe Ser Ser Ala
 1075 1080 1085
 Lys Gly Gly Gly Ser Cys Gln Ile Tyr Phe Met Thr Leu Asn Lys Pro
 1090 1095 1100

<210>	89
<211>	1233
<212>	PRT
<213>	NIK m

<400> 89

Met	Ala	Asn	Asp	Ser	Pro	Ala	Lys	Ser	Leu	Val	Asp	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ser
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Ser	Leu	Arg	Asp	Pro	Ala	Gly	Ile	Phe	Glu	Leu	Val	Glu	Val	Val	Gly
			20					25					30		
Asn	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Val	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Arg	His	Val	Lys	Thr	Val
		35					40					45			
Thr	Ala	Ala	Ile	Lys	Val	Met	Asp	Val	Thr	Glu	Asp	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu
	50					55					60				
Ile	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ile	Asn	Met	Leu	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Ser	His	His	Arg	Asn
65					70					75					80
Ile	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Phe	Ile	Lys	Lys	Ser	Pro	Pro	Gly	His
				85					90					95	
Asp	Asp	Gln	Leu	Trp	Leu	Val	Met	Glu	Phe	Cys	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ile
			100					105					110		
Thr	Asp	Leu	Val	Lys	Asn	Thr	Lys	Gly	Asn	Thr	Leu	Lys	Glu	Asp	Trp
		115					120					125			
Ile	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Arg	Glu	Ile	Leu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ala	His	Leu	His
	130					135					140				
Ile	His	His	Val	Ile	His	Arg	Asp	Ile	Lys	Gly	Gln	Asn	Val	Leu	Leu
145					150					155					160
Thr	Glu	Asn	Ala	Glu	Val	Lys	Leu	Val	Asp	Phe	Gly	Val	Ser	Ala	Gln
				165					170					175	
Leu	Asp	Arg	Thr	Val	Gly	Arg	Arg	Asn	Thr	Phe	Ile	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr
			180					185					190		
Trp	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val	Ile	Ala	Cys	Asp	Glu	Asn	Pro	Asp	Ala	Thr
		195					200					205			
Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Leu	Trp	Ser	Cys	Gly	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ile	Glu
	210					215					220				
Met	Ala	Glu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Pro	Leu	Cys	Asp	Met	His	Pro	Met	Arg	Ala

225		230		235		240
Leu Phe Leu Ile Pro Arg Asn Pro Pro Pro Arg Leu Lys Ser Lys Lys						
		245		250		255
Trp Ser Lys Lys Phe Phe Ser Phe Ile Glu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asn						
		260		265		270
Tyr Met Gln Arg Pro Ser Thr Glu Gln Leu Leu Lys His Pro Phe Ile						
		275		280		285
Arg Asp Gln Pro Asn Glu Arg Gln Val Arg Ile Gln Leu Lys Asp His						
		290		295		300
Ile Asp Arg Thr Arg Lys Lys Arg Gly Glu Lys Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr						
305		310		315		320
Glu Tyr Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Val Pro Glu Gln Glu						
		325		330		335
Gly Glu Pro Ser Ser Ile Val Asn Val Pro Gly Glu Ser Thr Leu Arg						
		340		345		350
Arg Asp Phe Leu Arg Leu Gln Gln Glu Asn Lys Glu Arg Ser Glu Ala						
		355		360		365
Leu Arg Arg Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gln Gln Leu Arg Glu Gln Glu						
		370		375		380
Glu Tyr Lys Arg Gln Leu Leu Ala Glu Arg Gln Lys Arg Ile Glu Gln						
385		390		395		400
Gln Lys Glu Gln Arg Arg Arg Leu Glu Glu Gln Gln Arg Arg Glu Arg						
		405		410		415
Glu Ala Arg Arg Gln Gln Glu Arg Glu Gln Arg Arg Arg Glu Gln Glu						
		420		425		430
Glu Lys Arg Arg Leu Glu Glu Leu Glu Arg Arg Arg Lys Glu Glu Glu						
		435		440		445
Glu Arg Arg Arg Ala Glu Glu Glu Lys Arg Arg Val Glu Arg Glu Gln						
		450		455		460
Glu Tyr Ile Arg Arg Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Gln Arg His Leu Glu Ile						
465		470		475		480
Leu Gln Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Gln Ala Met Leu Leu His Asp His						
		485		490		495
Arg Arg Pro His Ala Gln Gln Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Gln Gln Gln Asp						
		500		505		510
Arg Ser Lys Pro Ser Phe His Ala Pro Glu Pro Lys Pro His Tyr Asp						
		515		520		525

Pro Ala Asp Arg Ala Arg Glu Val Gln Trp Ser His Leu Ala Ser Leu
 530 535 540
 Lys Asn Asn Val Ser Pro Val Ser Arg Ser His Ser Phe Ser Asp Pro
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Pro Lys Phe Ala His His His Leu Arg Ser Gln Asp Pro Cys Pro
 565 570 575
 Pro Ser Arg Ser Glu Gly Leu Ser Gln Ser Ser Asp Ser Lys Ser Glu
 580 585 590
 Val Pro Glu Pro Thr Gln Lys Ala Trp Ser Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Glu
 595 600 605
 Val Pro Pro Arg Val Pro Val Arg Thr Thr Ser Arg Ser Pro Val Leu
 610 615 620
 Ser Arg Arg Asp Ser Pro Leu Gln Gly Gly Gly Gln Gln Asn Ser Gln
 625 630 635 640
 Ala Gly Gln Arg Asn Ser Thr Ser Ser Ile Glu Pro Arg Leu Leu Trp
 645 650 655
 Glu Arg Val Glu Lys Leu Val Pro Arg Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser
 660 665 670
 Gly Ser Ser Asn Ser Gly Ser Gln Pro Gly Ser His Pro Gly Ser Gln
 675 680 685
 Ser Gly Ser Gly Glu Arg Phe Arg Val Arg Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Glu
 690 695 700
 Gly Ser Pro Ser Pro Arg Gln Glu Ser Ala Ala Lys Lys Pro Asp Asp
 705 710 715 720
 Lys Lys Glu Val Phe Arg Ser Leu Lys Pro Ala Gly Glu Val Asp Leu
 725 730 735
 Thr Ala Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Arg Ala Val Glu Asp Val Arg Pro Pro
 740 745 750
 His Lys Val Thr Asp Tyr Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Glu Ser Gly Thr Thr
 755 760 765
 Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Val Glu Gln Glu Gly Ala Asp Asp Ser Thr
 770 775 780
 Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Thr Arg Ala Ala Ser Ser Pro Asn Leu Ser Asn
 785 790 795 800
 Gly Glu Thr Glu Ser Val Lys Thr Met Ile Val His Asp Asp Val Glu
 805 810 815

Ser Glu Pro Ala Met Thr Pro Ser Lys Glu Gly Thr Leu Ile Val Arg
 820 825 830

Gln Thr Gln Ser Ala Ser Ser Thr Leu Gln Lys His Lys Ser Ser Ser
 835 840 845

Ser Phe Thr Pro Phe Ile Asp Pro Arg Leu Leu Gln Ile Ser Pro Ser
 850 855 860

Ser Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Ser Val Val Gly Phe Ser Cys Asp Gly Leu
 865 870 875 880

Arg Pro Glu Ala Ile Arg Gln Asp Pro Thr Arg Lys Gly Ser Val Val
 885 890 895

Asn Val Asn Pro Thr Asn Thr Arg Pro Gln Ser Asp Thr Pro Glu Ile
 900 905 910

Arg Lys Tyr Lys Lys Arg Phe Asn Ser Glu Ile Leu Cys Ala Ala Leu
 915 920 925

Trp Gly Val Asn Leu Leu Val Gly Thr Glu Ser Gly Leu Met Leu Leu
 930 935 940

Asp Arg Ser Gly Gln Gly Lys Val Tyr Pro Leu Ile Ser Arg Arg Arg
 945 950 955 960

Phe Gln Gln Met Asp Val Leu Glu Gly Leu Asn Val Leu Val Thr Ile
 965 970 975

Ser Gly Lys Lys Asp Lys Leu Arg Val Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Trp Leu Arg
 980 985 990

Asn Lys Ile Leu His Asn Asp Pro Glu Val Glu Lys Lys Gln Gly Trp
 995 1000 1005

Thr Thr Val Gly Asp Leu Glu Gly Cys Val His Tyr Lys Val Val Lys
 1010 1015 1020

Tyr Glu Arg Ile Lys Phe Leu Val Ile Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser Val Glu
 1025 1030 1035 1040

Val Tyr Ala Trp Ala Pro Lys Pro Tyr His Lys Phe Met Ala Phe Lys
 1045 1050 1055

Ser Phe Gly Glu Leu Leu His Lys Pro Leu Leu Val Asp Leu Thr Val
 1060 1065 1070

Glu Glu Gly Gln Arg Leu Lys Val Ile Tyr Gly Ser Cys Ala Gly Phe
 1075 1080 1085

His Ala Val Asp Val Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Tyr Asp Ile Tyr Leu Pro
 1090 1095 1100

90

Thr His Ile Gln Cys Ser Ile Lys Pro His Ala Ile Ile Ile Leu Pro
 1105 1110 1115 1120
 Asn Thr Asp Gly Met Glu Leu Leu Val Cys Tyr Glu Asp Glu Gly Val
 1125 1130 1135
 Tyr Val Asn Thr Tyr Gly Arg Ile Thr Lys Asp Val Val Leu Gln Trp
 1140 1145 1150
 Gly Glu Met Pro Thr Ser Val Ala Tyr Ile Arg Ser Asn Gln Thr Met
 1155 1160 1165
 Gly Trp Gly Glu Lys Ala Ile Glu Ile Arg Ser Val Glu Thr Gly His
 1170 1175 1180
 Leu Asp Gly Val Phe Met His Lys Arg Ala Gln Arg Leu Lys Phe Leu
 1185 1190 1195 1200
 Cys Gly Arg Asn Asp Lys Val Phe Phe Ser Ser Val Arg Ser Gly Gly
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 Ser Ser Gln Val Tyr Phe Met Thr Leu Gly Arg Thr Ser Leu Leu Ser
 1220 1225 1230
 Trp

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<400> 90

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 Ile Ala Ala Leu Phe Ser Asn Lys Asp Pro Glu Gln Arg Tyr Gln Asp
 20 25 30
 Leu Arg Glu Ile Gly His Gly Ser Phe Gly Ala Val Tyr Phe Ala Tyr
 35 40 45
 Asp Lys Lys Asn Glu Gln Thr Val Ala Ile Lys Lys Met Asn Phe Ser
 50 55 60
 Gly Lys Gln Ala Val Glu Lys Trp Asn Asp Ile Leu Lys Glu Val Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Leu Asn Thr Val Val His Pro His Ile Val Asp Tyr Lys Ala Cys
 85 90 95
 Phe Leu Lys Asp Thr Thr Cys Trp Leu Val Met Glu Tyr Cys Ile Gly
 100 105 110

Ser Ala Ala Asp Ile Val Asp Val Leu Arg Lys Gly Met Arg Glu Val
 115 120 125
 Glu Ile Ala Ala Ile Cys Ser Gln Thr Leu Asp Ala Leu Arg Tyr Leu
 130 135 140
 His Ser Leu Lys Arg Ile His Arg Asp Ile Lys Ala Gly Asn Ile Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Ser Asp His Ala Ile Val Lys Leu Ala Asp Phe Gly Ser Ala Ser
 165 170 175
 Leu Val Asp Pro Ala Gln Thr Phe Ile Gly Thr Pro Phe Phe Met Ala
 180 185 190
 Pro Glu Val Ile Leu Ala Met Asp Glu Gly His Tyr Thr Asp Arg Ala
 195 200 205
 Asp Ile Trp Ser Leu Gly Ile Thr Cys Ile Glu Leu Ala Glu Arg Arg
 210 215 220
 Pro Pro Leu Phe Ser Met Asn Ala Met Ser Ala Leu Tyr His Ile Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Asn Asp Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Asp Thr Ser Glu Gln Pro
 245 250 255
 Glu Trp Ser Leu Glu Phe Val Gln Phe Ile Asp Lys Cys Leu Arg Lys
 260 265 270
 Pro Ala Glu Glu Arg Met Ser Ala Glu Glu Cys Phe Arg His Pro Phe
 275 280 285
 Ile Gln Arg Ser Arg Pro Ser Asp Thr Ile Gln Glu Leu Ile Gln Arg
 290 295 300
 Thr Lys Asn Met Val Leu Glu Leu Asp Asn Phe Gln Tyr Lys Lys Met
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Lys Leu Met Tyr Leu Asp Glu Thr Glu Gly Lys Glu Gly Ser Glu
 325 330 335
 Gly Asn Gly Ala Ser Asp Asp Leu Asp Phe His Gly Asn Glu Ala Asn
 340 345 350
 Ser Ile Gly Arg Ala Gly Asp Ser Ala Ser Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Leu
 355 360 365
 Thr Ser Phe Arg Ser Met Gln Ser Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Leu Leu Val
 370 375 380
 Ser Thr Asn Thr Thr Gly Ala Met Asp Asn Val His Gly Ser Ser Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Gly Asn Gly Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Ser Ala Arg Arg Arg Pro
 405 410 415

Pro Ile Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Ser Ser Thr Ser Thr Ser Gly Val Gly
 420 425 430
 Thr Met Pro Ser His Gly Ser Val Gly Ala Ser Ile Thr Ala Ile Ala
 435 440 445
 Val Asn Pro Thr Pro Ser Pro Ser Glu Pro Ile Pro Thr Ser Gln Pro
 450 455 460
 Thr Ser Lys Ser Glu Ser Ser Ile Leu Glu Thr Ala His Asp Asp
 465 470 475 480
 Pro Leu Asp Thr Ser Ile Arg Ala Pro Val Lys Asp Leu His Met Pro
 485 490 495
 His Arg Ala Val Lys Glu Arg Ile Ala Thr Leu Gln Asn His Lys Phe
 500 505 510
 Ala Thr Leu Arg Ser Gln Arg Ile Ile Asn Gln Glu Gln Glu Glu Tyr
 515 520 525
 Thr Lys Glu Asn Asn Met Tyr Glu Gln Met Ser Lys Tyr Lys His Leu
 530 535 540
 Arg Gln Ala His His Lys Glu Leu Gln Gln Phe Glu Glu Arg Cys Ala
 545 550 555 560
 Leu Asp Arg Glu Gln Leu Arg Val Lys Met Asp Arg Glu Leu Glu Gln
 565 570 575
 Leu Thr Thr Thr Tyr Ser Lys Glu Lys Met Arg Val Arg Cys Ser Gln
 580 585 590
 Asn Asn Glu Leu Asp Lys Arg Lys Lys Asp Ile Glu Asp Gly Glu Lys
 595 600 605
 Lys Met Lys Lys Thr Lys Asn Ser Gln Asn Gln Gln Gln Met Lys Leu
 610 615 620
 Tyr Ser Ala Gln Gln Leu Lys Glu Tyr Lys Tyr Asn Lys Glu Ala Gln
 625 630 635 640
 Lys Thr Arg Leu Arg Ser Leu Asn Met Pro Arg Ser Thr Tyr Glu Asn
 645 650 655
 Ala Met Lys Glu Val Lys Ala Asp Leu Asn Arg Val Lys Asp Ala Arg
 660 665 670
 Glu Asn Asp Phe Asp Glu Lys Leu Arg Ala Glu Leu Glu Asp Glu Ile
 675 680 685
 Val Arg Tyr Arg Arg Gln Gln Leu Ser Asn Leu His Gln Leu Glu Glu
 690 695 700

Gln Leu Asp Asp Glu Asp Val Asn Val Gln Glu Arg Gln Met Asp Thr
 705 710 715 720
 Arg His Gly Leu Leu Ser Lys Gln His Glu Met Thr Arg Asp Leu Glu
 725 730 735
 Ile Gln His Leu Asn Glu Leu His Ala Met Lys Lys Arg His Leu Glu
 740 745 750
 Thr Gln His Glu Ala Glu Ser Ala Ser Gln Asn Glu Tyr Thr Gln Arg
 755 760 765
 Gln Gln Asp Glu Leu Arg Lys Lys His Ala Met Gln Ser Arg Gln Gln
 770 775 780
 Pro Arg Asp Leu Lys Ile Gln Glu Ala Gln Ile Arg Lys Gln Tyr Arg
 785 790 795 800
 Gln Val Val Lys Thr Gln Thr Arg Gln Phe Lys Leu Tyr Leu Thr Gln
 805 810 815
 Met Val Gln Val Val Pro Lys Asp Glu Gln Lys Glu Leu Thr Ser Arg
 820 825 830
 Leu Lys Gln Asp Gln Met Gln Lys Val Ala Leu Leu Ala Ser Gln Tyr
 835 840 845
 Glu Ser Gln Ile Lys Lys Met Val Gln Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Leu Glu
 850 855 860
 Ser Trp Gln Glu Asp Glu Gln Arg Val Leu Ser Glu Lys Leu Glu Lys
 865 870 875 880
 Glu Leu Glu Glu Leu Ile Ala Tyr Gln Lys Lys Thr Arg Ala Thr Leu
 885 890 895
 Glu Glu Gln Ile Lys Lys Glu Arg Thr Ala Leu Glu Glu Arg Ile Gly
 900 905 910
 Thr Arg Arg Ala Met Leu Glu Gln Lys Ile Ile Glu Glu Arg Glu Gln
 915 920 925
 Met Gly Glu Met Arg Arg Leu Lys Lys Glu Gln Ile Arg Asp Arg His
 930 935 940
 Ser Gln Glu Arg His Arg Leu Glu Asn His Phe Val Arg Thr Gly Ser
 945 950 955 960
 Thr Ser Arg Ser Ser Gly Gly Ile Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Asn Ser Ser
 965 970 975
 Ser Ile Gln Met Ala Met
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      20             25             30
Ala Arg Asn Val His Thr Gly Glu Leu Ala Ala Val Lys Ile Ile Lys
      35             40             45
Leu Glu Pro Gly Asp Asp Phe Ser Leu Ile Gln Gln Glu Ile Phe Met
 50             55             60
Val Lys Glu Cys Lys His Cys Asn Ile Val Ala Tyr Phe Gly Ser Tyr
 65             70             75             80
Leu Ser Arg Glu Lys Leu Trp Ile Cys Met Glu Tyr Cys Gly Gly Gly
      85             90             95
Ser Leu Gln Asp Ile Tyr His Val Thr Gly Pro Leu Ser Glu Leu Gln
      100            105            110
Ile Ala Tyr Val Cys Arg Glu Thr Leu Gln Gly Leu Ala Tyr Leu His
      115            120            125
Thr Lys Gly Lys Met His Arg Asp Ile Lys Gly Ala Asn Ile Leu Leu
      130            135            140

Thr Asp His Gly Asp Val Lys Leu Ala Asp Phe Gly Val Ala Ala Lys
      145            150            155            160
Ile Thr Ala Thr Ile Ala Lys Arg Lys Ser Phe Ile Gly Thr Pro Tyr
      165            170            175
Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Val Ala Ala Val Glu Lys Asn Gly Gly Tyr Asn
      180            185            190
Gln Leu Cys Asp Ile Trp Ala Val Gly Ile Thr Ala Ile Glu Leu Gly
      195            200            205
Glu Leu Gln Pro Pro Met Phe Asp Leu His Pro Met Arg Ala Leu Phe
      210            215            220
Leu Met Ser Lys Ser Asn Phe Gln Pro Pro Lys Leu Lys Asp Lys Thr
      225            230            235            240
Lys Trp Ser Ser Thr Phe His Asn Phe Val Lys Ile Ala Leu Thr Lys
      245            250            255

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Asn Pro Lys Lys Arg Pro Thr Ala Glu Arg Leu Leu Thr His Thr Phe
 260 265 270
 Val Ala Gln Pro Gly Leu Ser Arg Ala Leu Ala Val Glu Leu Leu Asp
 275 280 285
 Lys Val Asn Asn Pro Asp Asn His Ala His Tyr Thr Glu Ala Asp Asp
 290 295 300
 Asp Asp Phe Glu Pro His Ala Ile Ile Arg His Thr Ile Arg Ser Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Asn Arg Asn Ala Arg Ala Glu Arg Thr Ala Ser Glu Ile Asn Phe Asp
 325 330 335
 Lys Leu Gln Phe Glu Pro Pro Leu Arg Lys Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Asp
 340 345 350
 Glu Met Gly Leu Ser Ser Asp Pro Asn Phe Met Leu Gln Trp Asn Pro
 355 360 365
 Phe Val Asp Gly Ala Asn Thr Gly Lys Ser Thr Ser Lys Arg Ala Ile
 370 375 380
 Pro Pro Pro Leu Pro Pro Lys Pro Arg Ile Ser Ser Tyr Pro Glu Asp
 385 390 395 400
 Asn Phe Pro Asp Glu Glu Lys Ala Ser Thr Ile Lys His Cys Pro Asp
 405 410 415
 Ser Glu Ser Arg Ala Pro Gln Ile Leu Arg Arg Gln Ser Ser Pro Ser
 420 425 430
 Cys Gly Pro Val Ala Glu Thr Ser Ser Ile Gly Asn Gly Asp Gly Ile
 435 440 445
 Ser Lys Leu Met Ser Glu Asn Thr Glu Gly Ser Ala Gln Ala Pro Gln
 450 455 460
 Leu Pro Arg Lys Asn Asp Lys Arg Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ala Ile Asn
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Leu Pro Pro Thr Pro Lys Val Leu Met Gly Ala Cys Phe Ser Lys
 485 490 495
 Val Phe Asp Gly Cys Pro Leu Lys Ile Asn Cys Ala Thr Ser Trp Ile
 500 505 510
 His Pro Asp Thr Lys Asp Gln Tyr Ile Ile Phe Gly Thr Glu Asp Gly
 515 520 525
 Ile Tyr Thr Leu Asn Leu Asn Glu Leu His Glu Ala Thr Met Glu Gln
 530 535 540

Leu Phe Pro Arg Lys Cys Thr Trp Leu Tyr Val Ile Asn Asn Thr Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Met Ser Leu Ser Glu Gly Lys Thr Phe Gln Leu Tyr Ser His Asn Leu
 565 570 575
 Ile Ala Leu Phe Glu His Ala Lys Lys Pro Gly Leu Ala Ala His Ile
 580 585 590
 Gln Thr His Arg Phe Pro Asp Arg Ile Leu Pro Arg Lys Phe Ala Leu
 595 600 605
 Thr Thr Lys Ile Pro Asp Thr Lys Gly Cys His Lys Cys Cys Ile Val
 610 615 620
 Arg Asn Pro Tyr Thr Gly His Lys Tyr Leu Cys Gly Ala Leu Gln Ser
 625 630 635 640
 Gly Ile Val Leu Leu Gln Trp Tyr Glu Pro Met Gln Lys Phe Met Leu
 645 650 655
 Ile Lys His Phe Asp Phe Pro Leu Pro Ser Pro Leu Asn Val Phe Glu
 660 665 670
 Met Leu Val Ile Pro Glu Gln Glu Tyr Pro Met Val Cys Val Ala Ile
 675 680 685
 Ser Lys Gly Thr Glu Ser Asn Gln Val Val Gln Phe Glu Thr Ile Asn
 690 695 700
 Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Ser Trp Phe Thr Glu Ile Gly Ala Gly Ser Gln
 705 710 715 720
 Gln Leu Asp Ser Ile His Val Thr Gln Leu Glu Arg Asp Thr Val Leu
 725 730 735
 Val Cys Leu Asp Lys Phe Val Lys Ile Val Asn Leu Gln Gly Lys Leu
 740 745 750
 Lys Ser Ser Lys Lys Leu Ala Ser Glu Leu Ser Phe Asp Phe Arg Ile
 755 760 765
 Glu Ser Val Val Cys Leu Gln Asp Ser Val Leu Ala Phe Trp Lys His
 770 775 780
 Gly Met Gln Gly Lys Ser Phe Lys Ser Asp Glu Val Thr Gln Glu Ile
 785 790 795 800
 Ser Asp Glu Thr Arg Val Phe Arg Leu Leu Gly Ser Asp Arg Val Val
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 Val Leu Glu Ser Arg Pro Thr Glu Asn Pro Thr Ala His Ser Asn Leu
 820 825 830
 Tyr Ile Leu Ala Gly His Glu Asn Ser Tyr

835

840

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Lys Arg Lys Ser Arg Glu Tyr Glu His Val Arg Arg Asp Leu Asp Pro
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Asn Asp Val Trp Glu Ile Val Gly Glu Leu Gly Asp Gly Ala Phe Gly
 35 40 45

Lys Val Tyr Lys Ala Lys Asn Lys Glu Thr Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala
 50 55 60

Lys Val Ile Glu Thr Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Glu Asp Tyr Ile Val
 65 70 75 80

Glu Ile Glu Ile Leu Ala Thr Cys Asp His Pro Tyr Ile Val Lys Leu
 85 90 95

Leu Gly Ala Tyr Tyr Tyr Asp Gly Lys Leu Trp Ile Met Ile Glu Phe
 100 105 110

Cys Pro Gly Gly Ala Val Asp Ala Ile Met Leu Glu Leu Asp Arg Gly
 115 120 125

Leu Thr Glu Pro Gln Ile Gln Val Val Cys Arg Gln Met Leu Glu Ala
 130 135 140

Leu Asn Phe Leu His Gly Lys Arg Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ala
 145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Val Leu Met Thr Leu Glu Gly Asp Ile Arg Leu Ala Asp Phe
 165 170 175

Gly Val Ser Ala Lys Asn Leu Lys Thr Leu Gln Lys Arg Asp Ser Phe
 180 185 190

Ile Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Val Val Leu Cys Glu Thr
 195 200 205

Met Lys Asp Ala Pro Tyr Asp Tyr Lys Ala Asp Ile Trp Ser Leu Gly
 210 215 220

Ile Thr Leu Ile Glu Met Ala Gln Ile Glu Pro Pro His His Glu Leu
 225 230 235 240

Asn Pro Met Arg Val Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Lys Ser Asp Pro Pro Thr
 245 250 255
 Leu Leu Thr Pro Ser Lys Trp Ser Val Glu Phe Arg Asp Phe Leu Lys
 260 265 270
 Ile Ala Leu Asp Lys Asn Pro Glu Thr Arg Pro Ser Ala Ala Gln Leu
 275 280 285
 Leu Gln His Pro Phe Val Ser Arg Val Thr Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Arg
 290 295 300
 Glu Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Lys Ala Glu Val Met Glu Glu Ile Glu Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Arg Glu Asp Gly Glu Glu Glu Asp Ala Val Asp Ala Val Pro Pro
 325 330 335
 Leu Val Asn His Thr Gln Asp Ser Ala Asn Val Thr Gln Pro Ser Leu
 340 345 350
 Asp Ser Asn Lys Leu Leu Gln Asp Ser Ser Thr Pro Leu Pro Pro Ser
 355 360 365
 Gln Pro Gln Glu Pro Val Asn Gly Pro Cys Ser Gln Pro Ser Gly Asp
 370 375 380
 Gly Pro Leu Gln Thr Thr Ser Pro Ala Asp Gly Leu Ser Lys Asn Asp
 385 390 395 400
 Asn Asp Leu Lys Val Pro Val Pro Leu Arg Lys Ser Arg Pro Leu Ser
 405 410 415
 Met Asp Ala Arg Ile Gln Met Asp Glu Glu Lys Gln Ile Pro Asp Gln
 420 425 430
 Asp Glu Asn Pro Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Lys Ser Gln Lys Ala Asn Gln
 435 440 445
 Ser Arg Pro Asn Ser Ser Ala Leu Glu Thr Leu Gly Gly Glu Ala Leu
 450 455 460
 Thr Asn Gly Gly Leu Glu Leu Pro Ser Ser Val Thr Pro Ser His Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Arg Ala Ser Asp Cys Ser Asn Leu Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Met Asp
 485 490 495
 Tyr Gly Thr Ser Leu Ser Ala Asp Leu Ser Leu Asn Lys Glu Thr Gly
 500 505 510
 Ser Leu Ser Leu Lys Gly Ser Lys Leu His Asn Lys Thr Leu Lys Arg
 515 520 525

Thr Arg Arg Phe Val Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val Ser Ile Thr Thr Ser
 530 535 540
 Lys Ile Ile Ser Glu Asp Glu Lys Lys Asp Glu Glu Met Arg Phe Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Arg Arg Gln Glu Leu Arg Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu Gln Lys Glu Glu His
 565 570 575
 Arg Asn Gln Thr Gln Leu Ser Ser Lys His Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Gln
 580 585 590
 Met His Lys Arg Phe Glu Gln Glu Ile Asn Ala Lys Lys Lys Phe Tyr
 595 600 605
 Asp Val Glu Leu Glu Asn Leu Glu Arg Gln Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Glu
 610 615 620
 Lys Met Glu Gln Asp His Ser Val Arg Arg Lys Glu Glu Ala Lys Arg
 625 630 635 640
 Ile Arg Leu Glu Gln Asp Arg Asp Tyr Ala Lys Phe Gln Glu Gln Leu
 645 650 655
 Lys Gln Met Lys Lys Glu Val Lys Ser Glu Val Glu Lys Leu Pro Arg
 660 665 670
 Gln Gln Arg Lys Glu Ser Met Lys Gln Lys Met Glu Glu His Ser Gln
 675 680 685
 Lys Lys Gln Arg Leu Asp Arg Asp Phe Val Ala Lys Gln Lys Glu Asp
 690 695 700
 Leu Glu Leu Ala Met Arg Lys Leu Thr Thr Glu Asn Arg Arg Glu Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Cys Asp Lys Glu Arg Asp Cys Leu Ser Lys Lys Gln Glu Leu Leu Arg
 725 730 735
 Asp Arg Glu Ala Ala Leu Trp Glu Met Glu Glu His Gln Leu Gln Glu
 740 745 750
 Arg His Gln Leu Val Lys Gln Gln Leu Lys Asp Gln Tyr Phe Leu Gln
 755 760 765
 Arg His Asp Leu Leu Arg Lys His Glu Lys Glu Arg Glu Gln Met Gln
 770 775 780
 Arg Tyr Asn Gln Arg Met Met Glu Gln Leu Lys Val Arg Gln Gln Gln
 785 790 795 800
 Glu Lys Ala Arg Leu Pro Lys Ile Gln Arg Ser Asp Gly Glu Thr Arg
 805 810 815
 Met Ala Met Tyr Lys Lys Ser Leu His Ile Asn Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala

100

	820		825		830										
Ser	Glu	Gln	Arg	Glu	Lys	Ile	Lys	Gln	Phe	Ser	Gln	Gln	Glu	Glu	Lys
	835						840					845			
Arg	Gln	Lys	Ala	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Lys	His	Glu	His	Gln
	850					855					860				
Met	Arg	Asp	Met	Val	Ala	Gln	Cys	Glu	Ser	Asn	Met	Ser	Glu	Leu	Gln
865					870					875					880
Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn	Glu	Lys	Cys	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Val	Glu	His	Glu	Thr	Gln
			885						890					895	
Lys	Leu	Lys	Ala	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ser	His	Asn	Gln	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	
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			20					25					30		
Thr	Leu	Asn	His	Gly	Ser	Lys	Pro	Leu	Pro	Pro	Asn	Pro	Glu	Glu	Lys
		35					40					45			
Lys	Lys	Lys	Asp	Arg	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Ile	Leu	Pro	Gly	Asp	Lys	Thr
	50					55				60					
Asn	Lys	Lys	Lys	Glu	Lys	Glu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Ile	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Asp
65					70					75					80
Phe	Glu	His	Thr	Ile	His	Val	Gly	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Thr	Gly	Glu	Phe
				85					90					95	
Thr	Gly	Met	Pro	Glu	Gln	Trp	Ala	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gln	Thr	Ser	Asn	Ile
			100					105					110		
Thr	Lys	Ser	Glu	Gln	Lys	Lys	Asn	Pro	Gln	Ala	Val	Leu	Asp	Val	Leu
		115					120					125			
Glu	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Lys	Lys	Thr	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Met	Ser
130							135					140			

101

Phe Thr Asp Lys Ser Ala Glu Asp Tyr Asn Ser Ser Asn Ala Leu Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Val Lys Ala Val Ser Glu Thr Pro Ala Val Pro Pro Val Ser Glu Asp
 165 170 175
 Glu Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Ala Thr Pro Pro Pro Val Ile Ala Pro
 180 185 190
 Arg Pro Glu His Thr Lys Ser Val Tyr Thr Arg Ser Val Ile Glu Pro
 195 200 205
 Leu Pro Val Thr Pro Thr Arg Asp Val Ala Thr Ser Pro Ile Ser Pro
 210 215 220
 Thr Glu Asn Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Asp Ala Leu Thr Leu Asn Thr Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Gln Lys Lys Lys Pro Lys Met Ser Asp Glu Glu Ile Leu Glu Lys
 245 250 255
 Leu Arg Ser Ile Val Ser Val Gly Asp Pro Lys Lys Lys Tyr Thr Arg
 260 265 270
 Phe Glu Lys Ile Gly Gln Gly Ala Ser Gly Thr Val Tyr Thr Ala Met
 275 280 285
 Asp Val Ala Thr Gly Gln Glu Val Ala Ile Lys Gln Met Asn Leu Gln
 290 295 300
 Gln Gln Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu Ile Ile Asn Glu Ile Leu Val Met Arg
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Asn Lys Asn Pro Asn Ile Val Asn Tyr Leu Asp Ser Tyr Leu Val
 325 330 335
 Gly Asp Glu Leu Trp Val Val Met Glu Tyr Leu Ala Gly Gly Ser Leu
 340 345 350
 Thr Asp Val Val Thr Glu Thr Cys Met Asp Glu Gly Gln Ile Ala Ala
 355 360 365
 Val Cys Arg Glu Cys Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Ser Leu His Ser Asn Gln
 370 375 380
 Val Ile His Arg Asp Ile Lys Ser Asp Asn Ile Leu Leu Gly Met Asp
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Ser Val Lys Leu Thr Asp Phe Gly Phe Cys Ala Gln Ile Thr Pro
 405 410 415
 Glu Gln Ser Lys Arg Ser Thr Met Val Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp Met Ala
 420 425 430
 Pro Glu Val Val Thr Arg Lys Ala Tyr Gly Pro Lys Val Asp Ile Trp
 435 440 445

102

Ser Leu Gly Ile Met Ala Ile Glu Met Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Pro Tyr
 450 455 460

Leu Asn Glu Asn Pro Leu Arg Ala Leu Tyr Leu Ile Ala Thr Asn Gly
 465 470 475 480

Thr Pro Glu Leu Gln Asn Pro Glu Lys Leu Ser Ala Ile Phe Arg Asp
 485 490 495

Phe Leu Asn Arg Cys Leu Glu Met Asp Val Glu Lys Arg Gly Ser Ala
 500 505 510

Lys Glu Leu Leu Gln His Gln Phe Leu Lys Ile Ala Lys Pro Leu Ser
 515 520 525

Ser Leu Thr Pro Leu Ile Ala Ala Ala Lys Glu Ala Thr Lys Asn Asn
 530 535 540

His
 545

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Met Glu Glu Thr Gln Gln Lys Ser Asn Leu Glu Leu Leu Ser Ala Asn
 1 5 10 15

His Ser Leu Lys Pro Leu Pro Ser Val Pro Glu Glu Lys Lys Pro Arg
 20 25 30

His Lys Ile Ile Ser Ile Phe Ser Gly Thr Glu Lys Gly Ser Lys Lys
 35 40 45

Lys Glu Lys Glu Arg Pro Glu Ile Ser Pro Pro Ser Asp Phe Glu His
 50 55 60

Thr Ile His Val Gly Phe Asp Thr Val Thr Gly Glu Phe Thr Gly Met
 65 70 75 80

Pro Glu Gln Trp Ala Arg Leu Leu Gln Thr Ser Asn Ile Thr Lys Leu
 85 90 95

Glu Gln Lys Lys Asn Pro Gln Ala Val Leu Asp Val Leu Lys Phe Tyr
 100 105 110

Asp Ser Asn Thr Val Lys Gln Lys Tyr Leu Ser Phe Thr Pro Pro Glu
 115 120 125

103

Lys Asp Gly Phe Pro Ser Gly Thr Pro Ala Leu Asn Ala Lys Gly Thr
 130 135 140
 Glu Ala Pro Ala Val Val Thr Glu Glu Glu Asp Asp Asp Glu Glu Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Pro Pro Val Ile Ala Pro Arg Pro Asp His Thr Lys Ser Ile Tyr
 165 170 175
 Thr Arg Ser Val Ile Asp Pro Val Pro Ala Pro Val Gly Asp Ser His
 180 185 190
 Val Asp Gly Ala Ala Lys Ser Leu Asp Lys Gln Lys Lys Lys Thr Lys
 195 200 205
 Met Thr Asp Glu Glu Ile Met Glu Lys Leu Arg Thr Ile Val Ser Ile
 210 215 220
 Gly Asp Pro Lys Lys Lys Tyr Thr Arg Tyr Glu Lys Ile Gly Gln Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Ser Gly Thr Val Phe Thr Ala Thr Asp Val Ala Leu Gly Gln Glu
 245 250 255
 Val Ala Ile Lys Gln Ile Asn Leu Gln Lys Gln Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu
 260 265 270
 Ile Ile Asn Glu Ile Leu Val Met Lys Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Asn Ile
 275 280 285
 Val Asn Phe Leu Asp Ser Tyr Leu Val Gly Asp Glu Leu Phe Val Val
 290 295 300
 Met Glu Tyr Leu Ala Gly Arg Ser Leu Thr Asp Val Val Thr Glu Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Cys Met Asp Glu Ala Gln Ile Ala Ala Val Cys Arg Glu Cys Leu Gln
 325 330 335
 Ala Leu Glu Phe Leu His Ala Asn Gln Val Ile His Arg Asp Ile Lys
 340 345 350
 Ser Asp Asn Val Leu Leu Gly Met Glu Gly Ser Val Lys Leu Thr Asp
 355 360 365
 Phe Gly Phe Cys Ala Gln Ile Thr Pro Glu Gln Ser Lys Arg Ser Thr
 370 375 380
 Met Val Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Val Val Thr Arg Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Tyr Gly Pro Lys Val Asp Ile Trp Ser Leu Gly Ile Met Ala Ile
 405 410 415
 Glu Met Val Glu Gly Glu Pro Pro Tyr Leu Asn Glu Asn Pro Leu Arg

104

	420		425		430
Ala	Leu Tyr	Leu Ile	Ala Thr	Asn Gly Thr	Pro Glu Leu Gln Asn Pro
	435		440		445
Glu	Lys Leu Ser	Pro Ile	Phe Arg Asp	Phe Leu Asn Arg	Cys Leu Glu
	450		455		460
Met	Asp Val	Glu Lys Arg	Gly Ser Ala	Lys Glu Leu Leu	Gln His Pro
465		470		475	480
Phe	Leu Lys	Leu Ala Lys	Pro Leu Ser	Ser Leu Thr	Pro Leu Ile Met
		485		490	495
Ala	Ala Lys	Glu Ala Met	Lys Ser	Asn Arg	
	500		505		

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 <212> PRT
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<400> 95

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	20		25		30	
Lys	Pro Leu	Pro Met Ala	Pro Glu Glu	Lys Asn Lys	Lys Ala Arg	Leu
	35		40		45	
Arg	Ser Ile	Phe Pro Gly	Gly Gly Asp	Lys Thr Asn	Lys Lys Lys	Glu
	50		55		60	
Lys	Glu Arg	Pro Glu Ile	Ser Leu Pro	Ser Asp Phe	Glu His Thr	Ile
65		70		75		80
His	Val Gly	Phe Asp Ala	Val Thr Gly	Glu Phe Thr	Gly Ile Pro	Glu
		85		90		95
Gln	Trp Ala	Arg Leu Leu	Gln Thr Ser	Asn Ile Thr	Lys Leu Glu	Gln
	100		105		110	
Lys	Lys Asn	Pro Gln Ala	Val Leu Asp	Val Leu Lys	Phe Tyr Asp	Ser
	115		120		125	
Lys	Glu Thr	Val Asn Asn	Gln Lys Tyr	Met Ser Phe	Thr Ser Gly	Asp
	130		135		140	
Lys	Ser Ala	His Gly Tyr	Ile Ala Ala	His Gln Ser	Asn Thr Lys	Thr
145		150		155		160

Gly Ser Glu Pro Pro Leu Ala Pro Pro Val Ser Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu
 165 170 175
 Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Asp Asn Glu Pro Pro Pro Val Ile Ala
 180 185 190
 Pro Arg Pro Glu His Thr Lys Ser Ile Tyr Thr Arg Ser Val Val Glu
 195 200 205
 Ser Ile Ala Ser Pro Ala Ala Pro Asn Lys Glu Asp Ile Pro Pro Ser
 210 215 220
 Ala Glu Asn Ala Asn Ser Thr Thr Leu Tyr Arg Asn Thr Asp Arg Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Arg Lys Lys Ser Lys Met Thr Asp Glu Glu Ile Leu Glu Lys Leu Arg
 245 250 255
 Ser Ile Val Ser Val Gly Asp Pro Lys Lys Lys Tyr Thr Arg Leu Glu
 260 265 270
 Lys Ile Gly Gln Gly Ala Ser Gly Thr Val Tyr Thr Ala Leu Asp Ile
 275 280 285
 Ala Thr Gly Gln Glu Val Ala Ile Lys Gln Met Asn Leu Gln Gln Gln
 290 295 300
 Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu Ile Ile Asn Glu Ile Leu Val Met Arg Glu Asn
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Asn Pro Asn Ile Val Asn Tyr Leu Asp Ser Tyr Leu Val Gly Asp
 325 330 335
 Glu Leu Trp Val Val Met Glu Tyr Leu Ala Gly Gly Ser Leu Thr Asp
 340 345 350
 Val Val Thr Glu Thr Cys Met Asp Val Gly Gln Ile Ala Ala Val Cys
 355 360 365
 Arg Glu Cys Leu Gln Ala Leu Asp Phe Leu His Ser Asn Gln Val Ile
 370 375 380
 His Arg Asp Ile Lys Ser Asp Asn Ile Leu Leu Gly Met Asp Gly Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Val Lys Leu Thr Asp Phe Gly Phe Cys Ala Gln Ile Thr Pro Glu Gln
 405 410 415
 Ser Lys Arg Ser Thr Met Val Gly Thr Pro Tyr Trp Met Ala Pro Glu
 420 425 430
 Val Val Thr Arg Lys Ala Tyr Gly Pro Lys Val Asp Ile Trp Ser Leu
 435 440 445
 Gly Ile Met Ala Ile Glu Met Val Glu Gly Glu Pro Pro Tyr Leu Asn

450	455	460
Glu Asn Pro Leu Arg Ala Leu Tyr Leu Ile Ala Thr Asn Gly Thr Pro		
465	470	475 480
Glu Leu Gln Asn Pro Glu Arg Leu Ser Ala Val Phe His Asp Phe Leu		
	485	490 495
Asn Arg Cys Leu Glu Met Asp Val Asp Arg Arg Gly Ser Ala Lys Glu		
	500	505 510
Leu Leu Gln His Pro Phe Leu Lys Leu Ala Lys Pro Leu Ser Ser Leu		
	515	520 525
Thr Pro Leu Ile Ile Ala Ala Lys Glu Ala Ile Lys Asn Ser Ser Arg		
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<400> 96
 <210> 96
 <211> 2110
 <212> DNA
 <213> Full Length Mammalian (Human) STLK5

<400> 96

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<210> 97

<211> 373

<212> PRT

<213> Full Length Mammalian (Human) STLK 5

<400> 97

Met	Ser	Ser	Phe	Leu	Pro	Glu	Gly	Gly	Cys	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Val	1	5	10	15
Ile	Gly	Lys	Gly	Phe	Glu	Asp	Leu	Met	Thr	Val	Asn	Leu	Ala	Arg	Tyr	20	25	30	
Lys	Pro	Thr	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Val	Thr	Val	Arg	Arg	Ile	Asn	Leu	Glu	Ala	35	40	45	
Cys	Ser	Asn	Glu	Met	Val	Thr	Phe	Leu	Gln	Gly	Glu	Leu	His	Val	Ser	50	55	60	
Lys	Leu	Phe	Asn	His	Pro	Asn	Ile	Val	Pro	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Thr	Phe	Ile	65	70	75	80
Ala	Asp	Asn	Glu	Leu	Trp	Val	Val	Thr	Ser	Phe	Met	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Ser	85	90	95	
Ala	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ile	Cys	Thr	His	Phe	Met	Asp	Gly	Met	Asn	Glu	Leu	100	105	110	
Ala	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Gln	Gly	Val	Leu	Lys	Ala	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Ile	115	120	125	
His	His	Met	Gly	Tyr	Val	His	Arg	Ser	Val	Lys	Ala	Ser	His	Ile	Leu	130	135	140	
Ile	Ser	Val	Asp	Gly	Lys	Val	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Asn	Leu	145	150	155	160
Ser	Met	Ile	Ser	His	Gly	Gln	Arg	Gln	Arg	Val	Val	His	Asp	Phe	Pro	165	170	175	
Lys	Tyr	Ser	Val	Lys	Val	Leu	Pro	Trp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Val	Leu	Gln	180	185	190	

Gln Asn Leu Gln Gly Tyr Asp Ala Lys Ser Asp Ile Tyr Ser Val Gly
 195 200 205
 Ile Thr Ala Cys Glu Leu Ala Asn Gly His Val Pro Phe Lys Asp Met
 210 215 220
 Pro Ala Thr Gln Met Leu Leu Glu Lys Leu Asn Gly Thr Val Pro Cys
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Leu Asp Thr Ser Thr Ile Pro Ala Glu Glu Leu Thr Met Ser Pro
 245 250 255
 Ser Arg Ser Val Ala Asn Ser Gly Leu Ser Asp Ser Leu Thr Thr Ser
 260 265 270
 Thr Pro Arg Pro Ser Asn Gly Asp Ser Pro Ser His Pro Tyr His Arg
 275 280 285
 Thr Phe Ser Pro His Phe His His Phe Val Glu Gln Cys Leu Gln Arg
 290 295 300
 Asn Pro Asp Ala Arg Pro Ser Ala Ser Thr Leu Leu Asn His Ser Phe
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Lys Gln Ile Lys Arg Arg Ala Ser Glu Ala Leu Pro Glu Leu Leu
 325 330 335
 Arg Pro Val Thr Pro Ile Thr Asn Phe Glu Gly Ser Gln Ser Gln Asp
 340 345 350
 His Ser Gly Ile Phe Gly Leu Val Thr Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Glu Val
 355 360 365
 Asp Asp Trp Glu Phe
 370

<210> 98

<211> 2001

<212> DNA

<213> Mammalian (Human) STLK6

<400> 98

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 gcaatgaaga acgcctgaaa gctttacaga aagccgtgat tctatcccac tttttccggc 420

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<210> 99

<211> 373

<212> PRT

<213> Mammalian (Human) STLK6

<400> 99

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Met Ser Ser Phe Leu Pro Glu Gly Gly Cys Tyr Glu Leu Leu Thr Val
1           5           10           15

```

```

Ile Gly Lys Gly Phe Glu Asp Leu Met Thr Val Asn Leu Ala Arg Tyr
20           25           30

```

```

Lys Pro Thr Gly Glu Tyr Val Thr Val Arg Arg Ile Asn Leu Glu Ala
35           40           45

```

```

Cys Ser Asn Glu Met Val Thr Phe Leu Gln Gly Glu Leu His Val Ser
50           55           60

```

```

Lys Leu Phe Asn His Pro Asn Ile Val Pro Tyr Arg Ala Thr Phe Ile
65           70           75           80

```

```

Ala Asp Asn Glu Leu Trp Val Val Thr Ser Phe Met Ala Tyr Gly Ser
85           90           95

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110

Ala Lys Asp Leu Ile Cys Thr His Phe Met Asp Gly Met Asn Glu Leu
 100 105 110

Ala Ile Ala Tyr Ile Leu Gln Gly Val Leu Lys Ala Leu Asp Tyr Ile
 115 120 125

His His Met Gly Tyr Val His Arg Ser Val Lys Ala Ser His Ile Leu
 130 135 140

Ile Ser Val Asp Gly Lys Val Tyr Leu Ser Gly Leu Arg Ser Asn Leu
 145 150 155 160

Ser Met Ile Ser His Gly Gln Arg Gln Arg Val Val His Asp Phe Pro
 165 170 175

Lys Tyr Ser Val Lys Val Leu Pro Trp Leu Ser Pro Glu Val Leu Gln
 180 185 190

Gln Asn Leu Gln Gly Tyr Asp Ala Lys Ser Asp Ile Tyr Ser Val
 195 200 205

Ile Thr Ala Cys Glu Leu Ala Asn Gly His Val Pro Phe Lys Asp Met
 210 215 220

Pro Ala Thr Gln Met Leu Leu Glu Lys Leu Asn Gly Thr Val Pro
 225 230 235 240

Leu Leu Asp Thr Ser Thr Ile Pro Ala Glu Glu Leu Thr Met Ser Pro
 245 250 255

Ser Arg Ser Val Ala Asn Ser Gly Leu Ser Asp Ser Leu Thr Thr
 260 265 270

Thr Pro Arg Pro Ser Asn Gly Asp Ser Pro Ser His Pro Tyr His Arg
 275 280 285

Thr Phe Ser Pro His Phe His His Phe Val Glu Gln Cys Leu Gln
 290 295 300

Asn Pro Asp Ala Arg Pro Ser Ala Ser Thr Leu Leu Asn His Ser Phe
 305 310 315 320

Phe Lys Gln Ile Lys Arg Arg Ala Ser Glu Ala Leu Pro Glu Leu
 325 330 335

Arg Pro Val Thr Pro Ile Thr Asn Phe Glu Gly Ser Gln Ser Gln Asp
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His Ser Gly Ile Phe Gly Leu Val Thr Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Glu
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Asp Asp Trp Glu Phe

370

<210> 100
 <211> 311
 <212> DNA
 <213> Mammalian (Human) STLK7

<400> 100

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<210> 101
 <211> 103
 <212> PRT
 <213> Mammalian (Human) STLK7

<400> 101

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 20             25             30
Ile Lys Arg Ile Asn Leu Glu Lys Cys Gln Thr Ser Met Asp Glu Leu
 35             40             45
Leu Lys Glu Ile Gln Ala Met Ser Gln Cys His His Pro Asn Ile Val
 50             55             60
Ser Tyr Tyr Thr Ser Phe Val Val Lys Asp Glu Leu Trp Leu Val Met
 65             70             75             80
Lys Leu Leu Ser Gly Gly Ser Val Leu Asp Ile Ile Lys His Ile Val
 85             90             95
Ala Lys Gly Glu His Lys Ser
 100
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<210> 102
 <211> 2806

<212> DNA

<213> Full Length Mammalian (Human) PAK5

<400> 102

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<210> 103

<211> 591

<212> PRT

<213> Full Length Mammalian (Human) PAK5hu

<400> 103

Met	Phe	Gly	Lys	Arg	Lys	Lys	Arg	Val	Glu	Ile	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ser	Asn	1	5	10	15
Phe	Glu	His	Arg	Val	His	Thr	Gly	Phe	Asp	Gln	His	Glu	Gln	Lys	Phe	20	25	30	
Thr	Gly	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gln	Trp	Gln	Ser	Leu	Ile	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ala	Arg	35	40	45	
Arg	Pro	Lys	Pro	Leu	Val	Asp	Pro	Ala	Cys	Ile	Thr	Ser	Ile	Gln	Pro	50	55	60	
Gly	Ala	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ile	Val	Arg	Gly	Ser	Lys	Gly	Ala	Lys	Asp	Gly	65	70	75	80
Ala	Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Glu	Phe	Glu	Asn	Met	Ser	Val	Thr	Arg	85	90	95	
Ser	Asn	Ser	Leu	Arg	Arg	Asp	Ser	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ala	Arg	100	105	110	
Gln	Glu	Asn	Gly	Met	Pro	Glu	Glu	Pro	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Arg	Gly	Gly	115	120	125	
Pro	Gly	Lys	Ala	Gly	Ser	Arg	Gly	Arg	Phe	Ala	Gly	His	Ser	Glu	Ala	130	135	140	
Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Asp	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly	Pro	Glu	Lys	Arg	Pro	145	150	155	160
Lys	Ser	Ser	Arg	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gln	Glu	Ser	Ser	Arg	Asp	165	170	175	
Lys	Arg	Pro	Leu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Asp	Val	Gly	Thr	Pro	Gln	Pro	Ala	Gly	180	185	190	
Leu	Ala	Ser	Gly	Ala	Lys	Leu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Arg	Pro	Phe	Asn	Thr	Tyr	195	200	205	
Pro	Arg	Ala	Asp	Thr	Asp	His	Pro	Ser	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gln	Gly	Glu	Pro	210	215	220	
His	Asp	Val	Ala	Pro	Asn	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ile	Pro	225	230	235	240
Gln	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Pro	Pro	Thr	Arg	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ala	245	250	255	

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 Pro Arg Ser Pro Gln Arg Glu Pro Gln Arg Val Ser His Glu Gln Phe
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Pro Pro Ala Ser Ile Val Pro Leu Met Arg Gln Asn Arg Thr Arg
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<210> 104

<211> 3684

<212> DNA

<213> Full Length Mammalian (Human) ZC4

<400> 104

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<210> 105

<211> 1227

<212> PRT

<213> Full Length Mammalian (Human) ZC4

<400> 105

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          20             25             30

```

```

Leu Gly Thr Tyr Gly Arg Ile Tyr Leu Gly Leu His Glu Lys Thr Gly
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```

```

Ala Phe Thr Ala Val Lys Val Met Asn Ala Arg Lys Asp Glu Glu Glu
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Asp Leu Arg Thr Glu Leu Asn Leu Leu Arg Lys Tyr Ser Phe His Lys
        65             70             75             80

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```

Asn Ile Val Ser Phe Tyr Gly Ala Phe Phe Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Gly
          85             90             95

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Gln Arg His Gln Leu Trp Met Val Met Glu Leu Cys Ala Ala Gly Ser
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 130 135 140
 His Ala His Arg Val Ile His Arg Asp Ile Lys Gly Gln Asn Val Leu
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 Leu Thr His Asn Ala Glu Val Lys Leu Val Asp Phe Gly Val Ser Ala
 165 170 175
 Gln Val Ser Arg Thr Asn Gly Arg Arg Asn Ser Phe Ile Gly Thr Pro
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 Tyr Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Val Ile Asp Cys Asp Glu Asp Pro Arg Arg
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 Ser Tyr Asp Tyr Arg Ser Asp Val Trp Ser Val Gly Ile Thr Ala Ile
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 Glu Met Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Pro Leu Cys Asn Leu Gln Pro Leu Glu
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 Ala Leu Phe Val Ile Leu Arg Glu Ser Ala Pro Thr Val Lys Ser Ser
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 His Leu Thr Gly Ile Ile Lys Lys Arg Gln Lys Lys Glu Gln Ala Arg
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 Glu Lys Lys Ser Lys Val Ser Thr Leu Arg Gln Ala Leu Ala Lys Arg
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 Leu Glu Leu Ser Asp Leu Glu Ala Arg Arg Gln Arg Arg Gln Arg Arg
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 Trp Glu Asp Ile Phe Asn Gln His Glu Glu Glu Leu Arg Gln Val Asp
 370 375 380
 Lys Asp Lys Glu Asp Glu Ser Ser Asp Asn Asp Glu Val Phe His Ser
 385 390 395 400

118

Ile Gln Ala Glu Val Gln Ile Glu Pro Leu Lys Pro Tyr Ile Ser Asn
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 Pro Lys Lys Ile Glu Val Gln Glu Arg Ser Pro Ser Val Pro Asn Asn
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 Phe Arg Asn Asp Trp Leu Thr Pro Ala Pro Val Ile Gln Pro Pro Glu
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 Gly Asp Asp Asp Asp Glu Ser Asn Asp Thr Phe Glu Asp Thr Tyr Asp
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 660 665 670
 Val Asn Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Glu Ala Pro Ser Cys Pro Arg Ala Ser Tyr
 675 680 685

Gly Arg Asp Gly Ser Cys Lys Gln Asp Gly Tyr Asp Gly Ser Arg Gly
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 His Gly Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Glu Asp Asn Ala Ala Ile Gly Asp Gln
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 Glu Glu His Ala Ala Asn Ile Gly Ser Glu Arg Arg Gly Ser Glu Gly
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 Asp Gly Gly Lys Gly Val Val Arg Thr Ser Glu Glu Ser Gly Ala Leu
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 Gly Leu Asn Gly Glu Glu Asn Cys Ser Glu Thr Asp Gly Pro Gly Leu
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 Lys Arg Pro Ala Ser Gln Asp Phe Glu Tyr Leu Gln Glu Glu Pro Gly
 785 790 795 800
 Gly Gly Asn Glu Ala Ser Asn Ala Ile Asp Ser Gly Ala Ala Pro Ser
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 Ala Pro Asp His Glu Ser Asp Asn Lys Asp Ile Ser Glu Ser Ser Thr
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 Gln Ser Asp Phe Ser Ala Asn His Ser Ser Pro Ser Lys Gly Ser Gly
 835 840 845
 Met Ser Ala Asp Ala Asn Phe Ala Ser Ala Ile Leu Tyr Ala Gly Phe
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 Val Glu Val Pro Glu Glu Ser Pro Lys Gln Pro Ser Glu Val Asn Val
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 Asn Pro Leu Tyr Val Ser Pro Ala Cys Lys Lys Pro Leu Ile His Met
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 Tyr Glu Lys Glu Phe Thr Ser Glu Ile Cys Cys Gly Ser Leu Trp Gly
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 Gln Ile Gln Val Leu Glu Pro Leu Asn Leu Leu Ile Thr Ile Ser Gly
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 His Lys Asn Arg Leu Arg Val Tyr His Leu Thr Trp Leu Arg Asn Lys
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 Ile Leu Asn Asn Asp Pro Glu Ser Lys Arg Arg Gln Glu Glu Met Leu
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120

Lys Thr Glu Glu Ala Cys Lys Ala Ile Asp Lys Leu Thr Gly Cys Glu
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 His Phe Ser Val Leu Gln His Glu Glu Thr Thr Tyr Ile Ala Ile Ala
 1010 1015 1020
 Leu Lys Ser Ser Ile His Leu Tyr Ala Trp Ala Pro Lys Ser Phe Asp
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 Glu Ser Thr Ala Ile Lys Val Phe Pro Thr Leu Asp His Lys Pro Val
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 1075 1080 1085
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<210> 106

<211> 2962

<212> DNA

<213> Full Length Mammalian (Human) GEK2

<400> 106

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122

<210> 107
 <211> 968
 <212> PRT
 <213> Full Length Mammalian (Human) GEK2

<400> 107

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Glu Ile Glu Ile Leu Ala Thr Cys Asp His Pro Tyr Ile Val Lys Leu
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Leu Gly Ala Tyr Tyr His Asp Gly Lys Leu Trp Ile Met Ile Glu Phe
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Gly Asn Val Leu Met Thr Leu Glu Gly Asp Ile Arg Leu Ala Asp Phe
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Gly Val Ser Ala Lys Asn Leu Lys Thr Leu Gln Lys Arg Asp Ser Phe
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12N 9/12, 15/52	A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/53036 (43) International Publication Date: 21 October 1999 (21.10.99)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/08150</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 13 April 1999 (13.04.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 60/081,784 14 April 1998 (14.04.98) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SUGEN, INC. [US/US]; 230 East Grand Avenue, South San Francisco, CA 94080 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): PLOWMAN, Gregory [US/US]; 4 Honeysuckle Lane, San Carlos, CA 94070 (US). MARTINEZ, Ricardo [US/US]; 984 Cartier Lane, Foster City, CA 94404 (US). WHYTE, David [US/US]; 2623 Barclay Way, Belmont, CA 94002 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: WARBURG, Richard, J. et al.; Lyon & Lyon LLP, Suite 4700, 633 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071-2066 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p> <p>(88) Date of publication of the international search report: 11 May 2000 (11.05.00)</p>
<p>(54) Title: STE20-RELATED PROTEIN KINASES</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The present invention relates to the novel kinase polypeptides STLK2, STLK3, STLK4, STLK5, STLK6, STLK7, ZC1, ZC2, ZC3, ZC4, KHS2, SULU1, SULU3, GEK2, PAK4, and PAK5, nucleotide sequences encoding the novel kinase polypeptides, as well as various products and methods useful for the diagnosis and treatment of various kinase-related diseases and conditions.</p>		

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/08150

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C12N9/12 C12N15/52

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched.

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 97 42212 A (GEN HOSPITAL CORP) 13 November 1997 (1997-11-13) page 2, line 18 -page 9, line 12 page 10, line 9 -page 11, line 23 page 17, line 11 -page 19, line 13 All inventions	1-15, 21-24, 29-32
Y	BUCHER ET AL: "A flexible motif search technique based on generalized profiles" COMPUTERS AND CHEMISTRY, GB, PERGAMON PRESS, OXFORD, vol. 20, no. 1, 1996, pages 3-23, XP002107535 ISSN: 0097-8485 the whole document All inventions	1-15, 21-24, 29-32

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 March 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

17. 03. 00

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Sprinks, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern: 1st Application No
PCT/US 99/08150

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	WO 99 15635 A (ZENECA LTD) 1 April 1999 (1999-04-01) page 6, line 16 -page 8, line 13; claims 1-19; figures 1-10 Invention 1 ---	1-15, 21-24, 29-32
E	WO 99 32637 A (ZENECA LTD) 1 July 1999 (1999-07-01) page 7, line 3 -page 9, line 24; claims 1-19; figures 1-16 Invention 1 ---	1-15, 21-24, 29-32
P,X	WO 99 07854 A (MIAO NINGNING ;ONTOGENY INC (US); PANG KEVIN (US); BARKER DOUGLAS) 18 February 1999 (1999-02-18) claims 1-44; table 1 ---	1-15, 21-24, 29-32 21-24, 29-32
P,Y	Invention 2 - see SEQ ID NO:5/6 Invention 3 - see SEQ ID NO:7/8/9 Invention 6 - see SEQ ID NO:7/8/9 ---	
P,X	DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: AF099989, 11 November 1998 (1998-11-11) JOHNSTON ET AL.: "SPAK: a novel Ste-20 related kinase expressed in the pancreas" XP002132350 abstract ---	1-15
P,Y	Invention 2 ---	
X	DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: AF017635, 23 September 1997 (1997-09-23) BAYTEL ET AL.: "Homo sapiens DCHT mRNA, complete cds" XP002132351 abstract ---	21-24, 29-32
Y	Invention 2 - clearly encodes a kinase ---	1-15
X	DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: MAA20708, 21 November 1996 (1996-11-21) MARRA ET AL.: "mp54a01.r1 Soares 2NbMT Mus musculus cDNA clone 573000 5'" XP002132352 abstract Inventions 4 and 5 - no function indicated ---	21-24, 29-32 1-9
	-/--	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/08150

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: HS130B11B, 25 August 1995 (1995-08-25) FUJIWARA ET AL.: "Human fetal brain cDNA 5'-end GEN-130B11" XP002132353 abstract Invention 4 - no function indicated</p>	1-9
X	<p>DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: AA766905, 30 January 1998 (1998-01-30) NCI-CGAP: "...Homo sapiens cDNA clone Image:1301771 similar to TR:Q42341 Q42341 SERINE-THREONINE PROTEIN KINASE" XP002132354 abstract</p>	1-15
Y	<p>Invention 6 - encoded function indicated</p>	21-24, 29-32
X	<p>SU ET AL.: "NIK is a new Ste20-related kinase that binds NCK and MEKK1 and activates the SAPK/JNK cascade via a conserved regulatory domain" THE EMBO JOURNAL, vol. 16, no. 6, 1997, pages 1279-1290, XP002132378 abstract; figure 1 Invention 7 - identical to residues 1-47, essentially identical from 1-495 and 625-1239 (end)</p>	1-14,16, 21-24
Y	<p>Invention 7 - identical to residues 1-47, essentially identical from 1-495 and 625-1239 (end)</p>	29-32
X	<p>DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: AB011123, 10 April 1998 (1998-04-10) OHARA ET AL.: "Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA0551 protein, partial cds" XP002132377 abstract</p>	1-14,16
Y	<p>Invention 8 - almost 100% identical to residues 8-410 and 415-1297 (end) Invention 9 - shows significant sequence similarity</p>	21-24, 29-32
X	<p>DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: AA865818, 16 March 1998 (1998-03-16) NCI-CGAP: "...Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:1456752 3' similar to TR:P97820 P97820 NIK..." XP002132508 abstract</p>	1-14,16
Y	<p>Invention 10 - encoded function indicated (similar to NIK, a known protein kinase)</p>	21-24, 29-32

-/--

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/08150

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: HS571200, 15 September 1995 (1995-09-15) HILLIER ET AL.: "yr32h11.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 207045 5'" XP002132509 abstract Invention 10 - no function indicated ---</p>	1-9
X	<p>DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: HS1254577, 13 June 1997 (1997-06-13) HILLIER ET AL.: "...Homo sapiens cDNA clone 796310 5' similar to WP:ZC504.4 CE02384 SERINE/THREONINE PROTEIN KINASE" XP002132510 abstract Invention 10 - encoded function indicated ---</p>	1-14,16
Y	<p>DIENER ET AL.: "Activation of the c-Jun N-terminal kinase pathway by a novel protein kinase related to human germinal center kinase" PROC. NATL. ACAD. SCI. USA, vol. 94, September 1997 (1997-09), pages 9687-9692, XP002132504 abstract; figures 1-7 Invention 11 - GLK is identical to residues 13-391 and 393-894 (end) of KHS2 ---</p>	21-24, 29-32
X	<p>WO 99 02699 A (CADUS PHARMACEUTICAL CORP) 21 January 1999 (1999-01-21) abstract; figure 2 Invention 12 ---</p>	1-14,17, 21-24
Y	<p>DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: AA885355, 30 March 1998 (1998-03-30) NCI-CGAP: "...Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:1460315 3' similar to WP:T17E9.1 CE01405" XP002132511 abstract Invention 12 - no function indicated ---</p>	29-32
P,X	<p>DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: AA576724, 11 September 1997 (1997-09-11) NCI-CGAP: "...Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:1074607" XP002132512 abstract Invention 12 - no function indicated ---</p>	1-14,18, 21-24, 29-32
X	<p>---</p>	1-9
X	<p>---</p>	1-9

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/08150

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: MM1266197, 22 June 1997 (1997-06-22) MARRA ET AL.: "...Mus musculus cDNA clone 805425 5' similar to WP:T17E9.1 CE01405" XP002132513 abstract Invention 13 - no function indicated</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	1-9
P,X	<p>HUTCHISON M: "Isolation of TA01, a protein kinase that activates MEKs in stress-activated protein kinase cascades" JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY,US,AMERICAN SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTS, BALTIMORE, MD, vol. 273, no. 44, 30 October 1998 (1998-10-30), pages 28625-28632-28632, XP002114118 ISSN: 0021-9258 abstract; figures 1-6 Invention 13 - TA01 is essentially identical to SULU3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	1-14,18, 21-24
Y	<p>KURAMOCHI ET AL.: "LOK is a novel mouse STE20-like protein kinase that is expressed predominantly in lymphocytes" THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 272, no. 36, 5 September 1997 (1997-09-05), pages 22679-22684, XP002132505 abstract; figures 1-6 Invention 14 - LOK is essentially identical to (probably the mouse homologue of) GEK2 - identical at amino acid positions 1-33</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	29-32
X	<p>DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: HS1259479, 20 June 1997 (1997-06-20) NCI-CGAP: "...Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:814858 3' similar to TR:G881958 G881958 MESS1" XP002132515 abstract</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	1-14,19, 21-24
Y	<p>Invention 14 - encoded function indicated (MESS1 is a protein kinase of the prior art)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-/--</p>	29-32

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern: 1al Application No
PCT/US 99/08150

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		Relevant to claim No.
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	
X	DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: HS1254308, 16 June 1997 (1997-06-16) NCI-CGAP: "...Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:814858 5' similar to WP:T19A5.2 CE07510 SERINE.THREONINE KINASE" XP002132516	1-14,19
Y	abstract	21-24, 29-32
	Invention 14 - encoded function indicated	
P,X	--- DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: AB015718, 14 December 1998 (1998-12-14) KURAMOCHI ET AL.: "Homo sapiens lok mRNA for protein kinase, complete cds" XP002132514	1-14,19, 21-24
P,Y	abstract Invention 14 - STK10 is identical to GEK2 at all but one amino acid positions	29-32
X	--- DATABASE EMBL [Online] ID: AA634299, 31 October 1997 (1997-10-31) HILLIER ET AL.: "...Homo sapiens cDNA clone 743770 3'" XP002132517	1-9
	abstract Invention 15 - no function indicated	
P,X	--- ABO ET AL.: "PAK4, a novel effector for Cdc42Hs, is implicated in the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and in the formation of filopodia" THE EMBO JOURNAL, vol. 17, no. 22, 16 November 1998 (1998-11-16), pages 6527-6540, XP002132507	1-14, 20-24
P,Y	abstract; figures 1-8	29-32
A	"A" for invention 15 - the name "PAK4" has been given to different proteins "PX", "PY" and "A" for invention 16 - "PAK5" of the present application is identical to "PAK4" of this document. -----	1-14, 20-24, 29-32

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 99/08150

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 25-28
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 25-28

It is not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art on the basis of claims 25-28 because they refer to the use of "modulators" and "kinase inhibitors" which are structurally undefined and could not in any event have been functionally tested in the prior art (assuming novelty for the kinases to which they refer).

The applicant is also requested to note that additional problems during subsequent examination may also result from the formulation of said claims, which currently refer to methods of treatment of the human or animal body.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-15,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a STLK2 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:5) and subject-matter relating thereto.

2. Claims: 1-15,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a STLK3 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:6) and subject-matter relating thereto.

3. Claims: 1-15,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a STLK4 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:7) and subject-matter relating thereto.

4. Claims: 1-15,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a STLK5 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:97) and subject-matter relating thereto.

5. Claims: 1-15,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a STLK6 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:99) and subject-matter relating thereto.

6. Claims: 1-15,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a STLK7 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:101) and subject-matter relating thereto.

7. Claims: 1-14,16,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a ZC1 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:13) and subject-matter relating thereto.

8. Claims: 1-14,16,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a ZC2 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:14) and subject-matter relating thereto.

9. Claims: 1-14,16,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a ZC3 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:15) and subject-matter relating thereto.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

10. Claims: 1-14,16,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a ZC4 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:105) and subject-matter relating thereto.

11. Claims: 1-14,21-24,29-32 partially; 17 completely

A nucleic acid encoding a KHS2 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:18) and subject-matter relating thereto.

12. Claims: 1-14,18,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a SULU1 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:22) and subject-matter relating thereto.

13. Claims: 1-14,18,21-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a SULU3 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:23) and subject-matter relating thereto.

14. Claims: 1-14,21-24,29-32 partially; 19 completely

A nucleic acid encoding a GEK2 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:107) and subject-matter relating thereto.

15. Claims: 1-14,20-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a PAK4 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:29) and subject-matter relating thereto.

16. Claims: 1-14,20-24,29-32 partially

A nucleic acid encoding a PAK5 kinase polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:103) and subject-matter relating thereto.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/08150

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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			US	5830699 A	03-11-1998
WO 9915635	A	01-04-1999	AU	9172698 A	12-04-1999
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